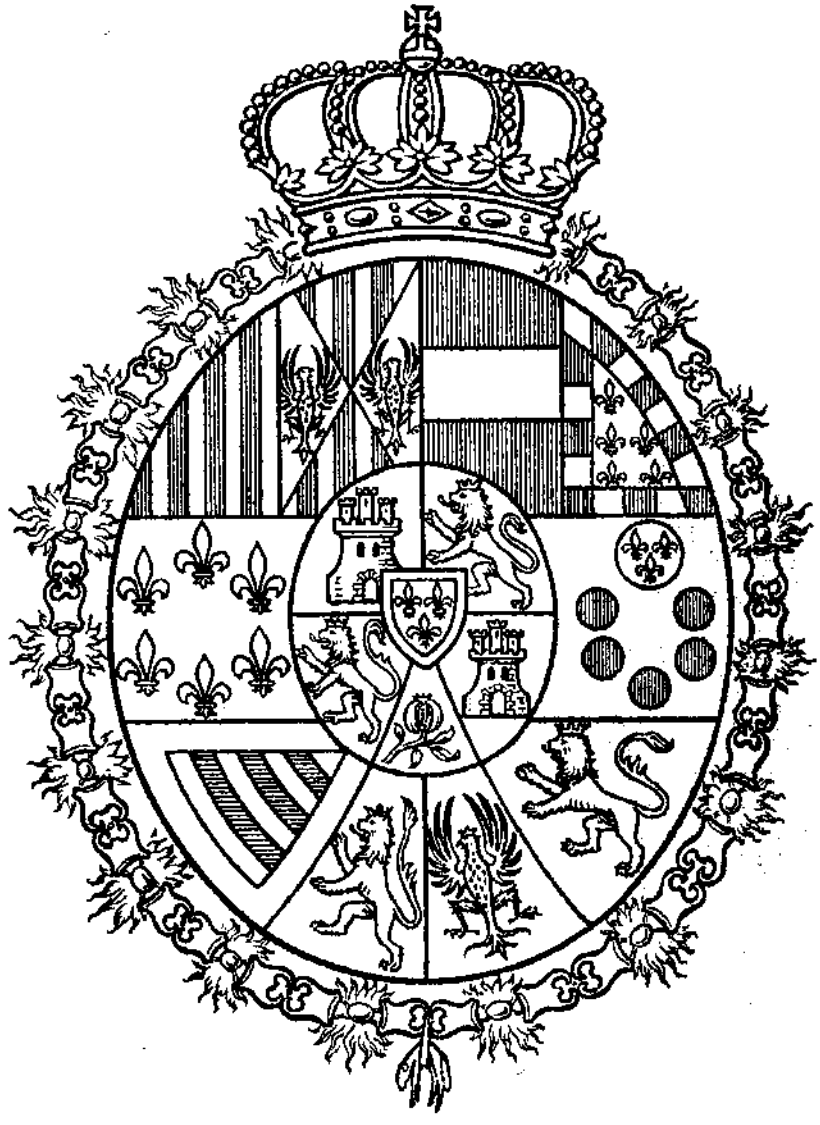
SPANISH BOOKS



MAGGS BROS., LONDON & PARIS

Booksellers by Special Appointment to His Majesty
King Alfonso XIII of Spain.

EL INGENIOSO HIDALGO DON QVIXOTE DE LA MANCHA,

Compueſto por Miguel de Ceruantes Saauedra.

DIRIGIDO AL DVQVE DE BEIAR, Marques de Gibraleon, Conde de Benalcaçar, y Bañares, Vizconde de la Puebla de Alcozer, Señor de las villas de Capilla, Curiel, y Burguillos.

Año, 1605.

CON PRIVILEGIO,
EN MADRID, Por Iuan de la Cueſta.

Vendeſe en caſa de Franciſco de Robles, librero del Rey nro ſeñor.

TITLE-PAGE FROM CERVANTES, DON QUIXOTE. MADRID, JUAN DE LA CUESTA, 1605.

The First Edition.

See Item No. 173.

B
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1927

No. 495 1927

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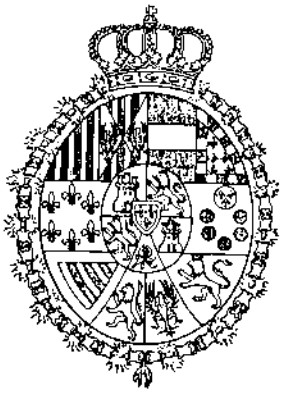
BOOKS PRINTED IN SPAIN AND SPANISH BOOKS PRINTED IN OTHER COUNTRIES



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PREFACE

Messrs. Maggs are fortunate in having gathered together so rich and varied a selection of rare Spanish books.

Never before in England has a catalogue of Spanish books of such varied interest been offered for sale, or compiled within the covers of any one publication: that is to say, always bearing in mind the fact that the two great Spanish libraries which were known in England — those of Ticknor and Salva — have long since been dispersed, and were never originally collected expressly for the purpose of being offered for sale, as are these books. It is interesting to note, by the way, that some of Salva's own copies have found their way into this collection.

As it stands, the collection constitutes quite a comprehensive Spanish library in itself, consisting of over twelve hundred items, which the discriminating collector would regard as tempting, either singly or collectively. Indeed, it seems almost a pity to offer these items for sale singly, when the catalogue en bloc *represents a Spanish literary and bibliographical edifice of which every inch is more or less essential!*

From it, one may trace the evolution of Spanish literature from the earliest times; beginning with the immortal philosopher,

Seneca, and gradually reaching the legendary stage by way of the works of the earliest Latin-Hispanic ascetic writers. From legends to chronicles, where the boundary-line becomes faint and indefinable; and thence to an organized attempt at a scientific recording of historical fact. Here again, the dove-tailing of one branch of literature into another is apparent; and from the historical chronicle, recording the valorous deeds of national heroes, springs the romance of chivalry, amplifying the records of crusaders and later knights, with romances of imaginary heroes in love and war.

After the fall of the Roman Empire, the masters of pagan literature were succeeded by the Christian mystics, amongst whom Saint Isidore is an outstanding figure in the Christian literature of the Gothic period in Spain. This again, was succeeded by Hispano-Jewish and Hispano-Arabic literature, until the twelfth century when the Spanish language, modified greatly by Arab influence, from the original broad Latin or Romance dialect, began to evolve a literature of its own.

After the Arab conquest in the early years of the eighth century, culture as expressed by literature, art, medical and other sciences, was kept alive by the Jews and Arabs, while the Christian Spaniards were engaged upon incessant wars with their neighbouring enemies throughout the Peninsula. In reviewing the richness of Spanish literature, a passing reference must be made to the vigorous intellectual element which was banished from the national life by the Decree of Expulsion.

Don Juan Hurtado states, in his Historia de la Literatura Española: *"The third great epoch of Jewish history belongs to the Middle Ages, and Spain was precisely the sort of national home, intellectual and ideal, where all branches of Jewish activity converged, and resulted in a most brilliant civilization, in which the cultivation of philosophy, letters and biblical science developed to a degree unheard-of. From the tenth to the twelfth centuries, between Hasdai ben Chaprut and Maimonides, Hebrew science and poetry reached a*

grandeur and independence of character, worthy of the most brilliant literary periods."

Amongst the earliest texts of Castilian literature which are included in this catalogue, are the ballads incorporated in the various romanceros, *many of which were, for centuries before the establishment of printing presses, preserved orally, and whose origin are, in the words of Don Agustin Duran, lost in the mists of antiquity.*

To the earliest period of what one might term definitely-Castilian literature, belong the legends of the Frankish wars, that of Bernardo del Carpio *being the theme of later publications; the poem of Fernando Gonzalez and the legend of the seven Infantes of Lara; the Chronicle of Alfonso X (1252-1284)—the original codex of which was first written at the instance of the Sage, and continued by his successor, Sancho IV; the ballads and chronicle of the Cid; and the epoch-making* Conde Lucanor *by Prince Juan Manuel, which is important as the first attempt at short-story writing; and, when published for the first time in the sixteenth century by Argote de Molina, exercised its influence upon Shakespeare.*

To this period, also, belongs the text of much of Argote de Molina's rare Libro de Monteria, *compiled from manuscripts relating to hunting and the hunting districts of Castile and Leon in the days of Alfonso the Sage; the work of the Catalan mystic, Ramon Lull; and the poems comprised in the* Coleccion de poesias anteriores al Siglo XV.

The later middle ages are represented by the beautiful poems of Jorge Manrique (together with the satirical couplets of Mingo Revulgo); *of the Catalan poet, Aussias March; the Cancionero Valenciano comprising the works of Jaume Roig and other Valencian writers —a volume as difficult to find as the first edition of* Quixote; *the poems of Lopez de Mendoza; the works of Nebrija, the great humanist; the classic collection of proverbs, Hernan Nunez'* Refranes, *a type of literary work to which the Spanish mind was addicted, and the Spanish language peculiarly suited; Alonso de la Torre's fine*

philosophical work, Vision Delectable; *and a beautiful manuscript of the Spanish translation of Boccaccio's* Fall of Princes.

Within this period, too, comes the Dialogue on Love *by Leon Hebreo, and that monument of misplaced effort, the* Laws of the Inquisition *framed by the first Grand Inquisitor, Thomas de Torquemada; the poems of Juan de Mena; and the cycles of chivalric romances, of which some of the books of* Amadis de Gaul *and the* Palmerins *are included in this collection. There is, too, an exceptionally fine copy of* Polindo, *which appears to be the only perfect copy known, and contains the title-page which was lacking in all the copies cited in bibliographies, and had not, hitherto, been seen by any bibliographer.*

With the dawn of the renascence, comes the golden age of Spanish literature, a wealth of literary masterpieces, a crowd of outstanding literary personalities. Every branch of this literature is represented; and in order to facilitate the search for the most important specimens of each branch, short indices have been compiled at the end of this volume, giving the numbers of the items of all periods under their various categories: poetry, history, philosophy, romances of chivalry, picaresque romances, political economy, travels, music, biography, scientific works from early astronomy and medicine to contemporary aviation, and the greatest Spanish belles lettres. *The number of remarkable items is exceptional: sole available copies, first books to be printed at certain presses, first books on certain subjects, hitherto unknown editions; and the first editions present a truly imposing list, headed by that gem of the Spanish library, the* editio princeps *of* Don Quixote.

The sixteenth century was the period in which Spanish literature had its strongest influence upon the literature of other European countries; beginning with the Celestina, *perhaps the most important late mediaeval Spanish literary work, in which the characterization was unfolded principally by means of the dialogue, and which was the principal basis of renascence drama.*

That century saw the publication of the greatest lyrical poetry from the pens of Boscan and Garcilaso de la Vega, Montemayor, whose pastoral romance Diana *influenced Shakespeare and his school; Barahona de Soto; Espinel; Quevedo; Gracian; Esquilace; Tirso de Molina; the "Tenth Muse," Sor Juana Ines de la Cruz; and a dozen others, whose works are listed in this catalogue; while the rarer editions of the poems and comedies of that literary master, Lope de Vega, are well represented; as are the narrative, epic and dramatic poems of his contemporaries and successors.*

Amongst the belles lettres, *the works of Antonio de Guevara, who also greatly influenced Elizabethan literature, are deserving of special mention; though, with a collection composed principally of fine books, it is difficult to make selections for special mention. The ascetic treatises of Pedro Ciruelo may, perhaps, be cited as examples of exceptional enlightenment in an age which was obscured by profound ignorance; those of Diaz Tanco de Frexenal, for their quaintness, and bibliographical interest — for he was one of the very few eminent authors who have owned a private printing press in any age; the curious and rare little* Pleytos de los Libros, *one of the earliest bibliographies camouflaged as the story of the trial of a number of books in a law court before a Judge of Books; and the brilliant letters and aphorisms of Antonio Perez, written by the exiled favourite of Philip II during his stay in Elizabethan England under the wing of Essex.*

The historical section comprises the greatest general histories of Spain, such as those of Ocampo, Garibay, Mariana and Morales; the more specialized histories of the Moriscos in Spain, by Marmol and Conde; and a notable manuscript, probably the original draft of Pedro Mexia's History of the reign of the Emperor Charles V. There are, too, numerous other historical works relating to the eventful reign of Philip II, and the annexation of Portugal, a period which was rich in the Spanish works of distinguished Portuguese littérateurs, *chief amongst them being those of Francisco Manuel de Mello; and the translations of the* Lusiads.

The latter part of that century also saw the decline of the romance

of chivalry, a totally different type of romance having been introduced by the appearance of Lazarillo, *the pioneer of the picaresque novel, which found the proverbially sincere form of flattery in the English* Skoggins' Gests, *and the Spanish* Estevanillo, Guzman, El Viaje Entretenido, *and other life-stories of knights of the gutter; while the death-knell of chivalry in literature was sounded, once and for all, by the exploits of Don Quixote in the dawn of the seventeenth century.*

There is a remarkable collection of the various editions of Quixote *in this catalogue, including, the first edition, in addition to the* Novelas Exemplares, *and other works by Cervantes and translations into other languages.*

Other fine books that come to mind in this period, though not within the narrower range of literature, are Bermudo's treatise on music, Chaves' valuable work on chronography, and the pioneer treatises on calligraphy by Iciar, Lucas and Morante, all of which are of great bibliographical merit.

The later examples of literature include the works of Salas Barbadillo, Calderon, Rojas, Moreto, Matos Fragoso and others of the Calderon school. To complete this collection, however, examples of notable eighteenth and nineteenth century works on a great variety of subjects are included; in addition to a very comprehensive list of reference books and bibliographies.

With regard to contemporary publications, Messrs. Maggs are the sole agents for the distribution of many works, of Spanish interest, such as the various publications emanating from the House of Alba, which include the Duke of Alba's collection of miniatures and other works of art, his Biography of his ancestor Marshal Berwick, son of James II of England, the historical and biographical study of music entitled La Musica en la Casa de Alba, *the text of Columbus's Letters, and the fine reproduction of the famous Alba Bible. There is, too, Antonio Palau y Dulcet's scholarly Bibliography of Spanish books, the* Manual del Librero, *which is as comprehensive in its own sphere as was the* Manual *of Brunet; and Mr. James Lyell's very interesting study*

of Spanish woodcut books, " Early Book Illustration in Spain," *which contains many fine reproductions of rare illustrations.*

A work of exceptional interest, which Messrs. Maggs will also publish, and which is in course of preparation, is the Catalogue of early Portuguese books in the library of His Majesty King Manuel of Portugal. This Portuguese collection contains a number of works actually printed in the Spanish language, but in Portugal. This will contain historical, literary, biographical and bibliographical notes in both English and Portuguese, by His Majesty, and will be the most authoritative bibliography on Portuguese books printed in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. This fine publication will contain more than a thousand illustrations, of all titles and colophons, including hundreds of full-page reproductions of woodcuts; and a number of early Royal autograph letters will be reproduced in facsimile. There will only be a limited edition of this work, and a large number of copies have already been secured by subscribers. A prospectus will be sent, on application to Messrs. Maggs, to any intending purchaser.

In conclusion, the Royal Coat-of-Arms of Spain which appears on the cover of this catalogue is not without a special significance; and it is to be regarded as a happy augury that, whilst this Spanish catalogue was in course of preparation, the firm of Maggs Bros. received the gracious patronage of His Majesty Don Alfonso XIII, King of Spain.

S. DE L.

Spanish Books and Books relating to Spain

§§§
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1 ABAD JUAN.

Historia de el Abbad don Juan.

Title in large Gothic letter, beneath woodcut illustration of a knight in the act of slaying the enemy.

Small 4to, brown morocco, gilt lines.

[Valladolid], Francisco Fernandez de Cordoba, 1562.

(*See Illustration opposite.*)

£52 10s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. I, p. 2, only knew of one copy of this edition, which may be the one we offer for sale.

The story of the Abbot Don Juan, Lord of Montemayor, is of Spanish origin, although it refers to Portugal. There are very few editions of the anonymous text to be found now; but this particular one was reproduced by Menendez Pidal in 1903. The Cordoba edition of 1693 states that it is "by Juan de Flores"; but it was more probably, in the opinion of Palau, merely re-written by him in modern phraseology in order to add to its popularity.

TITLE-PAGE FROM ABAD JUAN. VALLADOLID, FRANCISCO FERNANDEZ DE CORDOBA, 1562.

See Item No. 1

1A ABARBANEL (Judah) *alias Leon Hebreo.*

Philographia universal de todo el Mundo, de los Dialogos de Leon Hebreo, traduzida de Italiano en Español, corregida y añadida por Micer Carlos Montesa, ciudadano de la insigne ciudad de Caragoça.

Woodcut device on title.

Small 4to, old calf.

Saragossa, Lorenzo y Diego de Robles [title: 1584; colophon: 1582].

£15 15s

Sanchez' *Bibliografia Aragonesa*, No. 591.

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. I, p. 3, mentions two copies only of this scarce book. This is regarded as the principal Spanish translation from the original Italian, an earlier one being that of Rabbi Guedalia, who dedicated his version to Philip II in 1568; and a later one by Garcilaso de la Vega the Inca (1590), which has the distinction of being the first Spanish work written by an American. There were many other translations, in other languages, of this famous work; and the *Dialogue on Love* enjoyed such a remarkable vogue in Spain and Portugal that it definitely influenced Cervantes, Boscan, Herrera, Camoens, Fray Luis de Leon, Nieremberg, and others; and Montaigne thought very highly of it.

Leon Hebreo, whose real name was Judah Abarbanel or Abravanel, physician, poet and philosopher, was one of the Spanish Jews who were expelled in 1492. He was born in Lisbon in the second half of the fifteenth century, but lived in Spain until the expulsion, and accompanied his father, Isaac Abravanel, to Naples, where he became physician to the Spanish Captain-General Gonsalvo de Cordova. Thence he went to Genoa, and later to Venice, where he finally settled. His most important work, the *Dialogue on Love*, was written *circa* 1502, and published in Rome in 1535. It is a fine exposition of the philosophy of platonic love: Philon and his beloved Sophia, symbols of Love and Wisdom, discourse upon the nature and essence of Love; its universality; and its origin. According to Hurtado, the author must have been influenced, to a certain extent, by Marsilio Ficino's *Dialogo sopra l'amore;* but Leon Hebreo was able to expound the platonic theory more completely, profoundly, and with greater originality, thereby superseding his model, and exercising a great influence over the Spanish platonists of the sixteenth century. He died *circa* 1535.

1B ABARBANEL (Judah) *alias Leon Hebreo.*

Philosophie d'Amour de M. Leon Hebreu, Traduicte d'Italien en Françoys, par [Denis Sauvage] le Seigneur du Parc Champenois.

Title within woodcut border.

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, calf, gilt lines on sides.

Lyons, Guillaume Rouille and Thibauld Payen, 1551.

£15 15s

One of Ronsard's *Odes* (V. 7) is addressed to Charles IX of France *en lui donnant un Leon Hebrieu.* Ronsard also mentions Hebraeus in a sonnet (*Oeuvres*, ed. Blanchemain, I, p. 419). The importance and interest aroused by Judah Abarbanel's book is shown by the fact that two different translations were published in France in 1551, Pontus de Tyard being the author of the second.

"SPANISH PRIVATEERS MAY NOT SEIZE GOODS OF PORTUGUESE JEWS LIVING IN AMSTERDAM."

2 ABREU Y BERTODANO (Felix Joseph).

Tratado juridico-politico sobre presas de mar y calidades que deben concurrir para hacerse legitimamente el corso.

4to, old vellum.

(Cadiz), Privately Printed, 1746.

£12 12s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. I, p. 7.

An extremely interesting book on the rights and duties of Corsairs. A very curious chapter deals with the question whether Spanish Privateers might seize goods belonging to Jews if found on ships of a friendly power, and prints a Spanish Royal Decree of 1660 in which the King of Spain agrees to respect the goods of Portuguese Jews living in Amsterdam.

3 ABREU MOUSINHO (Manuel de).

Breve Discurso en que se cuenta le Conquista del Reyno de Pegu, en la India de Oriente, hecha por los Portugueses dende el año de mil y seyscientos hasta el de 603. Siendo Capitan Salvador Ribero de Soza, natural de Guimaraes, a quien los naturales de Pegu eligieron por su Rey.

12mo, dark blue crushed morocco, gilt fillet border, gilt panelled back and inside dentelles, doublures of crimson morocco, fly-leaves in crimson silk, g. e. (by David).

Lisbon, Pedro Craesbeeck, 1617.

(*See Illustration opposite.*)

£27 10s

Innocencio, Vol. V, p. 348, No. M.18. Palau's *Manual*, Vol. I, p. 7, only knew of two copies, and he mentions that no copy has ever been catalogued for sale.

An excessively rare and interesting work (which was subsequently translated into Portuguese).

The author was Portuguese; a native of Evora, and an *Oidor* of the Courts at Goa; afterwards becoming the Abbot of the Church of Villaflor. He describes the kingdom of Pegu before the death of the native ruler, and the subsequent conquest of the country by the Portuguese, under Captain Salvador Ribero de Soza, who was himself elected King of Pegu by the natives, and held the country on behalf of Portugal, against the attacks of the neighbouring rulers.

BREVE

DISCVRSO.

EN QVE SE CVENTA LA

Conquiſta del Reyno de Pegu, en la India de Oriente, hecha por los Portugueſes dende el año de mil y ſeyſcientos, haſta el de 603.

Siendo Capitan Saluador Ribero de Soza, natural de Guimaraẽs, a quien los naturales de Pegu eligieron por ſu Rey.

¶ Dirigida al Excellentiſsimo Duque de Lerma.

Eſcrita por Manuel d'Abreu Mouſinho, Oydor que fue en la Chancilleria de Goa metropoli de las Indias Orientales, natural de la Ciudad de Euora.

EN LISBOA.

Por Pedro Craesbeeck. Año 1617.

TITLE-PAGE FROM MANUEL D'ABREU MOUSINHO, CONQUISTA DE PEGU. LISBON, PEDRO CRAESBEECK, 1617.

See Item No. 3.

4 ACOSTA (Christoval), the African, a Jewish physician.

Tractado de las Drogas y medicinas de las Indias Orientales, con sus Plantas dcbuxadas al vivo.

First Edition. Title within woodcut border, ornamental capitals, and numerous full-page and other illustrations of plants and herbs. With woodcut portrait of the author.

8vo, levant morocco, g.e.

Burgos, Martin de Victoria, 1578.

(*See Illustration opposite.*)

£25

Innocencio, No. 249. Not in Salva, Añibarro, or Cordier. Palau's *Manual,* Vol. I, p. 10.

First Edition. This work is, to a certain extent, based upon material supplied by the distinguished doctor, Garcia de Orta, whom the author met in the course of his travels in Asia; and was the original of Clusius's translation in Latin, and the later versions in French and Italian.

Christovam da Costa (c. 1515-1580), the distinguished Jewish surgeon, physician, and botanist, was a Portuguese subject. According to some authorities, he was born at Ceuta or Tangiers, when both these cities were under Portuguese rule, while Espasa's *Enciclopedia* states that Mozambique was his birthplace. He described himself as an "African." He accompanied the Portuguese Viceroy, Dom Luis de Ataide, to India; and there spent many years practising medicine, and at the same time serving in the army. Later, he undertook many long and arduous journeys in tropical countries, for the purpose of studying natural history; suffering shipwreck, captivity and many hardships in Persia, China, Africa, etc. On his return to Europe he settled down in Burgos, Spain, where he wrote books in Spanish: one of the principal ones being this *Tractado,* which is still regarded as an important and authoritative work on the subject of medicines and drugs. The interesting woodcuts are reproduced from freehand drawings executed by the author, and illustrate many Asiatic plants which had, until then, been unknown in Europe.

Eſta taſado en ciento ynouenta y dos marauedis.

TITLE-PAGE FROM CHRISTOVAL ACOSTA, DE LAS DROGAS Y MEDICINAS DE LAS INDIAS. BURGOS, 1578.

See Item No. 4.

5 ACOSTA (Christoval), the African, a Jewish physician.

Tratado en Loor de las Mugeres, y de la Castidad, Onestidad, Constancia, Silencio y Justicia: con otras muchas particularidades y varias historias.

Engraved title-page.

Small 4to, brown levant morocco, double gilt fillet border with fleurons in corners, gilt panelled back, inside dentelles, g.e. (by Rousselle).

Venice, Giacomo Cornetti, 1592.

(*See Illustration, Plate No. I.*)

£25

Salva, No. 1690. Palau's *Manual,* Vol. I, p. 10.

In this gallant appreciation of Woman, the author cites numerous instances of the heroism and nobility of individual women who have figured in history; and other instances of the perfidy of man towards them.

Apart from the "very necessary influence" of gentle and virtuous women in the moral sphere, he relates how women have been active as prophets, lawyers astrologers, writers, preachers, politicians and "soldiers"; declaring that, amongst the many inventions attributed to women for the civilization of humanity, were the art of writing, political government, legislation, astrology, clocks, globes, and "all the adornments which enrich our life."

The author was evidently moved to write this series of essays on marriage, the abstract qualities of love, virtue, feminine nobility, etc., in reply to a letter which he had received from some cynical man, reviling women in general. He condones the sin of Eve, and has excuses to offer in the case of even "bad" women—of whom he appends a short list, including Circe and Salome. His list of "good" women is a very long one, and is almost equalled, in length, by the list of "bad" men who had made women suffer since the earliest ages.

6 ACOSTA (Nicolas de), Soc. Jesu.

Breve Relacion del Martirio del Padre Francisco Marcelo Mastrillo de la Compañia de Jesus, martirizado en Nangasaqui, Ciudad del Xapon en 17 de Octubre de 1637.

Small 4to, 16 pp., half morocco.

(Madrid, 1638.)

£8 8s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. I, p. 12.

Account of the Martyrdom of the Jesuit Missionary, Father Francisco Marcelo Mastrillo at Nagasaki in Japan. The last four pages contain an account entitled "Judgment which the Great Shogun, Emperor of Japan, ordered to be executed through his governors on the person of this Man (Father Mastrillo), for having preached a strange faith in Japan against the religion of Xaca, Amida, and of other Fotoques: so that the punishment of this man might be a warning to others."

6A [ADAMS.]

The History of Spain, from the establishment of the colony of Gades by the Phoenicians to the death of Ferdinand surnamed the sage.

3 vols., 8vo., half calf. London, C. & G. Kearsley, 1793.

10s 6d

7 Admirables Efectos de la Providencia sucedidos en la Vida e Imperio de Leopoldo Primero, Invictissimo Emperador de Romanos. Reduzelos a anales Historicos la verdad.

With twenty-six full-page plates.

3 vols., folio, old mottled calf.

Milan, Emprenta Real, por Marcos Antonio P. Malatesta, 1696.

£3 3s

Not in Salva. Palau's *Manual,* Vol. I, p. 15.

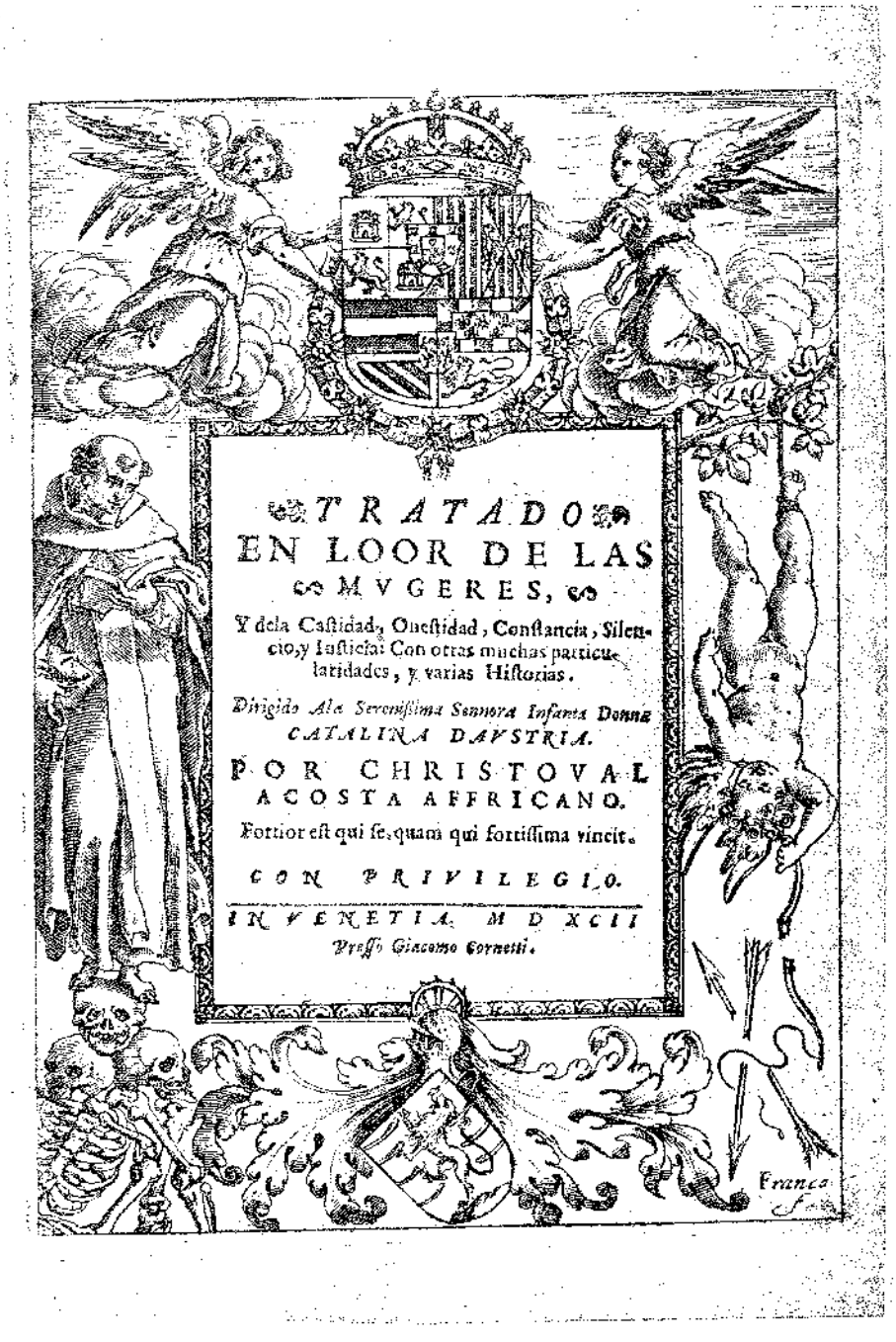
A graphic history of the life and events of the reign of Leopold I, Emperor of Germany. The work covers a period of thirty years: Vol. I, 1657 to 1671; Vol. II, 1672 to 1681; and Vol. III, 1682 to 1687. This was the period of Leopold's numerous campaigns—both military and diplomatic—against the Turks, the French, and the Spaniards.

Leopold was born in 1640 and succeeded his father, Ferdinand III, in 1658, when he repulsed the Turks who had then attempted an invasion of Hungary. In addition to claiming the title of *King of the Romans,* Leopold made assiduous efforts to collect various other crowns, including that of Spain, by proxy, for which he nominated his son, the Archduke Charles, in 1700.

He had entered into an alliance with France as far back as 1668, with a view to annexing and dividing the kingdom of Spain with Louis XIV. Later, about the year 1687, there were diplomatic considerations which induced him to league with Spain against France! On the death of Charles II of Spain (1700) he nominated his son as a candidate for the Crown against Louis XIV's nominee and grandson, the Duke of Anjou, who ended the Spanish War of Succession by ascending the throne as Philip V, in spite of the assistance which Leopold had obtained from the English and Dutch Protestants. Leopold died in 1705.

The interesting plates consist, for the most part, of allegorical illustrations of battle-scenes.

PLATE I.



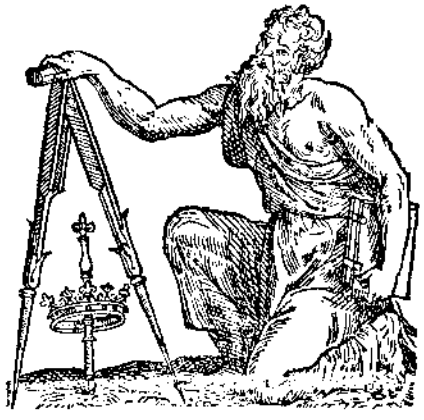
TITLE-PAGE FROM CHRISTOVAL ACOSTA, TRATADO EN LOOR DE LAS MUGERES. VENICE, 1592.

See Item No. 5.

PLATE II.

EL MOMO.

La moral e muy graciosa historia del Momo: compuesta en Latin por el docto varon Leon Baptista Alberto Florentin. Trasladada en Castellano por Alfonso de Almaçan, hijo del doctor Almaçan, medico de su Magestad. Dirigido a la Illustrissima señora doña Maria de Mendoça, Señora de las villas de Torres y Canena, &c. Es obra muy graciosa y muy util para todos estados y muy provechosa para los Reyes y Señores y para qualquier qualidad de personas. El qual artificiosa y moralmente enseña como cada uno se ha de auer en la gouernacion del reyno, estado, o familia. Visto y aprouado por mandado de los muy poderosos Señores del consejo real, y assi mismo por el Vicario general de Alcala.



Con Preuilegio Imperial.

Esta tassado en maravedis.

Vendese en Madrid en casa de Iuan de Medina Librero, A la puerta de Guadalajara. Año M D LIII.

TITLE-PAGE FROM LEON BAPTISTA ALBERTI, EL MOMO. ALCALA, JOAN DE MEY, 1553.

See Item No. 22.

8 ADUARTE (Diego).

Relacion Verdadera, y fiele del excelente martyrio que veynte y un Religiosos de la Sagrada Orden de Predicadores, y en particular de dos dellos Catalanes hijos de habito del insigne Convento de Santa Catalina Martyr de Barcelona padecieron por Christo en el Imperio del Japon los años de 1627 y 1628.

Small 8 pp., half morocco.

Barcelona, Lorenzo Déu, 1632.

£8 8s

Not known to Palau's *Manual* which mentions other works by the same author.

Account sent by the Prior of Manila to the Father Provincial of Spain, relating the Martyrdom of 21 Missionaries, etc., in Japan, especially of two Catalan Missionaries from Barcelona. (Wormhole mended.)

9 AEFFERDEN (Francisco de).

El Atlas Abreviado, ò Compendiosa Geographia del Mundo Antiguo, y Nuevo, conforme á las ultimas Pazes Generales del Haya.

First Edition. With 42 coloured engraved maps, including a small folding map of America, and a small folding world map, on which the western half of Australia is correctly depicted, joined to New Guinea on the north, and also parts of New Zealand and Tasmania.

Small 8vo, contemporary calf.

Antwerp, Juan Duren, 1697.

£5 5s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. I, p. 17.

First Edition of a scarce little Spanish Atlas published in Belgium. One section is devoted to America, which includes a chapter on the Unknown Lands, in

(Continued over)

AEFFERDEN (FRANCISCO DE)—*continued.*

which it is stated the Unknown Australia extends into different climates and different zones, is more fertile in the north, and that one Fernandez Quir, a Spaniard, Juan de More, and various Dutchmen have discovered many mouths of rivers, but have not sailed inland, only having stopped at various gulfs and harbours. These lands comprise the Tierra Grande, Tierra del Fuego, Island of New Guinea, Islands of Horn, Cocos, Traydores, and others, of which the coasts only are known.

10 Aerostacion militar por un Jefe de Ingenieros.
With six plates.
8vo. Madrid, 1895.

£1 1s

11 [AESOP.]
Æsopi Fabulae (in Latin verse).
Title within woodcut border.
Small 4to, full brown morocco, g.e.
Granada, 1545.

£21

This edition is unknown to Salva, but cited by Palau's *Manual,* Vol. III, p. 139.

12 AGUILERA (Dr. Antonio, of Junquera, in practice at Guadalaxara).
Exposicion sobre las preparaciones de Mesue.
Woodcut Arms on title.
8vo, calf. Alcala, Juan de Villanueva, 1569.

£10 10s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. I, p. 23.
The licence declares that the book is of great value to apothecaries. Their constant use of this little book would suffice to explain its great rarity.

13 AILION (R. Selomoh).

Sermon que predico en dia de Sabath Echa año 5483.

4to, wrappers.

Amsterdam, Semuel Teyxeyra Tartar, 5483 (1723).

£10 10s

Not in Palau's *Manual*.

14 ALBA (Duke of).

Catalogue of the Portrait Miniatures Belonging to the Duke of Berwick and Alba, by Don Joaquin Ezquerra del Bayo (in Spanish).

With 33 plates (13 in colour) of the most important miniatures.

Small folio, bound in leather gilt. Madrid, 1924.

£3 3s

This catalogue of 180 pages has been privately printed for the Duke of Berwick and Alba and richly illustrated, to make his collection of portrait miniatures known to the general public. The collection is naturally especially rich in portraits of the Stuart family, and comprises among the artists the following names: Bell, Bourton, Bozzolini, Comte, Corbet, Carro, Fontenay, De Craene, Doubois, Engleheart, Garneray, Isabey, Lens, Marras, Pommayrac, Rivero, Singry, Thomson, Valentino, West.

We are the sole agents for the sale of the Duke of Alba's Catalogue of Portrait Miniatures.

15 ALBA (Duque de Berwick y de).

Correspondencia de Gutierre Gomez de Fuensalida, Embajador en Alemania, Flandes é Inglaterra (1496-1509).

With 8 large plates.

624 pp. Folio, wrappers. Madrid, 1907.

5s 6d

16 ALBA (Duque de Berwick y de).

Noticias historicas y genealogicas de los Estados de Montijo y Teba segun los documentos de sus Archivos.

With 14 illustrations.

Folio, wrappers. Madrid, 1915.

6s 6d

A MAGNIFICENT PRODUCTION.

17 [ALBA.] A. M. DE BARCIA.

Catalogo de la Coleccion de Pinturas del Excmo. Sr. Duque de Berwick y de Alba.

With 32 large plates of works by Titian, Goya, Nattier, Murillo, Velasquez, Rembrandt, Rubens, Ruysdael, etc.

Folio, wrappers. Madrid, 1911.

7s 6d

A catalogue of the magnificent paintings in the collection of the Duke of Alba.

PRIVATELY PRINTED FOR THE DUKE OF ALBA.

17A [ALBA BIBLE.] BIBLIA (Antiguo Testamento) Traducido del Hebreo al Castellano.

The Alba Illuminated Bible (Old Testament). A Translation from the Hebrew into Spanish, made by Rabbi Moses Arragel of Guadalfajara. Circa 1422-1433.

Two vols., folio, bound in leather. Madrid, 1920-1922.

£34

This Bible, consisting of the Old Testament translated from the Hebrew into Spanish, and known as the Bible of the House of Alba (belonging to the Duke of Berwick and Alba), is now published for the first time. The work of translation was undertaken in 1422 at the request of Don Luis Guzmán, Lord of Algaba and Grand Master of the Military Order of Calatrava, by one of his vassals, the learned Rabbi Moses Arragel of Guadalfajara. For many years the Manuscript was in the keeping of the Holy Inquisition, who in 1620 presented it to the Conde Duque de Olivares, the powerful Minister of Philip IV, as a token of gratitude for the favours the Inquisition had received from his father, the Spanish Ambassador in Rome. Finally, it came into the possession of the Family of Alba in 1688, when the Estates of Olivares were merged in the Ducal House.

Information regarding the Codex was published between 1791 and 1898 by such writers as Don Joaquin Lorenzo de Villanueva, Eguren, Usoz, and finally, M. Samuel Berger, a Professor of the Sorbonne. Villanueva, whose description is the most complete, published *in extenso* the curious correspondence between the Grand Master, who begged and even threatened, and Arragel, who at first demurred on the pretext that the translation could not possibly satisfy both faiths, but finally undertook the task under the supervision of two holy clerks.

The Manuscript, begun in 1422 and completed in 1433, forms one volume of 515 leaves, on vellum, the margins being covered with the Rabbi's commentary written in minute characters. The 290 miniatures (illuminated in gold and colours) were painted by Toledo artists of note, whilst the 29 illuminated capitals to each book, and the borders, together with the full-page miniatures, in colours, were the work of French artists.

The reproduction of a Manuscript of this kind was no easy task, owing to the minute care required in the transcription of the text and the cost entailed in publishing the work as befitted its importance. The Duke of Alba, however, convinced of the importance of the book from the points of view of philology, exegesis, and historical research in general, bore the whole expense of publication, and now,

(Continued over)

ALBA BIBLE—*continued.*

after four years of incessant labour, rendered more arduous by the delays and difficulties occasioned by the war, has the satisfaction of seeing his desire fulfilled.

He entrusted the work to his Librarian, Don Antonio Paz y Mélia, formerly Director of the Department of Manuscripts in the Biblioteca Nacional, Madrid, and to the latter's son, Don Julian Paz, who, before assuming the control of this department, was Director of the Archives of Simancas. Don Antonio Paz is also responsible for the Introduction to this Bible.

The Hispano-Moresque binding, which is a faithful reproduction of the binding of the Toledan Missal shown in the Biblioteca Nacional, was executed in Madrid.

The Bible is published in two volumes, the first containing 846 folio pages and the second 992. In order that the bulk of the volumes should not be still further increased, the 290 smaller illuminated miniatures have been grouped in sheets intercalated in the text, and the same has been done with the reproduction of the twenty-nine capitals, with illuminated borders, and the full-page miniatures, all of which are in gold and colours. A private edition has been printed for members of the Roxburghe Club only, of which the Duke of Alba is a member.

In response to the demand for copies of this monumental work the Duke of Alba has entrusted Messrs. Maggs Bros. with the exclusive sale for the whole World, of a limited number of copies.

17B [ALBA.] SUBIRA (José).

La Musica en la Casa de Alba. Estudios Historicos y biographicos.

Title printed in red and black.

With sixty plates of music.

396 pp., 4to, cloth.

Madrid, Privately Printed for the Duke of Alba and Berwick, 1927.

£2 2s

17c ALBA (Duque de Berwick y de).

El Mariscal de Berwick. Bosquejo Biografico por el Duque de Berwick y Alba.

With 35 full-page plates reproducing portraits (one in colour) of the Churchill, Marlborough, Berwick, and Stuart families from the collections of the Duke of Alba, the Duke of Marlborough, the Prado Museum, the Museum at Rennes, and also facsimilies of important autographs.

538 pp., 4to, original cloth.

Madrid, privately printed, 1925.

£3 3s

We are the sole agents for the Duke of Alba for the above important biography, which he has written of his illustrious ancestor. As is well known, the Duke of Berwick was the most famous of the children of James II, King of England, by Arabella Churchill. The Duke of Alba, as his descendant, owns hundreds of autograph letters written by Marshal Berwick to his son in French, Spanish, English, etc. The correspondence of the Marshal himself occupies pp. 115 to 257. The Notes occupy pp. 371 to 495.

The portraits include the following: Marshal Berwick, James II, James Edward Stuart, Prince Eugene of Savoy, the Duke of Marlborough, Arabella Churchill, and many other members of the Stuart and Berwick families.

A MONOGRAPH ON THE CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS AUTOGRAPHS IN THE POSSESSION OF THE DUKE OF ALBA.

18 ALBA (Duquesa de Berwick y de).

Autografos de Cristobal Colon y papeles de America.

With folding plates.

Folio, wrappers. Madrid, 1892.

4s 6d

A SECOND MONOGRAPH ON THE COLUMBUS AUTOGRAPHS IN THE POSSESSION OF THE DUKE OF ALBA.

19 ALBA (Duquesa de Berwick y de).

Nuevos Autografos de Cristobal Colon y Relaciones de Ultramar.

With 5 plates of autographs and a map by Christopher Columbus.

Folio, wrappers. Madrid, 1902.

4s. 6d.

20 ALBA (Duquesa de Berwick y de).

Catalogo de las Colecciones expuestas en las vitrinas del Palacio de Liria.

With 19 large plates of manuscripts, autographs, miniatures, bindings, etc.

Folio, wrappers. Madrid, 1898.

6s 6d

21 ALBAREDA (Anselm M).

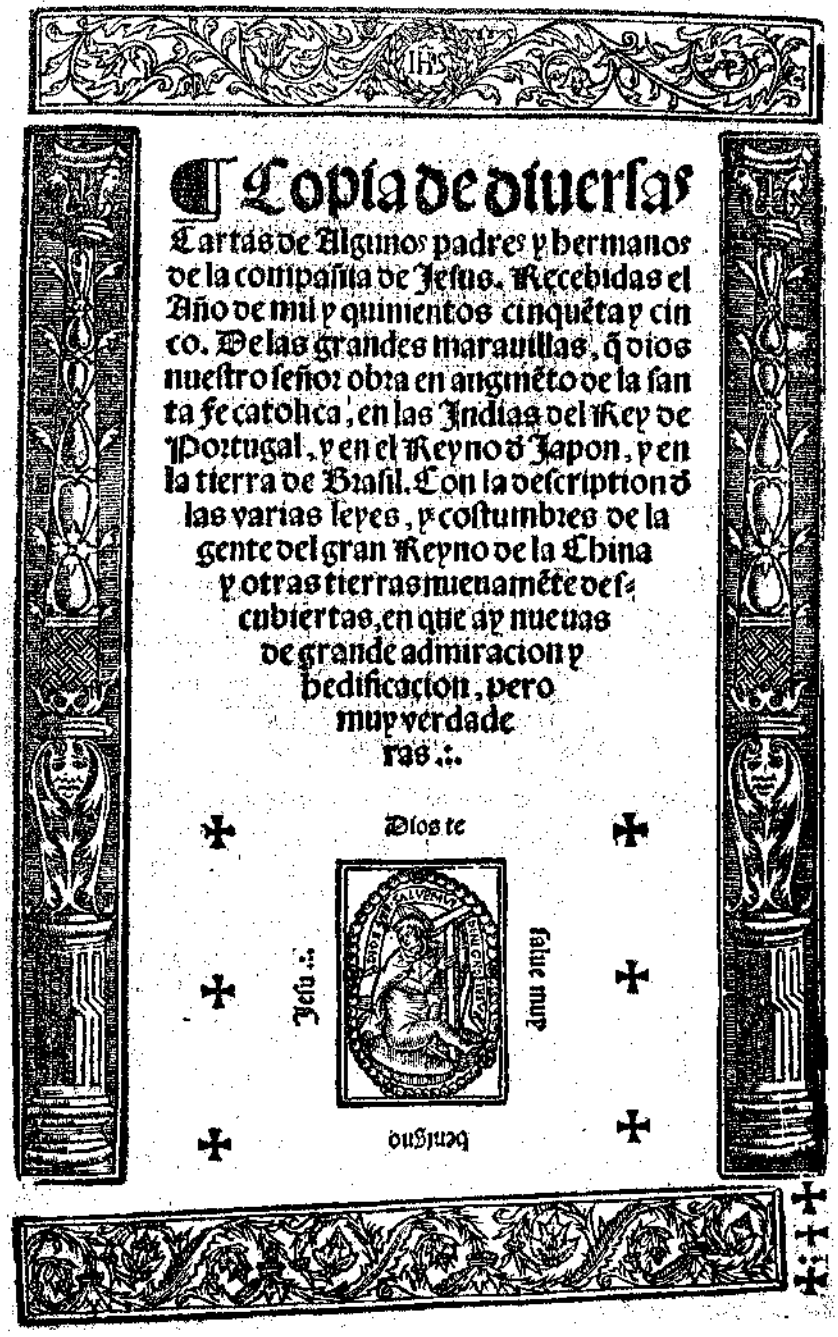
Cronologia de els Darrers Priors de Montserrat.

With woodcut printer's device on title.

4to, wrappers. Monastery of Montserrat, 1922.

10s 6d

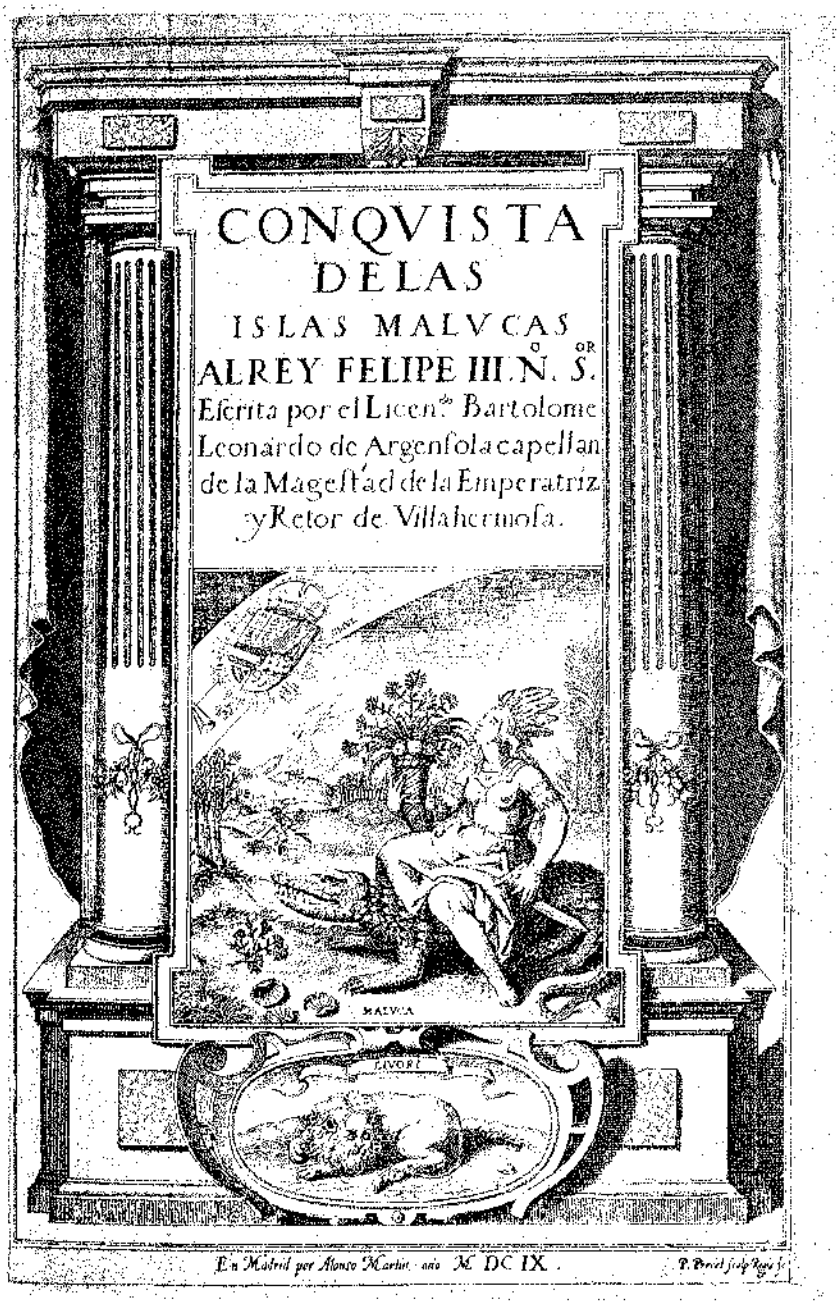
One of a limited edition of 25 numbered copies of an interesting chronological record of the lives of the last Priors of Montserrat, from the time of Bernat Salvador (1284) to Vicents de Ribas (1408), when the Priory, as such, was closed, and the Monastery was established.



TITLE FROM "ALVAREZ, HISTORIA DE LAS COSAS DE ETHIOPIA," ETC. SARAGOSSA, 1561.

See Item No. 33.

PLATE IV.



TITLE-PAGE FROM LEONARDO DE ARGENSOLA, CONQUISTA DE LAS MALUCAS. MADRID, 1609.

See Item No. 54a.

22 ALBERTI (Leon Baptista).

El Momo. La moral y muy graciosa historia del Momo trasladada en Castellano por Augustin de Almaçan.

First Edition. Title in red and black, within woodcut border. Woodcut vignette. Gothic letter, forty-two long lines to a full page.

Folio, green morocco, gilt fillet border, doublures of red morocco with gilt border, gilt panelled back, g.e., by Chambolle-Duru.

Alcala de Henares, Joan de Mey, Flandro, 1553.

(*See Illustration, Plate No. II.*)

£48

Catalina, *Tipografia Complutense,* No. 256. Salva, No. 1693. Palau's *Manual,* Vol. I, p. 32.

The rare first edition of this work, erroneously cited by Nicholas Antonio as being printed at Madrid by Juan de Medina—this being the name of the bookseller, printed at the foot of the title-page. This is an ascetic work, written in humorous vein "in order," as the author explains, "to make the substance of it more palatable to the reader." He therefore takes as his characters, the Gods of Greek mythology, and weaves many entertaining fables around the personality of Momus, whom he represents as the personification of mischief on earth, Jupiter as a supreme ruler, and the other Gods and Goddesses as the incarnation of various

(Continued over)

ALBERTI (LEON BAPTISTA)—*continued.*

moral principles which serve the ruler. Momus annoys Jupiter, and, fleeing from his anger, comes to live amongst men and endeavours to stir them to rebellion against the great God, and to dissuade the other gods from performing their duty; but in the end, Divinity prevails. Momus is represented in mythology as the son of Sleep and Night, the god of burlesque and censure, wearing a mask of grotesque mirth.

The story of *El Momo* was originally written by the Florentine architect and moralist, Leon Baptista Alberti (1406-72) who sought to censure the morals of his day by this covert means and to inspire virtue by poetical fancy; and the present book is a Spanish translation by Augustin de Almazan, which was published more than a hundred years before the work written by Benito Remigio Noydens and described by Ticknor, who does not, however, mention the earlier story. Ticknor states that the *Historia Moral del Dios Momo* by Noydens (Madrid, 1666) is "an account of the exile of the God Momus from heaven and his transmigration through the bodies of persons in all conditions on earth, doing mischief wherever he goes. Each chapter of the eighteen into which it is divided is followed by a moralizing illustration." It seems, therefore, that the later work was certainly based upon the theme and style which had originated with Alberti.

24 ALBUCHASIS BEN ABERACERIN.

Servidor de Albuchasis.

Title beneath woodcut illustration of Saints Cosmo and Damian, within border of three different designs.

On verso is the sub-title: "Comiença el Servidor libro veynte y ocho de Albuchasis Benaberacerin trasladado del Arabigo en Latin por Simon Genoves, siendo Abraam Judio de Tortona interprete, agora nuevamente trasladado y corregido del Latin en lengua vulgar Castellana por el Licenciado Alonso Rodriguez de Tudela.

Some large ornamental woodcut capitals; text in Gothic letter.

Small 4to, green straight-grained morocco, blind-stamped fleurons in corners, gilt back.

Valladolid, Arnaldus Guillen de Brocar, 1516.

(*See Illustration overleaf.*)

£85

Salva No. 2681. Palau's *Manual*, Vol. I, p. 33.

A curious book containing old recipes for medicines, perfumes, and household requisites, such as starch, water-softeners, vinegar, and numerous other things chiefly connected with distillation.

The original treatise is the twenty-eighth book, in Arabic, by Albuchasis Ben-Aberacerin, translated into Latin by Simon Genoves through the intermediary of "Abraham the Jew of Tortona," and further rendered into Spanish by Alfonso Rodriguez de Tudela. It does not, however, seem to have lost any of its charm or utility in the process.

¶ Seruidor de albuchasis.

TITLE-PAGE FROM ALBUCHASIS BEN ABERACERIN, SERVIDOR DE ALBUCHASIS. VALLADOLID, ARNALDUS GUILLEN DE BROCAR, 1516.

See Item No. 24.

24A Album Caligrafico Universal. Decorado con orlas dibujadas à la pluma por Nicanor Vazquez; texto y caligrafia por Eudaldo Canibell.

With numerous plates.

Folio, half green morocco. Barcelona, Romá, 1901.

£1 1S

An extremely useful publication, with specimens of various European and Oriental characters, with their alphabets and Spanish equivalents, amongst the numerous plates; and an interesting text on the history, theory and practice of writing, with instructive notes on writing materials.

25 ALCALA (Luis de).

Tractado en que a la clara se ponen y determinan las materias de los prestamos que se usan entre que tractan y negocian; y de los logros y compras adelantadas y ventas al fiado, etc.

FIRST EDITION. Title within woodcut border, beneath woodcut. Gothic letter.

Small 4to, vellum.

Toledo, Juan de Ayala, 1543.

(*See Illustration overleaf.*)

£21

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. I, p. 35.

First Edition; very scarce. Colmeiro No. 14. The work contains valuable and interesting information regarding the commercial customs of the day.

Tractado en que ala

clara se ponen y determinan las materias delos prestamos que se vsan entre los que tractan y negocian: y de los logros y cõpras adelantadas y ventas al fiado. &c.

Compuesto por fray Luys de Alcala / dela orden del bienauenturado padre sant Francisco de obseruancia: dela prouincia de Castilla. Visto y examinado por el consejo Real destos Reynos.

Con auctoridad assi mismo / y aprobacion del capitulo prouincial dela orden del auctor / y tambien

Con priuilegio Imperial.

Concedido a diez y ocho de Março de. 1543. Años.

TITLE-PAGE FROM LUIS DE ALCALA, TRACTADO DE LOS PRESTAMOS. TOLEDO, JUAN DE AYALA, 1543.

See Item No. 25.

26 ALCIATI.

Los Emblemas de Alciato. Traducidos en rhimas Españolas. Añadidos de figuras y de nuevos Emblemas en la tercera parte de la obra.

Title and every page of text within woodcut border. Woodcut illustration to each *emblema*.

8vo, old vellum.

Lyon, Guilielmo Rovillio, 1549.

£7 10s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. I, p. 38. Salva 2044. (Some of the copies of this edition bear the name of the printer, Mathias Bonhomme, while others bear the name of the bookseller, Guilielmo Rovillio, who were jointly granted a royal licence to publish the work.)

This is the first Spanish edition of Alciatus' Latin emblems, translated by Bernardino Daza Pinciano who was the first to introduce this type of composition into Spanish literature. The idea of providing explanations in verse for allegorical drawings became popular in Spain in the early seventeenth century and the style found many imitators, the most notable being the *Emblemas Morales* of Sebastian de Covarrubias y Orozco, which were written in Spanish and translated into Latin.

27 ALCOVER HIGUERAS (Juan Josef).

Vida del V. Padre Fr. Juan de Alcover, y Epitome de las de sus quatro Compañeros del orden de Predicadores, Martires todos en Focheu, Metropolis de la Provincia de Fokien en el Imperio de la China.

With one plate.

8vo, half calf. Madrid, 1804. £2 2s

Medina, *Islas Filipinas*, 659. Palau's *Manual*, Vol. I, p. 39.

Containing numerous particulars concerning, and a short account of, the Philippine Islands.

"THE NEW WORLD IS IMPROPERLY CALLED AMERICA."

28 ALDRETE (Bernardo).
Varias Antiguedades de España, Africa y otras Provincias.
Engraved title and maps.
4to, old calf, g.e. Antwerp, 1614.

£10 10s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. I, p. 40.

The author objects strongly to the use of the word "America" to designate the new world. "The New World is improperly called America through the vain presumption of those who want to deprive Spain of what is right. It is certain that the first man who gave Columbus advice of the New World was Alonso Sanchez de Huelva, a sailor born in Huelva, who had crossed the ocean in a great storm. Father Joseph de Acosta mentions this fact, but does not mention his name, which is given by the Inca Lasso de la Vega. It was, however, known and notorious in the whole of Andalusia, and our historians should mention it. It was also a Spaniard who predicted the Discovery of the New World (*Seneca, in Medeam,* verse 374), etc."

29 ALEMAN (Mateo).
Primera y Segunda parte de Guzman de Alfarache.
Small 4to, old vellum.
Madrid, Pablo de Val, 1661.

£5 5s

This edition not in Salva. Palau's *Manual,* Vol. I, p. 42.

This is one of the masterpieces of the *picaresca* type of novel, and had a tremendous success in the author's own day both in Spain and in Shakespeare's England. Unfortunately, as Hurtado points out, the author gathered laurels rather than ducats, as the great popularity of *Guzman* led to the publication of numerous "pirated" editions; and towards the end of his life, in which he suffered many hardships, "he, who had given so much pleasure to others, ended his unhappy days in Mexico, soon after the publication (1609) of his *Ortografia Castellana.*"

Little is definitely known of Mateo Aleman's life. He was born in Seville in 1547, the son of Dr. Hernando Aleman by his second wife, Doña Juana de Enero. He received a good education, graduated in arts and philosophy in the University of Maese Rodrigo at Betis; and matriculated in medicine, continuing his studies at Salamanca and Alcala until his father's death in 1567, when he abandoned the prospect of a degree, as a medical career did not appeal to him. He returned to his native town, and married Doña Catalina de Espinosa; and at about this time (1571) it is assumed that he was a treasury accountant, for he states

ALEMAN (MATEO)—*continued.*

that he was imprisoned in 1580 for being unable to give a satisfactory account of "certain sums demanded of me by diverse persons." It was in prison that he obtained the knowledge which enabled him to describe such institutions minutely in his *Guzman*. He resumed his office of Contador on taking up his residence in Madrid, and added to his meagre income by undertaking auctions, and small administrative commissions. He bought a site in the Calle del Rio and built himself a house near the present Senate house. He seems to have travelled in Italy which he describes, as from personal knowledge, in his book; and probably served for some time as a soldier. The first part of *Guzman* was published in 1599 and met with an instantaneous success, but did not benefit the author, who, according to Luis de Valdes, "preferred to philosophise as a pauper than amass wealth by adulation."

He returned to Seville 1601, where he lived, amicably separated from his wife, and received generous assistance from his cousin, Juan del Rosso, who paid for the publication of the book and advanced the author some money. In 1602, a second part appeared, written by some imitator under the pseudonym of Mateo Lujan de Sayavedra, "a base attempt which, though not without literary merit, brought upon its author the just reproaches of Aleman, who intimates that his own manuscripts had been improperly used in its composition," as Ticknor states.

Following upon this *contretemps* was another, when Aleman was imprisoned for debt, and was for the time being, under the same roof with Cervantes, who was by no means amicably disposed towards him. His cousin once more came to the rescue by paying the debt; and in 1603 Aleman proceeded to Lisbon, where he published the genuine second part of *Guzman*. At the age of sixty, deprived of every means of livelihood, he decided to embark for "the Indies," and, accompanied by his children, he emigrated to Mexico, "taking with him," as Rodriguez Marin states, "in addition to his bitter disillusions, one little book, which he had not quite finished"—the *Ortografia Castellana* which he completed in Mexico a few years before his death.

The *Guzman* was translated into French, Italian, German, Portuguese, English, Dutch and Latin, "a rare success," says Ticknor, "whose secret lies partly in the age when the *Guzman* appeared, and still more in the power and talent of the author. . . . The *Guzman* is chiefly curious and interesting because it shows us, in the costume of the times, the life of an ingenious Machiavellian rogue, who is never at a loss for an expedient; who always treats himself and speaks of himself as an honest and respectable man; and who sometimes goes to mass and says his prayers just before he enters on an extraordinary scheme of roguery, as if on purpose to bring it out in more striking and brilliant relief. . . . At first, Aleman thought of calling his work 'A Beacon-Light of Life.' The name would not have been inappropriate, and it is the qualities implied under it—the sagacity, the knowledge of life and character, and the acuteness of its reflections of men and manners—that have preserved for it somewhat of its original popularity down to our own times."

30 ALEMAN (Mateo).
Vida y Hechos del Picaro Guzman de Alfarache. Atalaya de la Vida Humana.
With fourteen plates.
2 vols., 8vo, old calf, blind-stamped [wormed].
Antwerp, Geronymo Verdussen, 1681.
Palau's *Manual*, Vol. I, p. 42. See note to No. 29. £5 5s

31 ALMOSNINO (Rabbi Mosseh).
Regimiento de la Vida. Libro de mucha erudicion y doctrina. En el qual como en un cristalino espejo podrá el hombre corregir sus yerros y enmendar sus vicios, encaminandose en la virtud haziendose en esta vida momentanea merecedor de alcançar la Gloria Eterna.
Title, in Hebrew and Spanish, within woodcut border.
Small 4to, vellum boards.
Amsterdam, 5489 [1729].
Kayserling, p. 10; Palau's *Manual*, Vol. I, p. 51. £12 12s

The title-page states that this is "the first time the work has appeared in Spanish characters, through the industry of Samuel Mendes de Sola, Joseph Siprut Gabay, and Judah Piza." Kayserling cites a Spanish edition printed at Salonica in 1564 (but probably in Hebrew characters).

The author, Moses Almosnino, was a descendant of a Spanish-Jewish family of Aragon, and was born at Salonica in 1510. Two of his ancestors had been burnt by the Inquisition. He studied astronomy and the rabbinical sciences, and was the rabbi of a Spanish community at Salonica. In 1565 he went to Constantinople to obtain privileges for his co-religionists from the Sultan.

He was the author of some Hebrew theological works, in addition to this philosophical treatise on the *Way of Life*, in which he refers to the Greek philosophers. He died in 1580.

32 ALVARADO (Francisco).
Carta del Ilustrisimo Señor Vicario Apostolico de Fo-Kien en la China al Filosofo Rancio.
8vo, 8 pp., calf. Cordova, 1817.
18s

Not cited by Palau's *Manual*.

THE IIISTORY OF PRESTER JOIIN.

33 ALVAREZ (Francisco), Chaplain to King Manuel of Portugal. Historia de las Cosas de Ethiopia, en la qual se cuenta muy copiosamente, el estado y potencia del Emperador della (que es el que muchos han pensado ser el preste Juan) con otras infinitas particularidades, assi de la religion de aquella gente, como de sus cerimonias.

Copia de diversas Cartas de algunos Padres y hermanos de la Compañia de Jesus, recebidas, 1555. De las grandes maravillas, que dios nuestro señor obra en augmento de la Santa Fe Catolica, en las Indias del Rey de Portugal, y en el Reyno de Japon, y en la tierra de Brazil. Con la description de las varias leyes, y costumbres de la gente del gran Reyno de la China y otras tierras nuevamente descubiertas.

With the Arms of Don Artal de Alagon, Conde de Sastago, engraved on wood on the title-page, and numerous fine woodcut initials.

BLACK LETTER, double columns. Folio, Spanish calf.

Saragossa, Agostin Millan, 1561.

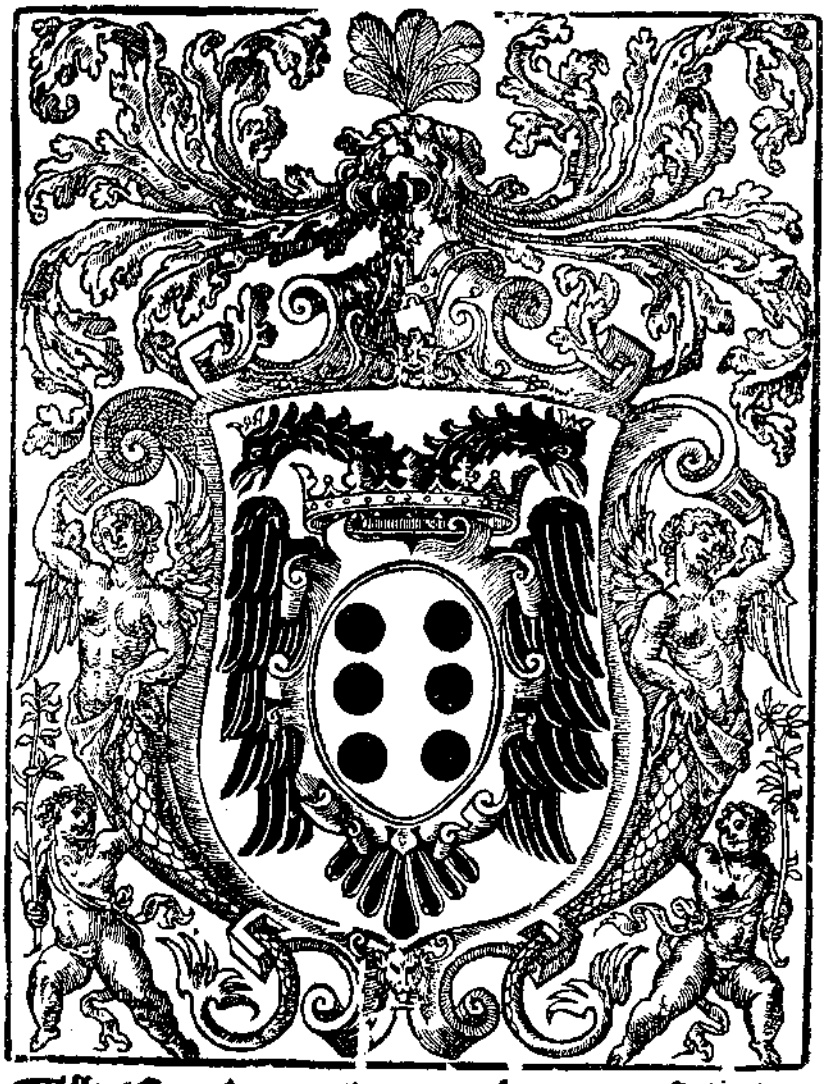
(*See Illustration overleaf and Plate No. III.*)

£75

Rodriguez, 143. Medina, *Hispano-Americana*, No. 185. Palau's *Manual*, Vol. I, p. 56.

This is the exceedingly scarce Spanish edition translated from the Portuguese by Thomas Padilla. The work is divided into two parts, with a title to each. The first part contains an account of the Kingdom of Prester John, or Abyssinia. Father Alvarez was sent to Ethiopia by King Manoel of Portugal, with the Ambassador, Duarte Galvao. He remained in that land for six years.

The second part commences on folio 66, and the title reads in translation:—"Copy of various letters from some Fathers and Brothers of the Order of Jesuits, received in 1555, of the great marvels which our Lord has accomplished in augmenting the Holy Catholic faith in the Indies, belonging to the King of Portugal, and in the kingdom of Japan, and in the land of Brazil. With the description of the various laws and customs of the people in the great kingdom of China, and other lands recently discovered."



Historia de las cosas de Ethiopia, en la qual se cuenta muy copiosamente, el estado y potẽcia del emperador della, (que es el q̃ muchos han pensado ser el preste Juan) con otras infinitas particularidades, assi dela religiõ de aquella gẽte, como de sus ceremonias, segun que de todo ello fue testigo de vista Frãcisco Alua-rez, capellan del rey don Manuel de Portugal.

El Dedicada al Illustrissimo señor: don Iorge de Alaçõ y Dessoo, Cõde de Sastago, y señor dela villa de Pina, y de las varonias de Alfajarin y Delpes, y casa d Anzano, y Alcayde por su magestad, dela ciudad de Chillena, y villas d Mirãda y Tecla, mi señor.

TITLE-PAGE FROM ALVAREZ, HISTORIA DE LAS COSAS DE ETHIOPIA. SARAGOSSA, 1561.

See Item No. 33.

34 ALVAREZ Y TEJERO (Luis Prudencio).

Reseña Histórica del Gran Imperio de China. Noticias y detalles sobre este antiguo Imperio.

8vo, cloth. Madrid, T. Fortanet, 1857.

£2 10s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. I, p. 59.

This gives a detailed account of the Antiquity and Population of China, its Laws, Customs of the inhabitants, language, religion, agriculture and industries.

34A ALVERA DELGRAS (Antonio).

Nuevo arte de aprender y enseñar á escribir la Letra Española, para uso de todas las escuelas del reino.

With four folding plates.

8vo, boards, morocco back. Madrid, 1880.

7s 6d

Text book on the art of writing, for use in Spanish schools.

34B ALVERA DELGRAS (Antonio).

Compendio de Paleografia Española, ó Escuela de leer todas las letras que se han usado en España desde los tiempos mas remotos hasta fines del siglo XVIII.

With thirty-two plates.

Small folio, boards.

Madrid, Anselmo Santa Coloma, 1887.

£2 2s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. I, p. 60

The facsimiles comprise some valuable specimens of early script and foreign alphabets.

34C [ALVERA DELGRAS (Antonio)].

Collection of facsimiles of calligraphic specimens in *letra Española.*

Royal 8vo, cloth. [Madrid, 1861.]

15s

The collection includes specimens of writing from the sixteenth century onwards.

34D ALVERA DELGRAS (Antonio).

Nuevo Arte de aprender y enseñar a escribir la letra Española, para uso de todas las escuelas del Reino.

With numerous plates.

8vo, Spanish calf. Madrid, Julian Arranz, 1847.

£1 10s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. I, p. 60.

35 ALVIA DE CASTRO (Fernando).

Aphorismos y Exemplos politicos y militares. Sacados de la primera Decada de Juan de Barros.

First Edition. Small 4to, crimson morocco, gilt fillet border, gilt panelled back, inside dentelles, g.e. (by Rousselle).

Lisbon, Pedro Craesbeeck, 1621.

£21

Not in Salva. Palau's *Manual,* Vol. I, p. 60.

This work, which was dedicated to the Duke of Francavila, Viceroy of Portugal during the Spanish régime, contains three-hundred and seventy-nine aphorisms in Spanish, drawn from the incidents and examples recorded in Joâo de Barros' first *Decade,* with comments and explanations by Fernando Alvia de Castro. Beneath each is a short explanatory note.

36 ALVIA DE CASTRO (Fernando).

Panegirico Genealogico y Moral del Duque de Barcelos.

Small 4to, dark brown crushed morocco, gilt fillet border, panelled back and inside dentelles, g.e. (bound by Emile Rousselle).

Lisbon, Pedro Crasbeeck, 1628.

£5 5s

Salva No. 3539. Palau's *Manual*, Vol. I, p. 60.

This work is dedicated to the Duke of Barcelos, whose Gothic, Spanish and Portuguese genealogy is traced through the Duke's descent from Ferdinand and Isabella.

The author, who was a knight of Calatrava and Inspector-General of the Forces in Portugal, has given an extremely interesting history of the principal Spanish and Portuguese families, and gives records dating as far back as the fourth century.

An interesting history of the family of the Duke of Barcelos, a descendant of the royal house of Braganza and of the famous Dom Nuno Alvarez Pereira, Constable of Portugal. The writer gives an account of various other families connected with the house of Barcelos.

AMADIS DE GAUL. See under ESPLANDIAN, No. 349 of this catalogue.

37 AMAR (Dr. Joseph).

Instruccion curativa de las Viruelas dispuesta para los facultativos y acomodada para todos.

4to, original vellum. Madrid, J. Ibarra, 1774.

£1 16s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. I, p. 68.

The above important work on small-pox (which has always been specially prevalent in Spain) contains an appendix on measles.

38 ANDA Y SALAZAR (Simon de).

Breve relacion de lo practicado por los PP. Agustinos Descalzos de la Congregacion de España en servicio de ambas Magestades Divina, y Catholica, ya en la America, ya en las Islas Philipinas, especialmente en esta ultima guerra, que movieron los Ingleses contra Manila, y adyacentes Islas, como consta de la Carta dirigida à S.M.

8 pp., folio, wrappers. Calatayud, 1767.

£5 5s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. I, p.75. Tavera, No. 413, can only quote the Heredia copy.

The title reads in translation:—Brief report of the activities of the Barefoot Augustinian Fathers of the Spanish Congregation, in the service of God and the King, in America and the Philippine Islands, particularly during the last War provoked by the English against Manila and adjacent Islands, as set forth in the letter addressed to His Majesty by Simon de Anda y Salazar, Senior Judge of the Audiencia and Governor.

First Authentic Information Concerning Thibet.

39 ANDRADE (Antonio de), Soc. Jesu.

Nuevo Descubrimiento del gran Cathayo, ò Reynos de Tibet, en el año 1624.

First Spanish Edition. Small 4to, 24 pp., morocco, g.e.

Madrid, Luis Sanchez, 1627.

£18 18s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. I, p. 76.

Father Andrade was born at Oleiros in 1580, became a Jesuit in 1596, and four years later left for the East Indies. In 1624 he penetrated into Tibet, and died from poison on March 19, 1634. He was the first to give us any authentic information concerning Tibet.

40 ANDRADE (Antonio de).

Segunda Carta. Prosigue el descubrimiento del gran Catayo; o Reynos de gran Thibet, por el Padre Antonio de Andrada, de la Compania de Jesus, Portugues, escrita a su General, y embiada del Virrey de la India a su Magestad en este año de 1627.

12 pp., folio, morocco.

Segovia, Diego Flamenco, 1628.

£15 15s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. I, p. 76, describes the above after Gallardo, but was unable to record any copy as having been ever offered for sale.

Andrade's relation of his second visit to Thibet, dated at end from Chaparangue, Court of the King of Grand Thibet, 15th August, 1626.

41 ANDRADE (Antonio) and DIAZ (Gaspar).

Relaçion nueva y cierta que escrive el P. Antonio de Andrada, Religioso de la Compañia de Jesus, en cartas que llegaron este año de 1629, con la Nao de la India Oriental, dando aviso de todo lo que passa en el gran Catayo, y Reynos del Tibet, y Cochinchina, Tonquin, Camboia, y Sian.

4 pp., folio, wrappers. (Madrid, 1629.)

£18 18s

This edition was unknown to Palau's *Manual.*

Title reads (in translation):—"New and true relation written by a Jesuit father, Antonio de Andrade, in letters which arrived this year 1629, with the ship from the East Indies, in which he gives an account of all that passed in Grand Cathay, and the kingdoms of Tibet, Cochin-China, Tonkin, Camboya, and Siam."

42 ANDREA (Alexandro).
De la Guerra de Campaña de Roma, y del Reyno de Napoles, en el Pontificado de Paulo IIII, año de 1556 y 1557.
[With woodcut vignettes of the Royal Arms and printer's device.]
Small 4to, vellum.
Madrid, viuda de Querino Gerardo, 1589.

£3 10s

Salva, No. 2814. Perez Pastor, No. 300. Palau's *Manual*, Vol. I, p. 77.
This is the first edition that was published in historical form. The author had originally published three dialogues in Italian, relating the incidents and causes of the campaign in Rome and Naples in 1556; and, at the request of a Minister of Philip II, Andrea translated the work into Spanish himself, rewriting the three dialogues in narrative form, as three "books," and delicating this Spanish version to Philip II.

42A ANDUAGA Y GARIMBERTI (Josef de).
Compendio del arte de escribir por reglas y sin muestras.
With seven folding plates.
12mo, boards, leather back.
Madrid, Imprenta Real, 1805.

£1 10s

Palau's *Manual* does not cite this edition.

43 ANGUIANO (Matheo de).
Epitome Historial, y Conquista Espiritual del Imperio Abyssino en Etiopia la Alta, o sobre Egypto, a cuyo Emperador suelen llamar Preste Juan, los de Europa.
Small 4to, original vellum.
Madrid, Antonio Gonçalez de Reyes, 1706.

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. I, p. 82. £4 10s

Medina 2130. Chapter V of Book II relates to "many other Spanish Capuchins who met their deaths at the hands of the heathen Indians, at various times, and in various parts of America," and refers to martyrdoms in the West Indies, various parts of Venezuela, Panama, etc. The greater part of the book, however, deals with the spiritual conquest of the subjects of "Prester John" in Ethiopia and Egypt.

"THE VENERATION DUE TO THE MOST HOLY FATHER OF THE HUMAN RACE, ADAM."

44 APARICIO (Fr. Luys de).

Santidad y Gloria sublime del universal Padre de los hombres, Adam, cierta de Fé Catolica. Veneracion y culto publico, que al Santissimo Padre puede consagrarse.

Small 4to, Spanish calf.

Madrid, viuda de Juan Sanchez, 1639.

£2 10s

Not in Salva or Heredia. Palau's *Manual*, Vol. I, p. 89.

A treatise on the veneration due to "the most holy father" of the human race, Adam.

The author was a seventeenth-century Spanish priest, a native of Cuenca, "whose many virtues and science raised him to elevated positions." He was Procurator General in Rome, Professor of Theology at the University of Toledo, and had qualified for an Inquisitorial position. He subsequently went to Peru, where he officiated as Provincial and Professor in Lima.

THE INQUISITION AT CADIZ.

45 Apendice Al Procurador General de la Nacion y del Rey. Discurso del Señor Diputado D. Pedro Inguanze Rivero, sobre la segunda proposicion preliminar del proyecto acerca de la Inquisicion.

4to, wrappers. Cadiz, Antonio Murguia, 1813.

10s 6d

Not cited by Palau's *Manual*.

46 [APHTHONIUS.]

Aphthonii Sophistae progymnasmata Rhetorica. Rodolpho Agricola Phrisio interprete.

With woodcut device on title.

Small 4to, wrappers.

Salamanca, Andreas de Portonariis, 1550. £1 5s

This early edition not cited in Salva or Heredia, nor in Palau's *Manual* which knows of no edition before 1556.

47 APIANUS (Petrus).

Libro de la Cosmographia, el qual trata la descripcion del Mundo, y sus partes, por muy claro y lindo artificio, augmentado por Gemma Frisio, doctor en Medecina, y Mathematico excellentissimo: con otros dos libros. Agora nuevamente traduzidos en Romance Castellano.

First Edition. Woodcut of a Globe on the title; 5 woodcut revolving diagrams; folding cordiform woodcut map of the World, including America; and many other diagrams.

4to, vellum. Antwerp, Gregorius Bontius, 1548.

£10 10s

Harrisse, 283. Sabin, 1753. Palau's *Manual*, Vol. II, p. 90.

The account of America occupies folio 34. The folding map of the world shows all of America, the Southern part bearing the name "America," and Northern the word "Baccalearum."

Peter Bienevitz (better known under his Latinized name Petrus Apianus), was Professor of Astronomy at the University of Ingolstadt, for more than thirty years. He was an inventor of astronomical instruments and designed one of the earliest maps to contain the name America. His mathematical and astronomical works must always take a prominent rank among those relating to the discoveries in the Western Hemisphere.

48 Apuntamientos por el derecho del Real Fisco, en el pleyto que está para determinar en revista, sobre la presa de los Navios *la Rosa* y el *Espiritu Santo,* Pomba Blanca.

Small folio, wrappers. N.P. (Circa 1665.)

£7 10s

Not cited by Palau's *Manual*.

This publication refers to legal points raised by the Spanish Chancellor of the Exchequer, in respect of a claim made by Captain Jacques Bolart, who had seized two Portuguese vessels carrying a cargo of sugar, ivory, tobacco, and other merchandise from Bahia de Todos Santos, Brazil, 1660. The vessels were claimed by the Spanish prize courts until such time as Bolart and his fellow-corsair, Norben of the "mythical ship," the *Santiago,* could prove satisfactorily that they were authorized corsairs and entitled to the prize.

49 AQUAPENDENTE (Fabricius de).
Crisol de la Cirugia traducido por Don Pedro Gonzalez de Godoy.
With woodcut on title.
Folio, half bound. Valencia, 1676.

£3 3s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. I, p. 93.

49A AQUILES MONTEVERDE (Emilio).
Metodo facilisimo para aprender á leer y escribir a un mismo tiempo, con la mayor brevedad posible.
12mo, red cloth.
Lisbon, Imprenta Nacional, 1885.

6s

This little manual for children on the art of learning to read and write was translated from the Portuguese; and contains facsimiles of alphabets and numerous illustrations with descriptive and instructive paragraphs on a variety of subjects.

50 ARANDA (Antonio de).
Verdadera informacion de la Tierra Sancta.
With ten fine woodcuts and woodcut initial letters.
Small 8vo. Bound by Chambolle-Duru, in full brown levant morocco, gilt lines on sides, inside dentelles, g. e.
Alcala, Francisco de Cormellas y Pedro de Robles, 1563.

£12 12s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. I, p. 96.

Antonio de Aranda, a Spanish traveller and a member of the Order of Saint Francis, was confessor to the daughters of Charles V and Prefect of the Order of Saint Francis, in Castile, until his death, 1555. He visited the Holy Land in 1530, and as a result wrote the above. Although this work was printed several times in the sixteenth century, copies have become scarce and are much sought after, when they appear, by collectors of books on Palestine.

51 ARANDA (Antonio de).

El Devoto Peregrino; Viage de Tierra Santa.

Engraved title, 5 folding maps, and numerous engravings in the text.

4to, old calf. Madrid, Imprenta Real, 1664.

£4 4s

In this edition the author is called Antonio de Castilla instead of by his proper name Aranda.

52 ARCE SOLORZANO (Juan de).

Tragedias de Amor, de gustoso y apacible entretenimiento de historias, fabulas, enredadas marañas, cantares, bayles, ingeniosas moralidades del enamorado Acrisio y su Zagala Luzidora.

Small 8vo, vellum.

Saragossa, viuda de Pedro Verges, 1647.

£18 18s

Salva, No. 1710. Gallardo, No. 235. Palau's *Manual,* Vol. I, p. 100.

The second edition of this pastoral romance, based on the fable of Acrisius and Lucidora. In his preface, the author states that it is his intention to describe these " fortunes of Love " as simply as possible; but the very nature of the subject makes the style necessarily akin to that of *culteranismo.* Appended to these five eclogues are brief explanations of the allegories which they comprise, and an index of the historical and mythological names used. The text contains some verse, but the greater part is in prose.

53 ARENAS (Rafael Diaz).

Memoria sobre el Comercio y Navegacion de las Islas Filipinas.

8vo, original wrappers.

Cadiz, 1838.

10s 6d

Not cited by Palau's *Manual.*

THE FIRST EDITION OF ARETINO IN SPANISH.
FORBIDDEN BY THE SPANISH INQUISITION (LISTED IN THE FIRST INDEX OF FORBIDDEN BOOKS, 1559).

54 ARETINO (Pedro).

Coloquio de las Damas, agora nuevamente corregido y emendado.

Title within woodcut border.

FIRST EDITION. Small 8vo, red morocco gilt, fillet border, g.e.

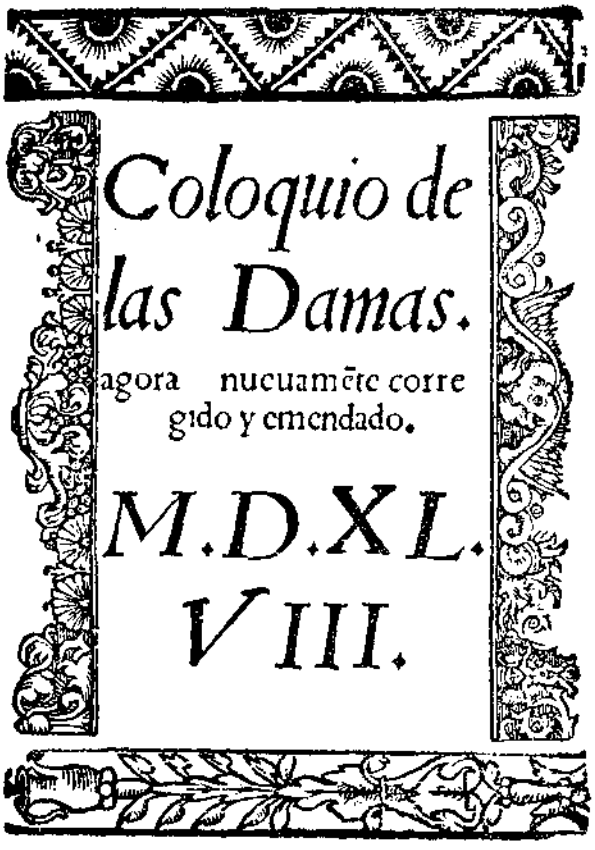
Privately printed, 1548.

(*See Illustration overleaf.*)

£85

Salva, No. 1707. Palau's *Manual*, Vol. I, p. 104.

The first Spanish edition of this work, translated from the Italian by Fernan Suarez. The "colloquey" is supposed to take place between Lucrecia, a courtesan of Rome, and Antonia, her friend, in which they relate their views and experiences of life. Palau supposes the book to have been printed at Lyons by Gryphius, but according to Salva, it seems to have been printed surreptitiously at Salamanca, although there is no proof of this, and the translator was a resident of Seville. This first edition is extremely rare and contains an interesting prologue by the translator who has written three verses at the end, pointing the moral of the transitory nature of earthly pleasures. He explains that his purpose in publishing this contribution to "profane" literature is to reveal to blind youth the abyss which lies at the end of the downward path. It is certain that this first edition was published secretly and that copies were only permitted to circulate "*sous le manteau.*"



TITLE-PAGE FROM PEDRO ARETINO, COLOQUIO DE LAS DAMAS. Privately printed in 1548 and forbidden by the Spanish Inquisition (listed in the first *Index of Forbidden Books*, 1559).

See Item No. 54.

54a ARGENSOLA (Bartolome Leonardo de).

Conquista de las Islas Malucas.

Beautifully engraved title-page.

First Edition. Folio, vellum.

Madrid, Alonso Martin, 1609.

(See Illustration, Plate No. IV.)

£21

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. I, p. 106. Medina, Vol. II, No. 551. Salva, No. 3349. Sabin, No. 1946. Retana, Vol. I, No. 67. Medina, *Bibliographia de las Filipinas,* No. 48, only knew of one copy.

The author was the Royal Chaplain and rector of Villahermosa. "Few narratives are written with so much judgment and elegance as Argensola's History of the conquest of the Molucca Islands."

THE BEST SPANISH HUNTING BOOK.

55 ARGOTE DE MOLINA (Gonzalo).

Libro de la Monteria que mando escrevir el muy alto y muy poderoso Rey Don Alonso de Castilla y de Leon, ultimo deste nombre.

With numerous spirited woodcuts of hunting scenes.

FIRST EDITION. Small folio, original vellum with ties.

Seville, Andrea Pescioni, 1582.

£42

Salva, No. 2635. Palau's *Manual*, Vol. I, p. 107.

The very rare first edition of the standard early Spanish book of the chase. The work was originally "ordered to be written" by Alfonso XI, King of Castile and Leon (1312-1350), and was subsequently edited by Argote de Molina, who introduced many important additions, including an interesting discourse on Alfonso and his day.

Salva describes this as "the most indispensable book for a hunting library and as, without doubt, the rarest, not only because copies are always being diligently searched for, but because it was not reprinted for the space of nearly three centuries. . . . It is almost impossible to find a copy in a perfect condition." [This copy is slightly wormed at the foot of some pages but the text is not affected. Otherwise it is in an excellent state of preservation.]

The work contains numerous chapters in each of the three "books," on all forms of sport which were then known to the writers, and much interesting geographical information on the sporting districts of Leon and Castile in the fourteenth century. The woodcuts comprise eighteen different subjects, as follows:

(1) A scribe offering the manuscript to King Alfonso.
(2) Bear-baiting.
(3) Pig-sticking.
(4) A hunt breakfast.
(5) Boar-hunting.
(6) Stag-hunting.
(7) Wild-boar hunting.
(8) Lion-hunting.
(9) Hunting with nets.
(10) Wolf-hunting.
(11) Deer-stalking with huntsman disguised as a bull.
(12) Deer-hunting in Peru, in the Inca style.

ARGOTE DE MOLINA (GONZALO)—*continued.*

(13) Tiger and lion-hunting in New Spain.
(14) Wild-bull hunting in the West Indies.
(15) Spanish bull-fighting.
(16) Elephant-hunting in India.
(17) Ostrich-hunting in Peru.
(18) Distributing venison amongst the hounds.

AGAINST THE PRACTICE OF CASTRATION AS A CURE FOR FEEBLE CHILDREN.

56 ARGUELLO (Dr. Agustin).

Disertacion chirurgica relativo al gobierno politico, en la que se proponen los daños de la Castracion vulgar, segun se practica para curar los Ninos quebrados, y se prueba la eficacia del vendage en esta enfermedad.

4to, wrappers. Madrid, 1775.

15s

Not cited by Palau's *Manual.*

57 ARIOSTO.

Orlando Furioso, dirigido al Principe Don Philipe nuestro Señor, traduzido en Romance Castellano por don Jeronymo de Urrea.

Title within woodcut border; woodcut portrait; numerous small woodcut illustrations in the text; double columns.

Roy. 8vo, old calf (some leaves stained).

Lyons, Gulielmo Roville, 1550.

£9 9s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. I, p. 111.

The first Spanish edition, and a rare impression of it, unknown to Salva and Palau. The latter states that it was first printed at Antwerp by Martin Nucio in 1549, and that the greater part of the edition was brought by Mathias Bonhomme of Lyons, who altered the title-page and gave the date as 1550.

This copy contains a colophon to the effect that it was printed at Lyons " in

ARIOSTO—*continued.*

the house of Mathias Bonhomme"; but the title-page states: "At Lyons at the house of Gulielmo Roville, 1550."

This famous romance of chivalry, which may have suffered at the hands of its numerous translators, can be termed the life-work of Ariosto. Having determined to continue Boiardo's story of *Orlando Innamorato,* which had come to an untimely end at the author's death, Ariosto set himself to weave the most elaborate romance out of the threads of the story of Charlemagne and his twelve peers, with such a masterly hand that, in spite of the host of personages involved and the infinity of incidents, he steers the course of his story to a satisfactory conclusion. Ariosto, who has been called the Italian Homer, wished to represent the world of chivalry in general, in his brilliant word-pictures; and it is in the chivalric spirit, rather than the historical and fantastic incident, that the true unity of his poem may be found. The work was first published at Ferrara in 1516, where it created a great sensation and found many translators and imitators throughout Europe. Ariosto himself, however, diligently re-read his poem periodically throughout his whole life, and continually added a line here, or altered a phrase there, "and had no other hobby but his *Orlando furioso.*"

This Spanish version consists of forty-five cantos, and was dedicated by Urrea to Philip II of Spain.

Ludovico Ariosto, who was born at Reggio in 1474, was a descendant of a noble family of Bologna, and the son of Nicolas Dariosto, who was given the title of Count by the Emperor Frederick III of Germany in 1469.

At an early age, Ariosto began to write poetry, his first effort being a tragedy based on the fable of Thisbe, which he and his young brothers performed for the amusement of the family circle. After an interval of five years, in which he studied law, he resumed his literary work which was far more congenial; but took up arms in defence of his country when Charles VIII of France sought to invade Italy. He subsequently became the protégé of Cardinal Bembo—with whom he had many a verbal passage-at-arms and who failed to induce Ariosto to join the Church—and entered the service of the Duke of Ferrara, who nominated him his commissary at Garfagana in 1522. The district was infested by bandits, but Ariosto ruled with great firmness and justice.

On his return to Ferrara he bought a plot of ground where he built himself a modest house, and spent the rest of his life revising his now famous *Orlando,* and tending his garden. According to Aretino, Ariosto was "kindness itself," and in his poverty he shrank from accepting the hospitality of others. As a poet, he exercised a great influence over his country's literature, contributing much that was of value to the renascence of the Italian language; and has been included, by his compatriots, amongst the four greatest Italian poets. He died at Ferrara in 1533, leaving several other poetical works and some unfinished fragments. All his published works have been translated into various languages.

58 ARIOSTO.

La Primera Parte del Orlando Furioso dirigido al Principe Don Philipe nuestro Señor; traduzido en Romance Castellano por Don Jeronimo de Urrea. Corregido segunda vez por el mismo. Woodcut printer's device on title; portrait of the translator; some vignettes and ornamental capitals; text in double columns.

Small 4to, half vellum.

Antwerp, Viuda de Martin Nucio, 1558.

(*See Illustration overleaf.*)

£12 12s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. I, p. 111. Urrea's translation revised by himself. An important edition.

THE FOURTH BOOK TO BE PRINTED AT BILBAO.

59 ARIOSTO (Ludovico).

Orlando Furioso. Traduzido de la lengua Toscana en la Española por Don Geronymo de Urrea. Lleva esta impression la Vida de Ludovico Ariosto, y a cada Canto annotaciones, en que se declaran los lugares dificultosos.

Title within woodcut architectural border; double columns.

Small 4to, old vellum.

Bilbao, Mathias Mares, 1583.

(*See Illustration on page 51.*)

£35

Salva, No. 1525. Excessively rare.

This is the twelfth Spanish edition, and the sixth edition of Urrea's version; the translation of Pinna's biography of Arioso, and annotations, being the work of Vicente de Millis Godinez. It was the fourth book to be printed in Bilbao.

Some lines are crossed through by the Inquisition.

LA PRIMERA PARTE DE

Orlando Furioso dirigido AL PRINCIPE DON PHI-lipe nueſtro Señor: traduzido en Romance Caſtellano por don Ieronimo de Vrrea.

Corregido ſegunda vez por el miſmo.

EN ANVERS

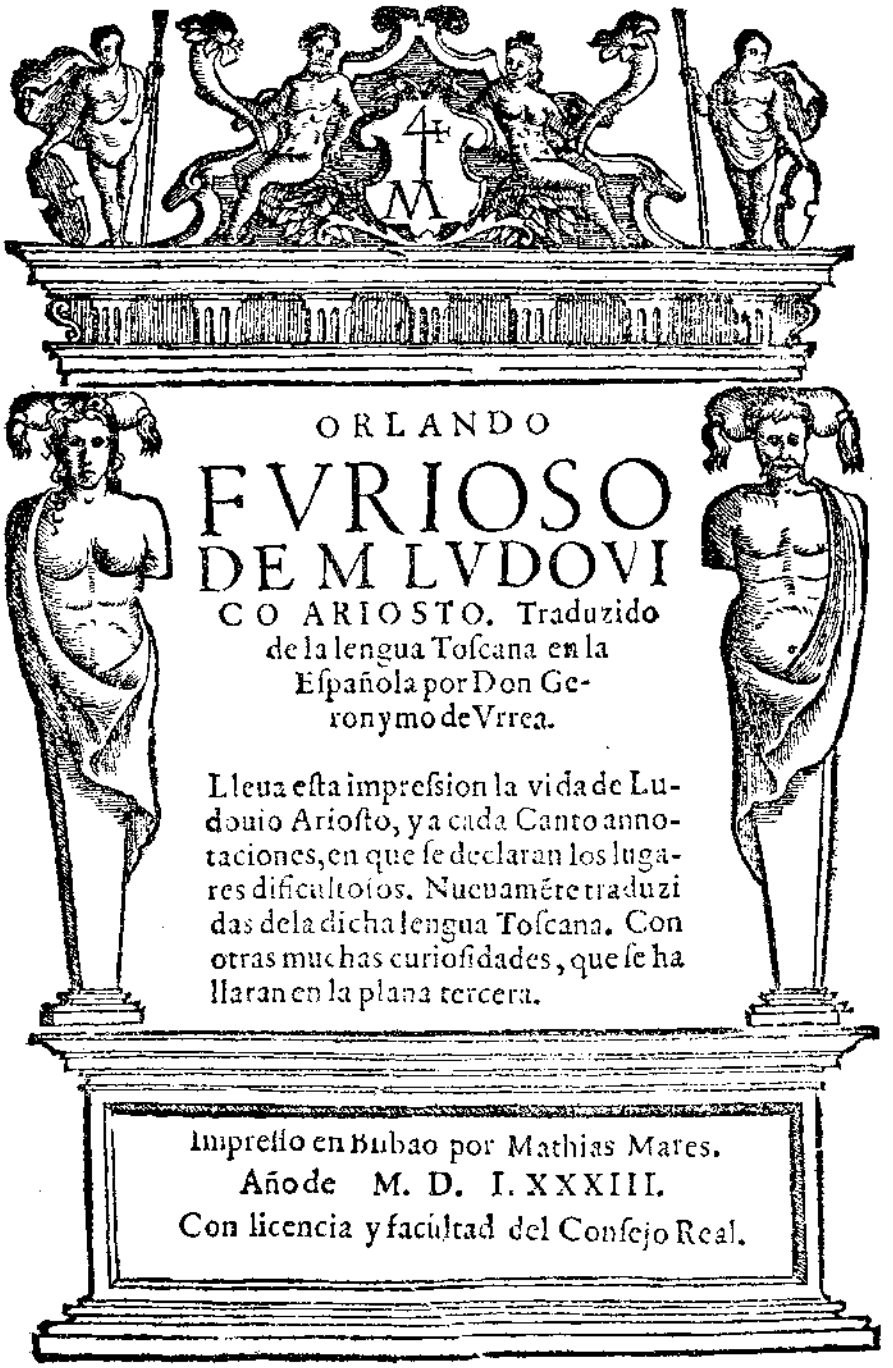
En caſa de la Biuda de Martin Nucio. Año de M. D. LVIII.

TITLE-PAGE FROM

ARIOSTO. ORLANDO FURIOSO.

ANTWERP, 1558.

See Item No. 58.



ORLANDO

FVRIOSO DE M LVDOVICO ARIOSTO. Traduzido de la lengua Toſcana en la Eſpañola por Don Geronymo de Vrrea.

Lleua eſta impreſsion la vida de Ludouio Arioſto, y a cada Canto annotaciones, en que ſe declaran los lugares dificultoſos. Nueuamẽte traduzidas dela dicha lengua Toſcana. Con otras muchas curioſidades, que ſe hallaran en la plana tercera.

Impreſſo en Bilbao por Mathias Mares.
Año de M. D. I. XXXIII.
Con licencia y facultad del Conſejo Real.

TITLE-PAGE FROM ARIOSTO, ORLANDO FURIOSO.

BILBAO, MATHIAS MARES, 1583.

See Item No. 59.

60 ARIOSTO.

La Segunda parte de Orlando, con el verdadero sucesso de la famosa batalla de Roncesvalles, fin y muerte de los doze Pares de Francia: dirigido al muy Illustre Sr. Don Pedro de Centellas, Conde de Oliva, por Nicolas Espinosa.

Woodcut printer's device on title, and thirty-five other woodcut vignettes, as headpieces to each canto.

Small 4to, old mottled calf.

Antwerp, Martin Nucio, 1557.

£10 10s

Salva, No. 1527. Palau's *Manual*, Vol. I, p. 112.

The second part of *Orlando furioso*, which was published for the first time in 1556; and relates the story of the battle of Roncesvalles in thirty-five cantos.

THE SECRETS OF SECRETS OF ARISTOTLE.

61 ARISTOTLE.

Utilissimus liber de secretis secretorum.

GOTHIC LETTER, 34 long lines to a full page.

With woodcut printer's device.

Small 4to, full morocco, g.e., by Rivière.

Burgos, Andreas de Burgos, 1505.

£105

Not in Brunet or Salva. Palau's *Manual*, Vol. I, p. 114.

This rare little volume (of which a copy has only recently been acquired by the British Museum) treats of physiology and kingship; the chapters on the ethics of kingly rule appearing between those on health and anatomy. There is an interesting chapter at the end, summarising Aristotle's dicta on physiognomy, and the character expressed by the voice, hands and feet. Appended is a table, giving the contents of the eighty-two chapters of the full original work; this interesting little publication being, apparently, an abridged Latin version of the original, by the translator, "*Johannes patricius.*"

ARISTOTLE. ETHICAS see CARTAGENA (Alonso de), No. 153 of this catalogue.

PRINTED AT CAGLIARI ON SARDINIA.

61A ARNAL DE BOLEA (Jacinto).

El Forastero.

With engraved heraldic device on frontispiece.

Small 4to, old calf, gilt panelled back.

Caller, en la Emprenta del Doctor Antonio Galcerin por Bartholomé Gobetti, 1636.

£10 10s

Not in Salva, Palau's *Manual*, Vol. I, p. 116, apparently did not handle a copy, but quotes Gallardo.

This is a very rare novel in verse and prose, dedicated to the Marques de Villasor, whose coat-of-arms, presumably, appears on the frontispiece. The item is of typographical interest, emanating from one of the lesser known presses in the Island of Sardinia.

62 ARTE de hacer toda clase de vinos y licores, inclusos los estranjeros, su composicion y clarificacion, fabricacion de la Cerveza, etc.

Small 4to, wrappers.

Madrid, 1850.

10s 6d

Not cited by Palau's *Manual*.

62A ASSENSIO y MEJORADA (Francisco).

Geometria de la letra Romana mayuscula y minuscula.

Engraved title-page and twenty-eight plates.

Small 4to, boards.

Madrid, Andres Ramirez, 1780.

£4 4s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. I, p. 126. Cotarelo, No. 94.

An interesting treatise on the geometrical formation of letters. The author was a native of Guadalajara (1725-1794) and an official of the Biblioteca Nacional. He published various other works, none of which is cited by Palau.

63 ASSENCIO DE VICUNA (Diego).

Copia de Carta del Almirante Don D. A. de V., Cabo de los Galeones que salieron de los Passages, con la noticia de la Navegacion.

8pp., small 4to, half calf, gilt back, t.e.g.

N.P. [1704].

£3 3s

Not cited by Palau's *Manual*.

This report, addressed to Don Domingo Lopez Calo Montragon, describes how the Spanish Admiral Assencio de Vicuña, in command of some Spanish galleons bound for Cadiz, in March, 1704, was taken prisoner by the English (under command of Admiral Rooke, who took Gibraltar that year). The Spanish Admiral addresses his report from the warship Suffolk off Lisbon.

ON THE STATE OF THE JEWS IN SPAIN.

63A ASSO y DEL RIO (Ignacio Jordan de) and MANUEL y RODRIGUEZ (M. de).

El ordenamiento de Leyes que D. Alfonso XI hizo en las Cortes de Alcala de Henares 1348 con notas y un Discurso sobre el Estado y Condicion de los Judios en Espana.

Folio, old vellum.

Madrid, Ibarra, 1774.

£5 5s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. I, p. 128.

63B AULNOY (Comtesse d').

The ingenious and diverting letters of the Lady . . . travels into Spain. Describing the devotions, nunneries, humours, customs, laws, militia, trade, diet, and recreations of that people.

12mo, calf, gilt.

London, Samuel Crouch, 1692.

£1 1s

ACCOUNT OF THE AUTO-DA-FE OF MAY 30TH, 1672, AT GRANADA.

64 AUTO GENERAL DE LA FE: Exaltacion de su Estandarte Catolico: Triunfo de su Verdado Evangelica: contra La Supersticion sacrilega, la Pravedad Heretica, y la infiel Apostasia: sobre quien destilo Piedades, fúldino Castigos, la indulgente Oliva, el encendido azero del Santo Tribunal de la Inquisicion de Granada, lunes treinta de Mayo.

4to, vellum.

Granada, Francisco Sanchez, 1672.

£18 18s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. I, p. 134.

65 AUTO DE FE celebrado en la Ciudad de Logroño en los dias 7 y 8 de Noviembre del año de 1610, siendo Inquisidor General el Cardenal, Arzobispo de Toledo, don Bernardo de Sandobal y Roxas. Illustrada con notas por el Bachiller Gines de Posadilla, natural de Yebenes.

Small 8vo, wrappers.

Madrid, 1820.

£1 1s

Not cited by Palau's *Manual*.

65A AVENDANO (Joaquin de).

Tratado de Lectura y Escritura.

With folding plate.

8vo, boards. Madrid, 1877.

6s 6d

Not cited by Palau's *Manual*.

66 Avisos de Roma, venidos en este ultimo Ordinario que llego aqui a los primeros deste mes de Março 1620. Dase cuenta de la vitoria que ha alcançado junto a la Cefalonia, don Otavio de Aragon, y como cogio la gran Capitana de la Isla Turquesca, escapandose el capitan della con otros Turcos en un zayque y como los Malteses cogieron un Galeon con treynta pieças de artilleria y cobraron dos barcas de Christianos, cargadas de trigo.

With woodcut vignette of a ship on title.

8 pp., small 4to.

Valencia, Felipe Mey, 1620.

£5 5s

Not cited by Palau's *Manual.*

Spanish news-tract, describing the defeat of the Turks by Don Octavio de Aragon; the coronation at Prague of the wife of the Count Palatine as Queen of Bohemia, and the edict, ordering all Catholics to leave the country within a year; the consequent exhortation of the Pope to his followers, who included the Duke of Lorraine, to uphold Catholicism, etc. News was also received "that the Spaniards in the West Indies had taken possession of a new Island, which was extremely rich in gold, silver and gems."

67 Avisos del feliz sucesso de las cosas espirituales, y temporales en diversas provincias de la India, conquistas, y navegaciones de los Portugueses por los años 1628, y 1629.

16 pp., small 4to, half calf.

Lisbon, Mathias Rodriguez, 1630.

£10 10s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. I, p. 143. Missionary accounts are included from Japan, China, Formosa, Macao, etc.

Title reads (in translation):—"Accounts of the fortunate occurrences both spiritual and temporal in various provinces of India, and the Conquests and navigations of the Portuguese for the years 1628 and 1629," including an account of the loss of a Dutch Fleet during a storm, on the coast of Arabia, and of Dutch affairs in Formosa and Japan.

68 AYALA (Dr. Geronimo de).

Principios de Cirugia, utiles y provechosos para que puedan approvecharse los principiantes en esta facultad. Añadido el libro intitulado del Parto Humano compuesto por el Dr. Francisco Nuñez.

4to, calf.

Valencia, 1693.

£5 5s

Bibliografia Médica de Catalunya, No. 192, only knew of one copy, and that with a defective title. Palau's *Manual* does not quote this edition.

68A AZNAR DE POLANCO (Juan Claudio).

Arte nuevo de escribir por preceptos geometricos, y reglas mathematicas.

Engraved title-page with calligraphic scroll border; engraved portrait of author; and numerous calligraphic plates.

First Edition. Folio, old vellum.

Madrid, Herederos de Manuel Ruiz de Murga, 1719.

£21

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. I., p. 149. Cotarelo, No. 106.

A much-sought work, in which the author departs from the usual canons of calligraphic art, and reduces it to a geometrical science.

Juan Claudio Aznar de Polanco was born in 1663 at Mostoles. He was of very humble origin, and for a long time was even unaware of the correct spelling of his surname, owing to the fact that it had been recorded in the baptismal register as *Juan Polan,* the name by which he was known for many years in Madrid.

As a young orphan, he had been brought up by the schoolmaster in his native town, one Tomas de Olias, who directed his earliest studies. He subsequently became famous as one of the most brilliant calligraphers at the court; as a didactic writer on the art; a mathematician; architect; and professor of fencing.

68B BADCOCK (Lieut. Col. Lovell).

Rough leaves from a journal kept in Spain and Portugal, during the years 1832, 1833 & 1834.

8vo, calf gilt. London, 1835.

8s 6d

69 BAENA PARADA (Juan de).

Epitome de la Vida y Hechos de Don Sebastian dezimo sexto Rey de Portugal, y unico deste nombre. Jornadas que hizo á las Conquistas de Africa, y su muerte desgraciada. Con Discursos Escolasticos, Politicos, Historiales y Morales, deduzidos de la mesma Historia.

With woodcut coat-of-arms on title, and genealogical table, showing the succession from King Manuel.

First Edition. Small 4to, blue morocco, gilt fillet border, gilt panelled back, inside dentelles, g.e.

Madrid, Antonio Gonzalez de Reyes, 1692.

£4 10s

Not in Salva, but cited by Palau's *Manual*, Vol. I, p. 154.

This interesting biography of King Sebastian was written by a Spanish priest, who has also written a short chronological record of the rulers of Portugal since 1086; with a genealogical table showing Sebastian's descent from King Manuel, his great-grandfather. In the preliminary pages are some eight sonnets to the author and the king.

King Sebastian was born in Lisbon in 1554. He was the posthumous son of the Infante Dom Joao, and grandson of Joao III, whom he succeeded in 1557, as sixteenth King of Portugal; but did not reign until 1568; the Regency having devolved upon his grandmother, Queen Catherine. His mother was the Infanta Juana of Castile, daughter of the Emperor Charles V.

He established the Council of State; was the first Portuguese King to have an escort of Guards, to wear the "enclosed" crown, and to be addressed as "Majesty" instead of "Highness" as his predecessors were. He was generous to his subjects and dependants; anxious to develop Catholicism in Ethiopia and the

BAENA PARADA (JUAN DE)—*continued.*

Congo; and waged a vigorous, though unsuccessful war, against Muley Mahomet and the infidels in North Africa.

Himself a brave and reckless warrior, he was killed in battle at the age of twenty-four, leaving as his successor, his great-uncle, the Cardinal Dom Henrique. Sebastian was not married, but had been betrothed to Margeurite of Valois. His death was the subject of some controversy for some years, and one or two impostors represented themselves as the "lost" King Sebastian in Portugal, after the crown had passed to Philip II of Spain.

70 BAEZA (Pedro de) and BRAVO DE ACUNA (Pedro).

Three Memorials or Reports sent by order of the Conde de Lemos to the King of Spain referring to events in the Philippines, the Maluccas, Banda Is., Timor, Solor Island, and other Islands of the East Indian Archipelago, China, Japan, etc., and the carrying of their spices to Acapulco in Mexico and to Panama. The first Memorial commences "Jesus, Maria. Este memorial me mandò el Conde de Lemos que hiziesse, que es la resolucion destas Materias."

Folio, 44 pp., half morocco.

Madrid, 1609.

£10 10s

Not in Navarrete, Medina, Sabin, Palau's *Manual.*

The first Memorial, dated from Madrid, Jan. 15, 1609, occupies 21 pages and treats of the commerce from the East Indian Archipelago to Acapulco and Panama, and of the trade between Manila and Japan, China, and the various islands. Throughout the report continual mention is made of the arrival of the Dutch in the East Indies and of their attacks on the Commerce of Spain.

The second report occupies 18 pp., and contains "A certain and true account of the Journey made by order of the King of Spain to the Molucca Islands, by Don Pedro Bravo de Acuña, the Governor and Captain General of the Philippines: and of his arrival at, and capture of the Island and Fortress of Ternate, in the Moluccas," in the year 1606. This capture of Ternate by da Cunha from the Dutch and the King of Ternate was an event of considerable importance.

The third Memorial, dated Feb. 3, 1609, of 5 pp., sets forth the services of Pedro de Baeza in the East Indies for a period of 25 years, and gives advice concerning trade in the East, and the rivalry of the Dutch, etc.

BAILS (Benito). See BEMETZRIEDER, No. 85 of this catalogue.

71 BALANZA del Comercio de España con nuestras Americas y las potencias extranjeras en el ano de 1827.

Folio, calf.

Madrid, 1831.

£3 10s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. II, p. 158.

THE FOUNDATION NOVEL OF ROMEO AND JULIET.

72 BANDELLO (Matteo).

Historias tragicas exemplares, sacadas del Bandello Verones. Nuevamente traduzidas de las que en lengua Francesa adornaron Pierres Bouistau, y Francisco de Belleforest. Contienense en este libro catorze Historias notables repartidas por capitulos.

Thick small 8vo, boards, title laid down.

Madrid, Pedro Madrigal, 1596.

£10 10s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. I, p. 166, mentions the fact that this edition was unknown to all bibliographers till the above copy was discovered by him in 1922. The third chapter in this volume is Romeo y Julieta, which extends to 54 pp.

This was one of the chief sources from which Shakespeare derived his tragedy of the same name ("Romeo and Juliet"). It was the thirty-third novel of Masuccio's "Il Novellino," bearing the title "Mariotto and Gianozzo." The story was adapted from Masuccio by Luigi da Porta in his novel "La Giulietta," 1535, and by Bandello in his "Novelle" in 1554. Bandello's version became classical; it was translated into French in the "Histoires Tragiques" of François de Belleforest (Paris, 1559), by Pierre Boaistuau de Launay. The above is a Spanish translation of Bandello made by Juan de Olave from the French and Italian versions.

73 BANUELOS Y CARRILLO (Admiral Jeronimo de).
Tratado del estado de las Islas Philipinas y de sus conveniencias. Dirigido al Excmo. Sr. Don Garcia de Haro, Conde de Castrillo.
Small 4to, morocco gilt, g.e.
Mexico, (Bernardo Calderon), 1638.

£15 15s

Medina, *Imprenta en Mexico,* No. 498. Not in Salva or Heredia. Palau's *Manual,* Vol. I, p. 167 could only quote this book from Beristain's bibliography and records the fact that only one copy has ever been offered for sale and that only in 1894.

71A BALBUENA (Bernardo de).
Siglo de Oro en las Selvas de Erifile . . . Edicion corregida por la Academia Española.
With engraved portrait of Valbuena.
8vo, Spanish calf. Madrid, Ibarra, 1821.

18s

An excellent edition of one of the best Spanish pastoral romances. The volume also includes Valbuena's *Grandeza Mexicana,* the author's first poem, which was originally printed in 1604. His *Siglo de Oro* is a collection of notable eclogues, similar in style to those of Theocritus; his bucolic poems being somewhat archaic in comparison with more modern eclogues. [For biographical notes on the author, see his " Bernardo del Carpio."]

71B BALBUENA (Bernardo de).
El Bernardo del Carpio, o La Victoria de Ronces valles.
With illustrations.
2 vols., large 4to.
San Feliu de Guixols (Catalonia), Octavio Viader, 1914.

£6 6s

Limited edition of 200 numbered copies, on large paper, uncut; each page headed by vignette; printed in black, with red capitals and ornamental border surrounding text.

THE FIRST BOOK PRINTED AT MONDONEDO.

74 BAPTISTA (Juan).

Aerarium commune mille opinionum utriusque iuris, ordine alphabetico, editum per dominum J. B. Hispanum ac Toletanum iuris utriusque studiosissimum.

Title in roman letter beneath woodcut coat-of-arms of the Emperor Charles V.; text in gothic letter; ornamental capitals; woodcut printer's device on colophon.

Small 4to, brown morocco, gilt inside dentelles, doublures of mottled green and citron morocco with gilt border of cupids, flambeaux, urns and conventional roses, g.e.

Mondoñedo, Augustinus de Paz, 1550 (colophon); 1556 (title page).

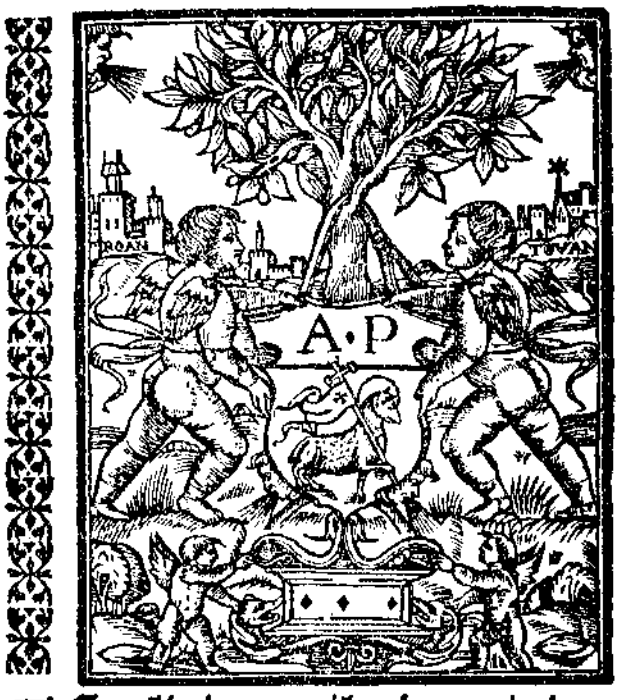
(*See Illustration opposite.*)

£35

This is probably the first book printed at Mondoñedo (Galicia), as, although A. de Paz is said to have established his press there in 1543, Palau does not know of any publication before 1550.

This extremely rare book is unknown to Salva and Palau's *Manual*. It consists of several hundreds of legal rulings on a variety of subjects, compiled by the Licentiate Juan Baptista (a resident of Santiago), and arranged in alphabetical order. The author is not to be confused with his contemporary namesake, Fray Juan Baptista, who published a number of theological works.

BARAHONA DE SOTO (Luis). LA ANGELICA. See under CERVANTES, No. 214 of this catalogue.



¶ Explicit copilatio opinionum cõmuniũ ex diuersis ac nõ spernẽdis vtriusq; iuris auctoribꝰ. Suma diligẽtia, miraq; dexteritate concinnate, que quãtum cõmodi iurisperitis omnibus sint allature ipso vsu constabit.·. Excusse Mindonij opera, ac solerti diligentia, prouidi viri ac impressorie artis peritissimi Augustini de paz. 17. Decemb. 1550

COLOPHON FROM BAPTISTA, AERARIUM. MONDONEDO, 1550.

THE FIRST BOOK PRINTED AT MONDONEDO.

See Item No. 74.

75 BARRIOS (Daniel Levi de, *alias Miguel de*).

Triumpho del Govierno Popular, y de la Antiguedad Holandesa.

With vignette on title-page.

8vo, half bound.

Amsterdam, 5443 (1683).

(*See Illustration, Plate No. V.*)

£52 10s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. I, p. 181.

One of the two editions mentioned in Kayserling, pp. 19-23.

The most important work contains an account of the famous Maria Nuñez. In order to escape the Portuguese Inquisition, Maria, with her brother and her uncle, sailed for Holland, but their vessel was captured by an English ship, the captain of which, an English nobleman, was so enamoured of Maria's beauty that he proposed marriage.

In London the comment upon her unusual beauty excited the curiosity even of Queen Elizabeth, who summoned Maria to her presence and drove with her through the streets of the capital.

Maria persistently rejected all proposals of marriage, even from persons of rank, and asked only that she and her companions be allowed to continue their journey to Holland. Finally she arrived safely in Amsterdam, where she was joined by her mother, and by another brother and her sister.

Daniel Levi (Miguel) de Barrios, a Spanish poet and historian, was born in 1625 at Montilla, Spain, and died February, 1701, at Amsterdam. He was the son of a Marano, Simon de Barrios—who also called himself Jacob Levi Caniso—and Sarah Valle. His grandfather was Abraham Levi Caniso. To escape the persecution of the Inquisition, Simon fled to Portugal, and remained for a time at Marialva, and also in the vicinity of Villa-Flor. Not feeling safe in Portugal, he went to Algeria. Miguel, his son, went to Italy, and dwelt for a time at Nice, where his paternal aunt was married to the otherwise unknown Abraham de Torres. He then stayed for a longer time at Leghorn, where another sister of his father, wife of Isaac Cohen de Sosa, prevailed upon him to declare himself publicly a Jew. Soon after this he married Deborah Vaez, a relative of his brother-in-law, Eliahu Vaez, from Algeria, and afterward determined to leave Europe. On July 20, 1660, he, with 152 co-religionists and fellow-sufferers, set sail for the West Indies. Soon after his arrival at Tobago his young wife died, and he returned to Europe. He went to Brussels, and there entered the military service of Spain.

De Barrios, who in the course of his long life had to undergo a hard struggle against fate, spent his happiest years at Brussels, where he came much in contact

BARRIOS (DANIEL LEVI DE, ALIAS MIGUEL DE)—*continued.*

with Spanish and Portuguese knights, and where he was soon advanced to the rank of captain. Here he wrote his best poetical work, his "Flor de Apolo," his dramas, and "Coro de las Musas," in which he sang the praises of the reigning princes of Europe, and of the then most flourishing cities, Madrid, Lisbon, Paris, London, Rome, Amsterdam, and others. Here also he planned his greatest poetical work, which was to deal with the Pentateuch, and which was to be divided into 12 parts, each part to be dedicated to a European ruler. He intended to call it the "Imperio de Dios," or "Harmonia del Mundo." Several potentates had already sent the poet their likenesses, their genealogies, and their coats of arms, and had promised the means for the production of the work, when the board of wardens ("ma'amad") and the rabbis of the Amsterdam community refused to give the necessary "approbation" for the publication of the work, through which, they held, the law of God might be profaned.

In 1674 De Barrios left the Spanish service and removed to Amsterdam, where he joined the numerous followers of Shabbethai Zebi. He firmly believed that the Messiah would appear on the Jewish New Year of 5435. On the Passover preceding that holy day he suddenly became insane, fasted for four days, refused to take any nourishment, and in consequence was so weakened that his life was despaired of. Only the earnest remonstrances of the eminent Rabbi, Jacob Sasportas, who had given him advice in regard to the compilation of his "Harmonia del Mundo," and who possessed his full confidence, prevailed with him and induced him to take food, and thus by degrees to regain his strength. De Barrios remained in poor circumstances all his life. In order to earn bread for those nearest to him, he sang the praises of the rich Spanish-Portuguese-Jews on sad and joyous occasions, or dedicated his minor works to them. His writings are frequently the only sources of information concerning the scholars, philanthropic institutions, and Jewish academies of his time, though the information given is not always reliable. He was buried in the cemetery of Amsterdam, next to his second wife, Abigail, daughter of Isaac de Pina, whom he had married in 1662, and who died in 1686.

He composed for himself the following epitaph:—

"Ya Daniel y Abigail
Levi ajuntarse bilvieron.
Por un Amor es las Almas,
Por una losa en los cuerpos.
Porque tanto en la vida se quisieron
Que aun despues de la muerte un vivir fueron."

(Daniel and Abigail
Levi have here become united again.
Love joined their souls,
A stone now joins their remains.
So deeply they loved each other in life
That even after death they shall be one.)

De Barrios was the most fruitful poet and author among all the Spanish-Portuguese Jews of his time. Hardly a year passed that did not see the publication of one or more of his writings.—(Jewish Encyclopædia.)

76 BARROS (Alonso de).

Proverbios Morales, Heraclito de Alonso de Varros, concordados por el Maestro Bartolome Ximenez Paton.

First Edition. Small 4to, half old calf.

Baeça, Pedro de la Cuesta, 1615.

£10 10s

Salva, No. 2050. Palau's *Manual*, Vol. I, p. 181.
(Title and three preliminary pages repaired.)

These proverbs, which form a continuous poetical composition, are in Spanish, with the Latin version on the opposite pages. The work was originally called *Filosofia cortesana moralizada*, under which title it is said to have been published in 1567, but no copy has ever been seen; and in 1615 Bartolome Ximenez Paton published the new version containing his scholarly comparison of these proverbs with analogous maxims from the great classical poets, which he had rendered into Latin.

Although Ticknor does not mention Barros at all, he was very celebrated in his own day, and this particular book was highly praised by Lope de Vega, who called it "a diamond unequalled in quality."

Alonso de Barros was a Segovian by birth (*c.* 1540-1598), and managed to interest Philip II so much in his work, that in spite of that monarch's indifference to poetry, he not only read Barros' works himself, but recommended the members of his household to do the same.

The Spanish Academy regards him as an authority on the language.

77 BARROS (Alonso de).

Proverbios Morales, Heraclito de Alonso de Varros, concordados por el Maestro Bartolomé Ximenez Paton.

Small 4to, boards, morocco back.

Lisbon, Pedro Craesbeeck, 1617.

£3 3s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. I, p. 181. Salva (No. 2050) mentions this edition in his notes to the *editio princeps*.

A RARE MEDICAL WORK.

78 BASTELLUS (Andreas).

Speculum Medicinae.

With engraved Coat of Arms on title-page.

4to, calf by Rivière.

Madrid, Varez a Castro, 1599.

£15 15s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. I, p. 185. According to Palau, the only known copy is in the British Museum, and he can quote no copy as ever having occurred for sale.

The contents are: De pulsibus, Urinis, Febribus, Aegritudinibus particularibus, Peste, De Morbo Gallico, Ratione virtus, Sanguinis missione, Medicamento purgante, cum selectione medicamentorum ab antiquis alacritate, et a modernis moderatorum.

78A BEGIN (Emile).

Voyage pittoresque en Espagne et en Portugal.

With frontispiece depicting a bull-fight, and thirty-three fine plates, some coloured.

Royal 8vo, col. cloth. (Circa), 1860.

16s

79 BEJARANO (Mario Méndez).

Histoire de la Juiverie de Séville.

With frontispiece and two topographical maps of the old Jewish and Moorish quarters of Seville, and of the celebrated inscription of Rabbi Sélomoh.

8vo, original wrappers.

Madrid, 1922.

7s 6d

80 BELISARIO (Rabbi Ishac Mendes, Haham of the London Sephardic Community).

Sermon Penitencial predicado en Bordeus, en la Synagoga de Sha'aré Rachamin en Shabath Teshubah, 6 Tysry 5526 por . . . quien fue Predicador en el K.K. de Sha'ar Hashamayim y uno de los Regentes o Presidentes del sagrado Colegio de Etz Hayim de dicha Santa Congrega en Londres.

4to, limp vellum.

Amsterdam, en la Oficina Typographica de Gerhard Johan Janson, en caza de Israel Mondovy, Ros Hodes Kislev 5526 (1766).

£18 18s

Not known to Kayserling, nor cited by Palau's *Manual*.
Ishac Mendes Belisario was Haham in London.

80A BELL (Aubrey F. G.)

A Pilgrim in Spain.

With 20 illustrations and a map.

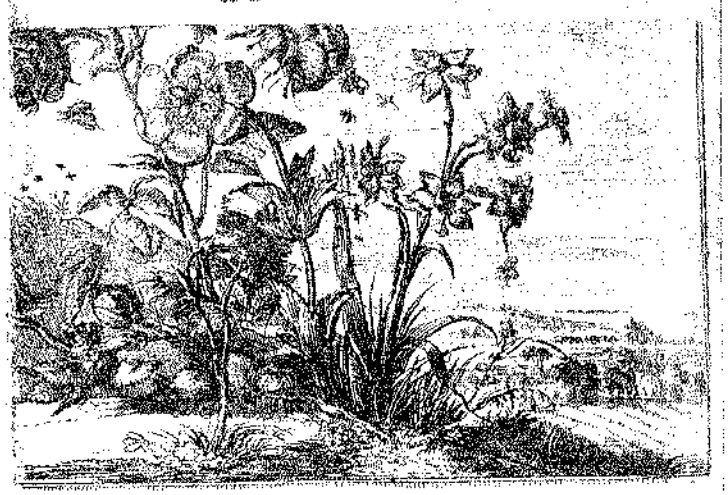
8vo, cloth. London, 1924.

12s 6d

Triumpho del Govierno Popular,
Y de la Antiguedad Holandeſa.
Dedicalo en el Año de 5443.
POR DANIEL LEVI DE BARRIOS.

A los muy Iluſtres Señores Parnaſim, y Gabay
del Kahal Kados Amſtelodamo,

Ishac Belmonte. *Iacob Abendana de Brito.*
Iacob de Pinto. *Ishac Levi Ximenes.*
Abraham Gutierres. *Mordechay Franco.*
Ioſſeph Mocata.

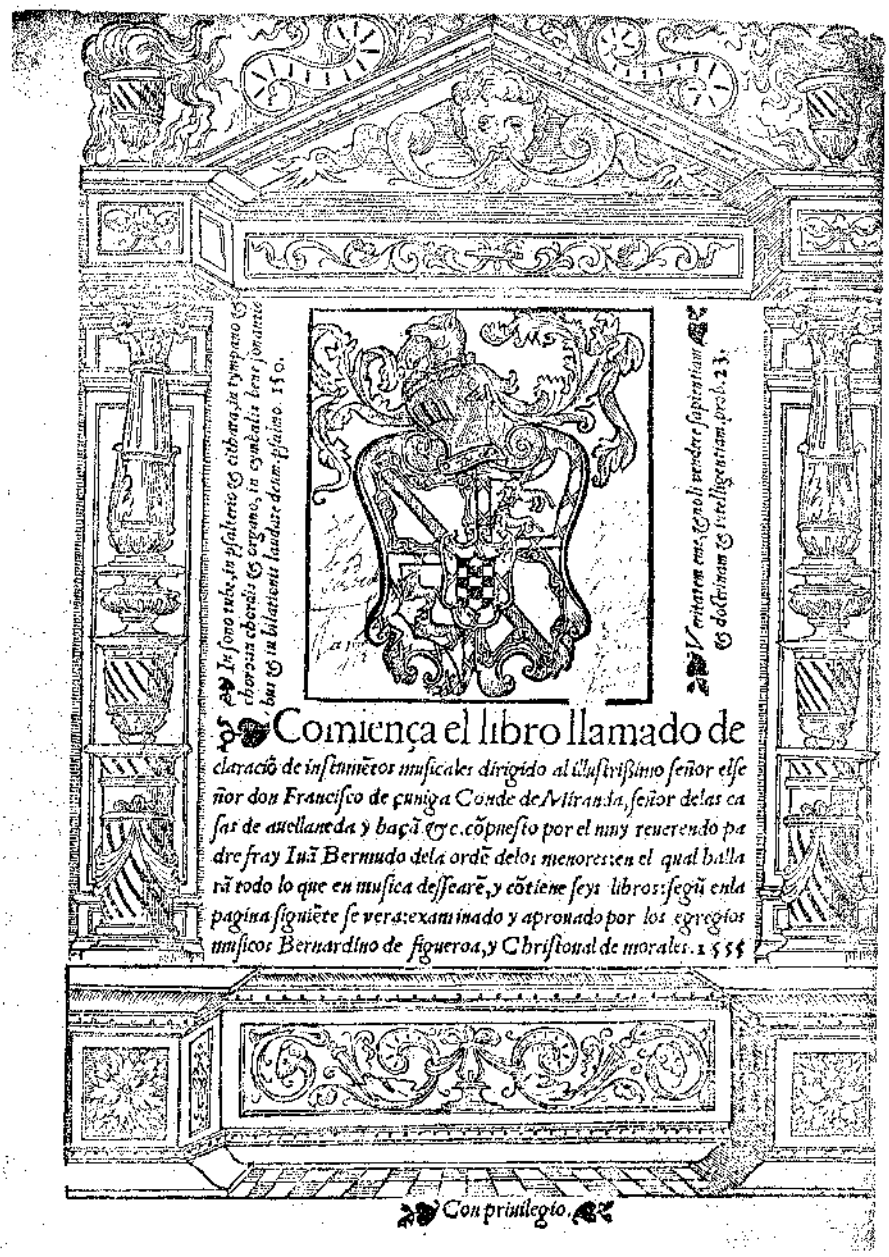


De la Ley los Hebreos ſon las Flores,
abejas los Maeſtros, que en las Hojas
ſe ſuſtentan por ſus Mantenedores.

TITLE-PAGE FROM DANIEL LEVI DE BARRIOS, TRIUMPHO DEL GOVERNO POPULAR. AMSTERDAM, 1683.

See Item No. 75.

PLATE VI.



TITLE-PAGE FROM BERMUDO (J.) DECLARACION DE INSTRUMENTOS MUSCALES. OSSUNA, 1555.

See Item No. 87.

81 BELMONTE (Moseh).

Paraphrasis Caldayca, en los Cantares de Selomoh; con el Texto Hebrayco y Ladino, traduzida en lengua Española.

12mo, old vellum.

Amsterdam, Selomoh Props, 5472 [1712].

£10 10s

Palau's *Manual* does not quote this edition.

The fifth edition (not cited in Kayserling, p. 27) of Belmonte's Spanish translation of the "Chaldean paraphrase of the Songs of Solomon" [the Song of Songs], together with the Hebrew and Ladino text. To which are added the perakim or apothegms recited by Jewish congregations on the six sabbath days between the festivals of Passover and Pentecost.

Moseh Belmonte was a poet and translator; the eighth child of the distinguished Portuguese Jew, Jacob Israel Belmonte, who founded the first Portuguese-Jewish community in Amsterdam; and was born in Amsterdam in 1619, where he died at the age of twenty-eight.

He belonged to a Portuguese Dutch Marano family which traced its descent from Dom Iago Sampayo, to whom King Manuel I of Portugal gave the city of Belmonte in 1519, allowing him and his descendants to take the name of the city. Some of the members of the family returned to the Jewish faith, while others remained Catholics. A number occupied influential positions in the diplomatic world, while others were prominent in the Amsterdam Jewish community.

82 BELMONTE (Moseh).

Paraphrasis Caldayca en los Cantares de Selomoh, con el Texto Hebrayco, y Ladino, traduzida en lengua Española.

With text in Spanish and Hebrew.

Title within ornamental woodcut border.

Small 8vo, old vellum.

Amsterdam, Yshak de Cordova, 1724.

£12 12s

Palau's *Manual* does not quote this sixth edition of Belmonte's famous translation of the "Song of Songs."

83 BELMONTE (Moseh).

Paraphrasis Caldayca en los Cantares de Selomoh . .

12mo, old calf.

Amsterdam, Israel Mondovy, 5526 [1766].

£10 10s

Palau's *Manual* does not quote this seventh edition of Belmonte's Spanish translation of the "Song of Songs," with the verses in Hebrew, and also the Perakim in Hebrew.

THE SPANISH BIBLIOGRAPHY OF SPANISH BIBLIOGRAPHIES.

84 BELTRAN (Francisco).

Biblioteca Bio-Bibliografica. Catalogo de una importante coleccion de libros y folletos Españoles y Extranjeros referentes a Bibliografia, Biografia, Bibliofilia. La Imprenta y sus artes auxiliares. Precedido de una introduccion por el Marques de Villa-Urrutia.

Royal 8vo, wrappers.

Madrid, 1927.

£1 5s

An excellent Spanish Bibliography of Spanish and Spanish American Bibliographies, with quite exceptional indices.

85 BEMETZRIEDER (Anton).

Lecciones de Clave y Principios de Harmonia. (Translated by D. Benito Bails into Spanish.)

With numerous pages of musical notation; and folding plate illustrating a piano keyboard.

Small 4to, vellum.

Madrid, Joachin Ibarra, 1775.

£2 10s

Salva, No. 2498. Palau's *Manual*, Vol. II, p. 155.

This treatise on harmony consists of eleven chapters, the last being a summary of the ten preceding chapters or "lessons," which are dedicated to the Condesa de Fuentes. The author was Director of Mathematics at the Royal Academy of S. Fernando, and a member of the Spanish Academies of History, Natural Science and Arts.

86 BENITO Y CANTERO (J. Jose).

La magia disfrazada o sea el espiritismo.

8vo, original wrappers.

Madrid, 1886.

7s 6d

IMPORTANT WORK ON THEORETICAL MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

87 BERMUDO (Juan).

Declaracion de instrumentos musicales.

Double columns, printed entirely in Italics.

With woodcut title-page, musical notation, woodcuts of musical instruments, diagrams, etc.

Folio, vellum.

Ossuna, por Juan de Leon, 1555.

(*See Illustration opposite and Plate No. VI.*)

£150

Very rare. The book is divided into six sections:—

(I) En el libro primero se tractan con gran artificio, y profundidad las alabanças de la Musica, y contiene veynte capitulos, y son prouechosos tambien para la voluntad.

(II) En el libro segundo puse introduciones, y primeros principios de Musica para los que comiençan a cantar y taner, y contiene treynta y seys capitulos.

(III) En el libro tercero tracto grandes profundidades y secretos assi en canto llano, como en canto de organo, etc.

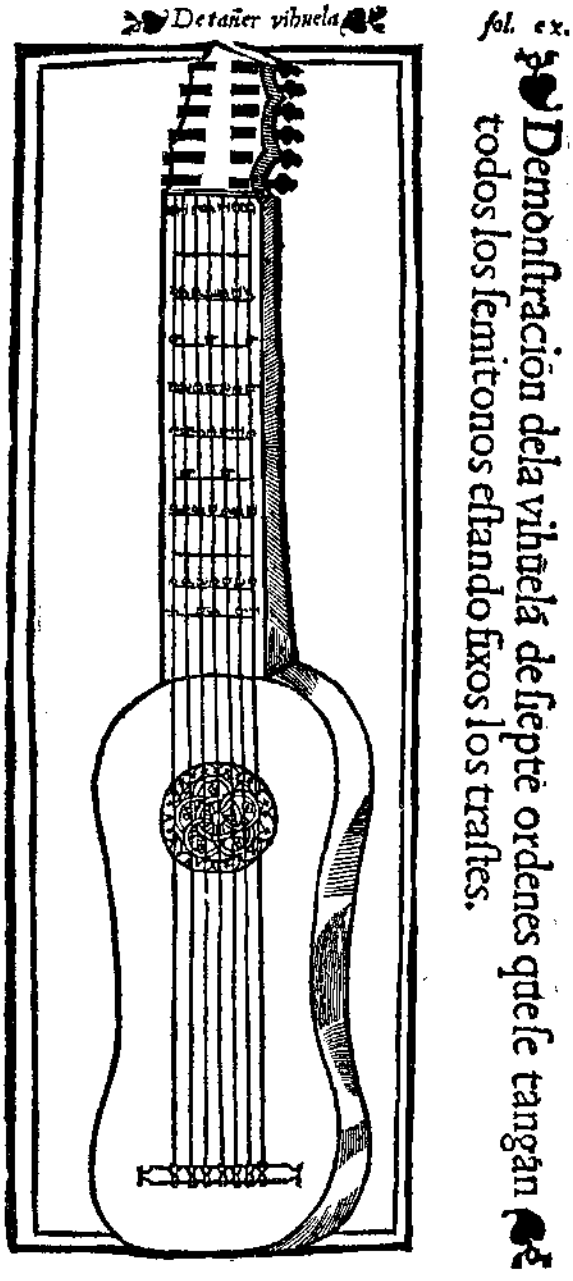
(IV) Contiene el libro quarto la verdadera intelligencia del organo, de todo genero de vihuela, y de la harpa, etc.

(V) Hallareys en el libro quinto arte profundissimo, y muy copioso de componer canto llano, etc.

(VI) En el sexto libro compile algunos errores de Musica, de los que en esta facultad escriuieron en nuestro materno lenguage, etc.

Eitner, Vol. I, p. 464. Library of Congress Catalogue of Music, p. 32. Riano, No. XX, p. 81.

The author of this important work, a Franciscan monk at Ejoja in Andalusia, was born near Astorga in Spain about 1510.



WOODCUT FROM BERMUDO DECLARACION DE INSTRUMENTOS MUSICALES. OSSUNA, 1555.

See Item No. 87.

88 BEUTER (Pedro Antonio).

Cronica Generale d'Hispagna et del Regno di Valenza.

With reproduction of an early woodcut map of the Peninsula. Printed in italics, with ornamental woodcut capitals.

Small 8vo, polished calf, blind-stamped panelled back, gilt arms on sides.

Venice, Gabriel Giolito de Ferrari, 1556.

10s 6d

This Italian translation is unknown to Salva and Palau. The work was originally written by Pedro Antonio Beuter in Castillian, but the first part was published in the Valencian language at Valencia in 1538; and was subsequently re-composed in Spanish, together with the second part. A third part remained unpublished.

This volume, which was translated into Italian by Alonso de Ulloa, consists of the earliest history of Spain, from the flood to the reign of Don Jaime of Aragon; with much interesting information on the kingdom of Valencia. According to Hurtado, Beuter was guilty of plagiarism in respect of Ocambo's *Chronicas*.

THE FAMOUS ILLUMINATED BIBLE OF THE HOUSE OF ALBA.

89 BIBLIA (Antiguo Testamento) traducida del Hebreo al Castellano por Rabi Mose Arragel de Guadalfajara (1422-1433?) y publicada por el Duque de Berwick y Alba.

With 290 coloured illustrations, 29 initial letters of the Books, with borders, and five full-page illustrations, all reproduced in gold and colours.

2 vols., folio, leather, bound in the Hispano-Moresque style, being a faithful reproduction of the binding of the Toledan Missal shown in the Biblioteca Nacional.

Madrid, Privately printed, 1920-1922.

£34

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. I, p. 219, devotes a whole column to a description of

BIBLIA (ANTIGUO TESTAMENTO)—*continued.*

this wonderful book of which only 300 copies were privately printed, and which is quite different from the version printed at Ferrara.

This Bible, consisting of the Old Testament translated from the Hebrew into Spanish, and known as the Bible of the House of Alba, is now published for the first time. The work of translation was undertaken in 1422 at the request of Don Luis Guzman, Lord of Algaba and Grand Master of the Military Order of Calatrava, by the learned Rabbi Moses Arragel of Guadalfajara. For many years the Manuscript was in the keeping of the Inquisition, who in 1620 presented it to that powerful Minister of Philip IV, the Conde Duque de Olivares, as a token of gratitude for the favours they had received from his father, the Spanish Ambassador in Rome. Finally, it came into the possession of the Family of Alba in 1688.

We are the sole agents for the sale of the Duke of Alba's Bible.

90 BIBLIA (La) que es, los sacros libros del Viejo y Nuevo Testamento. Trasladada en Español.

With woodcut printer's device of a bear on title, and two woodcuts in the text of the preface.

4to, old crimson morocco, gilt border and fleurons, gilt panelled back.

[Basle, Tomas Guarinus] 1569.

£12 12s

Salva, No. 3847. Historical Catalogue of Printed Bibles, No. 8472. Palau's *Manual,* Vol. I, p. 217.

The first Spanish translation of the complete Bible; and the edition known as " Biblia del oso," with reference to the printer's device, which is similar to the one used by Apianus of Berne and led early bibliographers to assume that the book had been printed in Berne. A copy of the book, however, presented by the translator to the University of Basle, bears his autograph statement to the effect that under the auspices of the Basilean Church, the Bible had been printed at Basle by Thomas Guarinus.

Casiodoro de Reina, the translator (whose initials appear at the foot of the

(Continued over)

BIBLIA (LA)—*continued.*

preface) was a native of Seville (born, circa. 1520) and one of the Spanish Reformers. He studied at Seville University but was obliged to leave Spain about the year 1557, and came to live in England in Elizabeth's reign. He preached to a congregation of Spaniards in London, but in 1563, accusations of heresy and crime, of which he afterwards cleared himself, compelled him to return to the Continent. He is supposed to have died in Frankfurt-on-Main in 1594; and two years later, his version of the New Testament, revised by Cipriano de Valera, was published in London. Espasa's *Enciclopedia* states unequivocally that Cipriano de Valera was none other than Casiodoro himself! The similarity of Cipriano's and Casiodoro's experiences; the probability of his need for an *alias* in the face of his persecution; and the fact that the dates mentioned in his biography are only approximate and not definite, lend colour to the theory that he was one and the same. In view of this, it is interesting to note the biographical sketch of Cipriano de Valera which is given in the *Historical Catalogue of Printed Bibles*: "Cipriano de Valera, a Spaniard of good family, was born at Seville about 1532, and studied for six years at the University in that city. He entered the Monastery of San Isidro del Campo as a monk. Coming under the influence of the Reformation, he escaped from persecution in Spain and took refuge in England. At Cambridge he was admitted to the B.A. degree, elected a Fellow of Magdalene College and made M.A. in 1563. He was incorporated in that degree at Oxford in 1565, and afterwards married an English lady and lived for many years in London, where he produced numerous devotional and controversial works. When about fifty, he began his great task of revising C. de Reinas's version of the Spanish Bible, and devoted his last twenty years to this enterprise, which he described as his 'evening sacrifice.'"

In his Spanish preface, *amonestacion al lector,* Casiodoro de Reina states that the work has been in hand "fully twelve years. Apart from the time that has been spent in sickness, travel, and occupations that were necessary during my exile and poverty, I can affirm that for quite nine years the pen has not left my hand, neither have I ceased my studies . . . for some of the delay has been caused by my lack of erudition." He acknowledges the assistance of both dead and living translators, the old Testament being based on a Latin translation of the Hebrew (of which language he also had a knowledge); while the New Testament was based upon the Greek.

THE AMSTERDAM ISSUE OF THE FAMOUS FERRARA BIBLE.

91 BIBLIA en lengua Espanola, traduzida palabra por palabra de la verdad Hebrayca por muy excelentes letrados. Vista y examinada por el officio de la Inquisicion. Con Privilegio del illustrissimo Señor Duque de Ferrara.

Double columns.

Folio, mottled calf.

Amsterdam (5390), 1630.

£5 5s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. I, p. 217.

A new edition of the famous Ferrara Bible.

The Ferrara Bible is the first translation of the Old Testament in Spanish. This version, intended mainly for the Spanish-speaking Jews who had been driven from Spain and Portugal, appears to be a revision of an old Jewish 13th century version, made from the Hebrew, and until then existing only in manuscript. According to the preface, the version was made to reproduce as closely as possible the meaning of the Hebrew Original with the help of the Latin translation and "Thesaurus" of Pagninus. The work was edited by Abraham Usque, and was produced under the protection of Ercole d'Este II, Fourth Duke of Ferrara.

92 BLASCO (Vicencio).

Historia de la Vida, Muerte, y Milagros del Siervo de Dios Pedro Arbues de Epila, Canonigo desta santa Iglesia Metropolitana de Zaragoça, y primer Inquisidor de su Inquisicion.

12mo, old vellum.

Saragossa, 1624.

£6 6s

Palau's *Manual* does not quote this author nor his interesting work.

"In Aragon the Inquisition was instituted only with the consent of the

(Continued over)

BLASCO (VIENCIO)—*continued.*

Cortes, and its introduction according to the new organization was determined (April, 1484) only after violent debates. Juglar and Arbues were appointed Inquisitors for Aragon. On May 10th, 1484, the first auto de fe at Saragossa was held under the presidency of Maestre Juglar. He was soon after poisoned by the Conversos or Maranos.

"There was violent opposition to the Inquisition throughout Aragon as well as in Catalonia, not only the Conversos and persons descended from Conversos or connected with them by marriage, but Christians also considered the Inquisition as destructive of their liberties. There was so much opposition that the assembled Cortes determined to send a deputation to protest to the king, who remained inflexible, even refusing the enormous sum which the Maranos offered to induce him to revoke the decree confiscating their property. The Maranos in despair then assassinated the inquisitor Arbues after consultation with men of high rank, like Gabriel Sanchez, the king's treasurer, the man to whom Columbus addressed his famous letter, describing the Discovery of the New World.

"When the murder became known the populace proceeded to the ghetto in order to kill the Jews and Maranos, and a fearful massacre would have followed had not the young Archbishop Alfonso de Aragon appeared in time to pacify the people. This conspiracy incited the Inquisition to horrible activity. Between December 15, 1485, and the beginning of the sixteenth century one or two autos de fé were held nearly every month at Saragossa. [*Jewish Encyclopaedia.*]

93 BOCANGEL Y UNZUETA (Gabriel).

Al Invicto y Serenissimo Señor Don Fernando de Austria, Infante de España . . . dedica la Lira de las Musas, de humanas y sagrades vozes junto con las demas obras Poeticas.

Small 4to, old calf.

Madrid, Carlos Sanchez (1637).

£5 5s

Salva, No. 466. Palau's *Manual*, Vol. I, p. 238.

A collection of ballads, sonnets and other poems by the librarian to the Cardinal-Infante Ferdinand of Spain, to whom the book is dedicated.

94 BOCALINI (Trajano).

Discursos Politicos, y Avisos del Parnasso. Contienen 91 avisos. Tradujolos de la lengua Toscana en la Española Fernando Perez de Sousa.

With woodcut coat-of-arms on title.

Small 4to, old vellum.

Huesca, Juan Francisco Larumbe, 1640.

£1 1s

This edition unknown to Salva. Cited by Del Arco in his *Imprenta en Huesca.* Palau's *Manual,* Vol. I, p. 238.

"A pleasant work written in prose and in verse." The work is a good translation of Boccalini's imaginative narrative of events at Parnassus, in which mortals and the deities of mythology take part. The "discourses" enable the author to display some of his ingenuity in satirizing the efforts of social celebrities to reach the heights.

Trajano Boccalini (1556-1613) was an Italian critical and satirical writer, who was born at Loreto and died in Venice, believed to have been assassinated in consequence of his mordant wit.

He was Governor of some of the Pontifical States, and afterwards settled in Rome, whence his unpopularity compelled him to take refuge in Venice. His erudition and originality were very helpful in reviving literary criticism, and he was one of the few men of his time who understood Machiavelli. He wrote many political works, but his scepticism renders much of his criticism positively libellous.

A CONTEMPORARY MANUSCRIPT OF THE CAIDA DE PRINCIPES.

95 BOCCACCIO.

Obra llamada los casos e caydas e acaescimientos muy contrarios que ovieron muchos nobles omes en este mundo. [Caida de Principes.]

Fifteenth Century Spanish manuscript; double columns; wide margins. Blanks left for capital letters.

346 pp., folio, mottled calf.

(Spain *circa*, 1430).

(*See Illustration, Plate No. VII.*)

£225

A contemporary manuscript of the First Spanish Translation of Boccaccio's Fall of Princes.

The text is a translation of Boccaccio's *Fall of Princes*, the first of his works to be rendered into Spanish. This was begun by Pedro Lopez de Ayala, who died before the translation was completed; but it was finished by Alonso de Cartagena, Bishop of Burgos, in 1422. The book was first printed in Spain at Seville in 1495.

96 BOCCACCIO.

Libro llamado Cayda de Principes. Compuesto por el famoso varon Juan Bocacio de Certaldo, florentino. En el qual se cuentan las caydas y los abaxamientos que ovieron de sus estados en este mundo, muchos nobles y grandes cavalleros: para exemplo que los hombres no se ensobervezcan con las prosperidades de la fortuna.

Title beneath allegorical woodcut; text in double columns, Gothic letter, forty-six lines to a full page.

Small folio, mottled calf, gilt panelled back. [Marginal repair on title.]

Alcala de Henares, Juan de Brocar, 1552.

(*See Illustration overleaf.*)

£35

Catalina (*Complutense*), No. 242; Palau's *Manual*, Vol. II, p. 239.

The woodcut on the title-page represents the grim wheel of fortune, with four figures of kings, "about to reign," "reigning," "has reigned," and the fallen ruler "without a kingdom"; with the allegorical figure of fortune turning the wheel.

See footnote to manuscript of this work, *The Fall of Princes*, No. 95.

Ex vetuſtate nouum.

Libro llamado Cayda de Príncipes.

Compueſto por el famoſo varon Juan Bocacio de Certaldo, florentino. En el qual ſe cuentan las caydas y los abatamientos que ouieron de ſus eſtados en eſte mundo, muchos nobles y grandes caualleros: para exemplo que los hombres no ſe enſoberuezcan con las proſperidades de la fortuna,

M.D.LII.

Vendenſe en caſa de Adrian Ghemart en Medina del Campo.

TITLE-PAGE FROM BOCCACIO, CAYDA DE PRINCIPES.

ALCALA DE HENARES, 1552.

See Item No. 96.

97 BOCCACCIO.

De las illustres Mugeres.

Title, within woodcut border, beneath four woodcuts. Gothic letter, single columns, forty-one lines to a full page. [Blank margin of title-page restored.]

Small folio, levant morocco, gilt lines, gilt panelled back, g.e., bound by Rivière.

Seville, Jacob Cromberger, 1528.

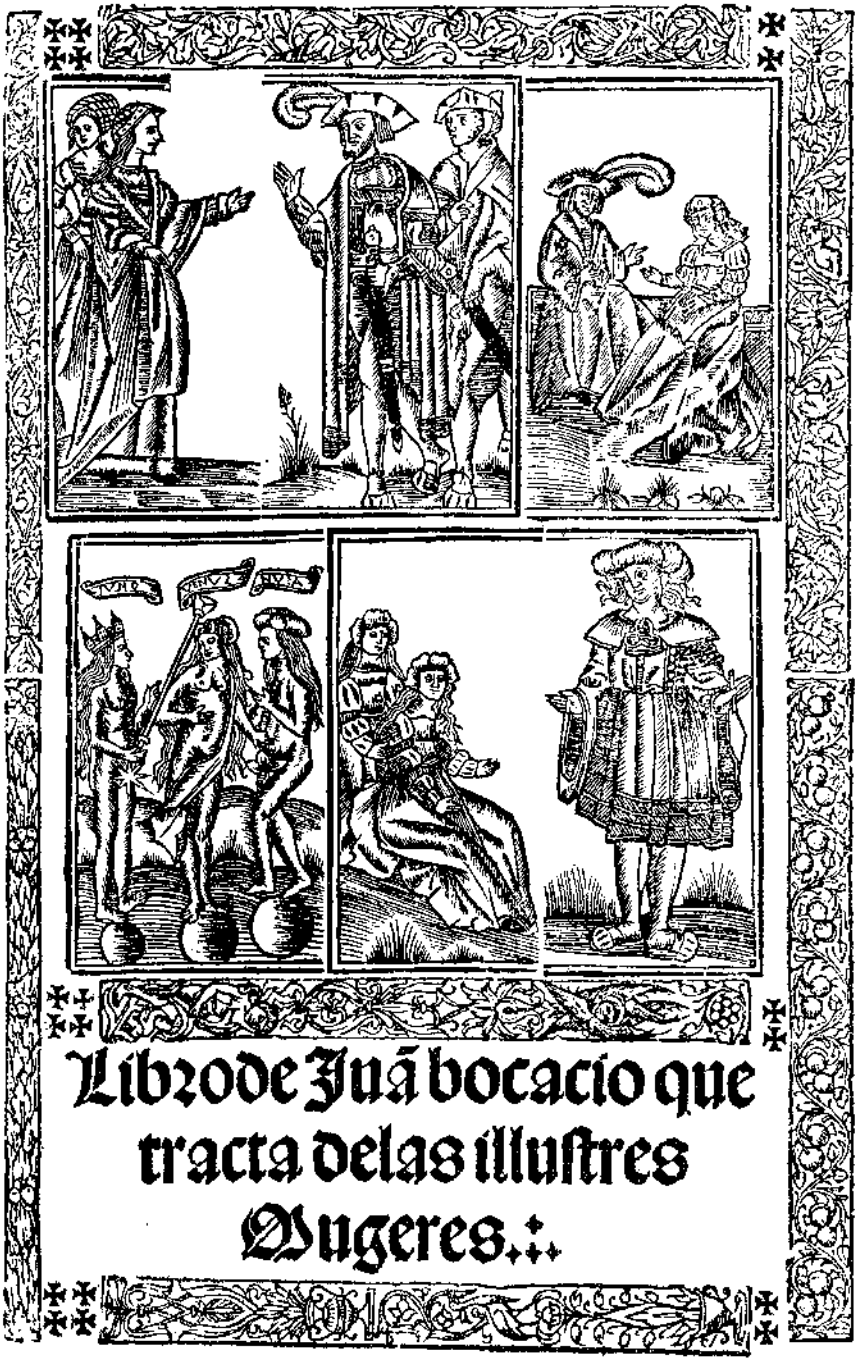
(*See Illustration opposite.*)

£85

Salva, No. 1716. Palau's *Manual,* Vol. II, p. 239.

A beautiful copy of the rare second edition. The interesting title-page contains some excellent woodcuts of historical and fabulous women, with a curious border composed of no fewer than six different designs.

There is no indication of the name of the translator of these biographies of illustrious women, from Eve to Sappho, Juno to the Empress Constantia: biographies which, comprising the "lives" of so many legendary women, might well be classified as fables. The original work was dedicated by Boccaccio to Donna Andrea de Acchiarolis, Condessa de Alta Villa, as being the most worthy lady of his acquaintance to merit the honour of such a dedication: "To you, great lady," he says, "I address all that I have hitherto written in praise of brilliant and famous ladies; to you whose pure and virtuous name occupies the highest place in the estimation of men, I make this little gift. . . . And if you should find, amongst the stories of the lives of virtuous women, some others less worthy, which history demands that I should record, do not omit to read them also, and do not be afraid; but rather proceed as one who enters a beautiful orchard and knows where the thorny blossom lies, and with your ivory hand, grasp it, and remove it far from you, and gather the sweet fruit of true virtue"



TITLE-PAGE (GREATLY REDUCED) FROM BOCCACCIO, DE LAS ILLUSTRES MUGERES. SEVILLE, JACOB CROMBERGER, 1528.

See Item No. 97.

97A BONET ((José).
Manual de Revisiones y cotejos de documentos sospechosos.
With facsimiles in text.
Small 4to, brown cloth boards.
Barcelona, Faustino Paluzie, 1895. £1 1s

This work is a revision, by Bonet, of the work by Esteban Paluzie, entitled *Guia para los cotejos de letras,* containing valuable hints for the detection of forged documents.

97B BONTIER (Pierre) and LE VERRIER (Jean).
The Canarian, or book of the Conquest and Conversion of the Canarians in the year 1402 by Messire Jean de Bethencourt.
With frontispiece portrait of Jean de Bethencourt, King of the Canaries.
8vo, cloth. London, printed for the Hakluyt Society, 1872.
£1

98 BORJA (Francisco de, Prince of Esquilache).
Napoles Recuperada por el Rey Don Alonso; poema heroico.
Small 4to, vellum.
Antwerp, Emprenta Plantiniana de Baltasar Moreto, 1658.
£1 10s

Salva, No. 596. Palau's *Manual,* Vol. I, p. 252.
A nice copy of the second edition, printed at the Plantin press.

This heroic poem is divided into twelve cantos, and describes the conquest of Naples in the fifteenth century by Alonso V of Aragon, an ancestor of the author. Though noteworthy as to its technique and conception, it proves that the Prince of Esquilache was less happy in his handling of epics than lyrics, of which he published a volume in 1648. He was, however, one of the few poets of his time who escaped the influence of *culteranismo,* his poetical expression remaining simple and free from "Gongorisms."

Francisco de Borja y Acevedo (1582-1658) was for a long time regarded as one of the classic Spanish writers of the seventeenth century. He also published some philosophical works. He was a gentleman-in-waiting to Philip IV; a Knight of the Golden Fleece; and a grandson of St. Francis Borgia, in whose honour he founded a city in Peru when governing that dominion as Viceroy (1615 to 1621). During his term of office, he carried out many reforms, founded the University of San Marcos, instituted the Consulate Court or Board of Trade, and protected the mining industry in Chucuito.

FIRST EDITION OF BOSCAN.

99 BOSCAN Y GARCILASO DE LA VEGA. Las Obras de Boscan y algunas de Garcilasso de la Vega, repartidas en quatro libros.

Woodcut Arms of Charles V and title in red and black within woodcut border.

FIRST EDITION. Small 4to, blind-stamped brown morocco, g.e.

Barcelona, Carlos Amoros, 1543.

(See Illustration, Plate No. VIII.)

£75

Salva, No. 472. Palau's *Manual*, Vol. I, p. 254.

Fine copy of this *editio princeps*, which is "extremely rare and valuable, and unknown to the majority of bibliographers," according to Salva. Palau points out that the genuine first edition can be identified by the fact that folios Nos. XIX, XX, XXI, XXII and CXVIII are repeated (as in this copy)—an important point, as there have been at least two impressions which were fraudulently represented as the first edition.

The works of Boscan and his friend Garcilaso were published jointly by Boscan's widow, Doña Ana Giron de Rebolledo, and were not separated until 1577.

Juan Boscan Almogaver was one of the great lyric poets of Spain, who was responsible for the introduction of Italian technique into Spanish poetry; although the standard of his prose is much above that of his poetical work. Nevertheless, he is described by Menendez y Pelayo as "a personage of capital importance in the history of letters . . . his destiny was singular and fortunate; his arrival was opportune; he entered into direct contact with Italy; he understood better than others the need for a literary renovation; he found a collaborator of genius (Garcilaso), and not only triumphed with him, but participates, to a certain extent, in his glory."

Boscan was a native and a resident of Barcelona (1493-1542); took part in the disastrous expedition to Rhodes in 1522; and was considerably influenced in his literary career by the Venetian Ambassador, Andrea Navagiero, one of the most notable personalities of the Renaissance, whom he met in 1525. Boscan's translation of Balthasar Castiglione's *Cortegiano* was considered one of the literary masterpieces of Charles the Fifth's reign.

The present volume consists of three "books" of Boscan's works, and one of Garcilaso's. The first book contains the compositions belonging to the traditional Spanish school; the second contains over ninety sonnets of the Italian school; while the third consists of compositions in *tercetas*. The selection of Garcilaso's works includes odes, elegies and sonnets.

100 BOSCAN & GARCILASO. Las Obras de Boscan y algunas de Garcilasso de la Vega. Repartidas en quatro libros.

Printed in Italic letter.

Small 8vo, blue levant morocco, gilt lines on sides, gilt panelled back, inside dentelles, g.e., bound by Chambolle-Duru.

[Rome], Estampado por M. Antonio de Salamanca, 1547.

(*See Illustration, Plate No. IX.*)

£35

Salva, No. 475; cited by Palau's *Manual*, Vol. I, p. 254.

The text is exactly the same as the first three editions, without the "additions" announced in the title-page. This edition was printed in Rome, and is entirely in italics. See note to No. 99 of this catalogue.

101 BOSCAN GARCILASSO DE LA VEGA. Las Obras de Boscan, y algunas de Garcilasso de la Vega, repartidas en quatro libros. Ademas que ay muchas añadidas van, mejor corregidas y mas complidas, y en mejor orden, que hasta agora han sido impressas.

Tall demy 8vo, crimson morocco, gilt panelled back, inside dentelles, g.e.

Lyons, Jean Frellon, 1549.

£25

Salva, No. 476. Palau's *Manual*, Vol. I, p. 254.

This edition contains Mar de Amor, *La Conversion*, by Boscan, and other additional poems which are not included in the *editio princeps*.

102 BOTELLO DE CARVALLO (Miguel).

Prosas, y Versos del Pastor de Clenarda.

12mo, old vellum.

Madrid, viuda de Fernando Correa de Montenegro, 1622.

£5 5s

Salva, No. 1717. Palau's *Manual*, Vol. I, p. 256.

A rare pastoral novel in prose and verse. The author was a Portuguese,

(Continued over)

BOTELLO DE CARVALLO (MIGUEL)—*continued.*

a native of Vizeu, whose full name was Miguel Botello de Carvalho, and who wrote various other works in Spanish.

In commenting upon this type of novel, Ticknor states: "Taken together, they leave no doubt that pastoral romance was the first substitute in Spain for the romances of chivalry, and that it inherited no small degree of their popularity. Pastoral romance, after all, has its foundation in one of the truest and deepest principles of our common nature. . . . The glimpses they afforded of nature and truth were, no doubt, refreshing in a state of society stiff and formal as was that at the Spanish Court in the times of Philip the Second and Philip the Third, and in the midst of a culture more founded on military virtues and the spirit of knighthood than any other of modern times. As long, therefore, as this state of things continued, pastoral fictions and fancies, filled with the dreams of a poetical Arcadia, enjoyed a degree of favour in Spain which they never enjoyed anywhere else. But when this disappeared, they disappeared with it."

103 BOTELLO DE CARVALLO (Miguel).
Rimas Varias y Tragi-comedia del martir d'Ethiopia.
8vo, half morocco (wormed at end).
Rouen, Lorenço Maurry, 1646. £3 3s

Not in Salva. Gallardo, No. 1469. Palau's *Manual,* Vol. I, p. 257.

The volume contains some sonnets, elegies, and dedicatory poems; together with a tragi-comedy entitled *El Martir de Ethiopia.* In addition, there are some sonnets to the author, including one from Antonio de Sousa de Macedo, who played an important part in the diplomatic negotiations between Mazarin and Portugal; was the Portuguese Minister resident in England at the outbreak of the Civil War; and did his utmost to help Charles I against Cromwell. The author of this book was a captain in the Portuguese army; and secretary to Don Vasco Luis de Gama, Conde de la Vidiguera (a descendant of the Great Vasco da Gama, and the contemporary Portuguese Ambassador in Paris), to whom the work is dedicated. Most of Botello's works were written in Spanish, and included some celebrated pastoral romances. See also note to No. 102.

104 BOTELLO DE MORAES Y VASCONCELOS (Francisco).
El Alphonso, o la fundacion del Reyno de Portugal.
First Edition. Small 4to, vellum.
Salamanca, Antonio Joseph Villargordo, 1731.
£2 2s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. I, p. 257.

Salva (No. 487) points out that the earlier Paris edition (1712) is a different

BOTELLO DE MORAES Y VASCONCELOS (FRANCISCO)—*continued.*

work, although it bears practically the same name and deals with the same subject, but consists of twelve "books," while the Salamanca edition comprises ten. It states on the title-page of this edition: "Published now for the first time," and is further dedicated to the Infanta Maria, Princess of the Asturias, whereas the Paris work is dedicated to Don Rodrigo Annes de Sa.

The work is one of the two first heroic poems written by this author, and refers to the foundation of the kingdom of Portugal. Botello de Moraes was a Portuguese by birth (1670-1747) but had spent much of his time in Spain and wrote most of his works in Spanish.

105 BOTELLO DE MORAES Y VASCONCELOS (Francisco).
Historia de las Cuevas de Salamanca.
Small 8vo, old vellum.
Leon de Francia (Lyons), 1734. £10 10s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. I, p. 257.

The second and revised edition, with additions, of this "history" of the caves of Salamanca, by the "chronicler of the gnomes and hobgoblins." The work (an Epic Poem) is divided into seven "books," and records with much ingenuity and wit some fantastic and gruesome tales. According to tradition, certain grottos existed on the banks of the Tormes, sealed by magic, and here the author found Amadis de Gaul, Celestina and other personages of the printed page, with whom he discourses on various subjects. Many of the conversations give the author an opportunity to exercise his talent for satire, and he ridicules the use of affected language which was then prevalent.

106 BOTERO (Juan).
Diez Libros de la razon de Estado. Con tres libros de las causas de la grandeza y magnificencia de las ciudades. Traduzido de Italiano en Castellano por ANTONIO DE HERRERA.
Small 8vo, vellum.
Barcelona, Jayme Cendrad, 1599. £2 2s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. I., p. 257.

The second edition of this Spanish translation, by Antonio de Herrera, of the thirteen "books" on a variety of social and political subjects, composed by Giovanni Botero.

The author's intention was to outline the qualifications of an ideal prince—without the diplomatic subtleties advocated by Machiavelli—and gives an interesting dissertation on statecraft, which comprises a good deal of what may be termed universal knowledge. The last three books deal with the practical development of cities.

107 BOUCHER (Jehan).

Oraison Funebre sur le Trepas de Tres-hault Tres-grand, et Tres-puissant Monarque, don Philippe second de ce nom, Roy d'Espaigne, etc., Prononcée aux obseques de sa Majesté en l'Eglise de nostre Dame de Tournay, le lundy, 26 d'Octobre 1598.

Small 8vo, half bound.

Brussels, Rutger Velpius, 1599. 10s 6d

THE INQUISITION IN SPAIN.

108 BOURBON (Luis de, Cardinal de Scala, Archbishop of Toledo). Instruccion que han de observar los vicarios y jueces de Toledo al abolirse la Inquisicion en Espana.

4to, wrappers. Madrid, 1820.

10s 6d

108A BOURGOING (J. Fr.)

Modern state of Spain: exhibiting a complete view of its topography, government, laws, religion, finances, naval and military establishments; and of society, manners, arts, sciences, agriculture, and commerce in that country.

4 vols, 8vo, Atlas, 4to, half calf.

London, John Stockdale, 1807-8.

£1 1s

The Atlas contains twenty-eight engravings, plates and plans.

108B BOURKE (Thomas).

A concise history of the Moors in Spain, from their invasion of that kingdom to their final expulsion from it.

4to, half calf. London, 1811.

10s 6d

108C BRADFORD (William).

Sketches of the country, character, and costume in Portugal and Spain, made during the campaign, and on the route of the British Army, in 1808 and 1809.

With frontispiece and fifty-six coloured engravings.

Large folio, half morocco. London, 1809. £10 10s

109 BRANCALASSO (Julio Antonio).

Laberinto de Corte con los Diez Predicamentos de Cortesanos.

Small 4to, old vellum.

Naples, Juan Bautista Gargano & Lucrecio Nucci, 1609.

£5 5s

Salva, No. 2051. Palau's *Manual*, Vol. I, p. 263.
A rare and amusing book of old maxims for courtiers and favourites.

110 BRAVO (Bartholomé).

De Arte Oratoria, ac de eiusdem exercendae ratione. Tullianaque Imitatione.

Small 8vo, old vellum.

Medina del Campo, Jacobo Canto, 1596. £1 5s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. I, p. 265.

The author was a Spanish Jesuit, born at Martin Muñoz, Segovia (1554), and was professor of philology and grammar at Salamanca for twenty-seven years. He also cultivated rhetoric and poetry. Much of his work, which dealt with grammar, philology and rhetoric, is mentioned in the bibliographies of Segovia. He died at Medina del Campo in 1607.

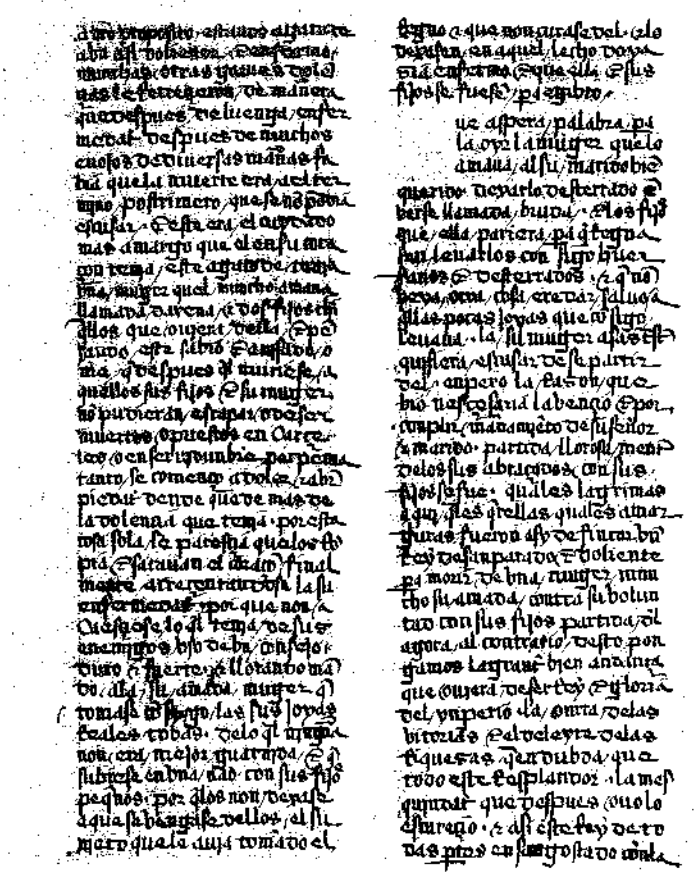
111 BREMON Y LOPEZ (Nicolas Maria).

Memoria sobre las Ventajas que deben resultar à España de su Comercio posible en el Levante enlazandole con el de las dos Indias por nuestras proximas relaciones con los nuevos Estados de America y concentrando en nuestra Peninsula las de ambos Hemisferios.

(Together) 88 pp., folio. Madrid, 15th July, 1841.

£3 3s

Manuscript statement (in Spanish) setting forth the advantages that would accrue to Spain from commercial relations in the Levant with the United States of America. The writer, who was Honorary Secretary and Accountant at the Treasury, refers to English and Dutch commerce in the near East in his interesting relation of the commercial history of the eighteenth century; the Philippines; the United States; and states that the increase in Spain's Levantine navigation would regulate that of America.



A PAGE (GREATLY REDUCED) FROM BOCCACCIO, CAIDA DE PRINCIPES.
SPANISH MANUSCRIPT.
(SPAIN, CA. 1430.)
See Items No. 95 & 96.

TITLE-PAGE FROM BOSCAN, LAS OBRAS. BARCELONA, CARLOS AMOROS, 1543.

See Item No. 99.

112 Breve descripcion de la entrada que sus Magestades y Altezas Lusitanas hicieron por el Rio Tajo, en la corte de Lisboa, el dia doce de Febrero del año de 1729. Compuesto por un Ingenio Portugues.

Small 4to, polished calf.

Madrid, Antonio Sanz, [1729].

18s

Not in Salva or Palau's *Manual.*

An interesting ballad, describing the arrival of the Portuguese Royal Family in Lisbon by way of the Tagus and their reception by Senador Jorge Freyre de Andrada on behalf of the Senate, on 12th February, 1729. This was on the occasion of the double royal wedding, when the Portuguese Infante Dom José married the Infanta Marianna Victoria of Spain, and her brother Don Fernando (afterwards Ferdinand VI of Spain) married the Portuguese Infanta Dona Maria Barbara. The "exchange" of the two Princesses was effected in a pavilion erected on the bridge which spanned the river Caya, exactly on the frontier of the two countries, and in the presence of the two sovereigns and their respective courts.

From Caya the Portuguese royal party proceeded, via the Tagus, to the capital, where the streets were magnificently decorated; the river was crowded with small boats, in which a vast number of people elected to welcome the royal family; and the whole city was brilliantly illuminated by night, including the craft on the river and in the harbour.

113 Breve relacion de la vida y muerte de los protomartires del Japon, Religiosos professos de la Orden de N. P. San Francisco, y de sus 17 compañeros legos, Terceros de lamesma orden, que con ellos padecieron el mesmo martirio.

With woodcut vignette on title.

Small 4to, calf. Seville, Pedro Gomez de Pastrana, 1628.

£25

Not in Salva, Cordier, *Bibliotheca Japonica,* Escudero's *Tipografia Hispalense,* or Palau's *Manual.*

This rare account of the life and death of the Franciscan Protomartyrs of Japan is based upon the chronicle of Fray Marcelo de Ribadeneyra, an eye witness of many of the events recorded. The writer describes the imperturbability of the

(Continued over)

BREVE RELACION DE LA VIDA—*continued.*

twenty-six martyrs under persecution (twenty-three of whom were Franciscans and three Jesuits), and quotes the text of the sentence passed on them by the Emperor of Japan: "The priests who came here as ambassadors from the Luzones [the Philippines] and remained to teach the Christian religion which I sternly forbade in past years . . . together with the Japanese whom they have converted to their faith, shall be crucified at Nagasaki." A summary of the edict issued by Pope Urban VIII, in respect of their canonization, is also given.

114 Breve relacion de las demonstraciones de alegria y regozijo con que por tres dias continuos se celebró en Cadiz en cumplimiento de años de nuestro gran Monarca Felipe Quinto.
4 pp., small 4to. Cadiz, Christoval de Regueria, 1703.

15s

Not quoted by Palau's *Manual.*

A contemporary account of the bullfights, illuminations, fireworks, etc., with which the people of Cadiz celebrated the birthday of Philip V in 1703.

ONLY ONE OTHER COPY KNOWN OF THIS EARLY BOOK ON CALLIGRAPHY.

114A BRUN Y MENESTRIL (Andres).
El Modo y Orden que se ha de tener para saber bien escrivir.
Title page and seven other "woodcut" pages printed in red and white; text in black Roman letter.
Small folio, green straight-grained morocco, gilt border and back.
Saragossa, 1583.

£21

Palau, Vol. I, p. 280. Cotarelo, No. 158.

Only one other and more complete copy of this remarkable treatise on calligraphy is known.

The actual title of this exceedingly quaint work appears above the text on the second of the two printed pages; the first page consisting of an *Epistola del autor al curioso escrivano.* The title-page bears the following woodcut inscription within a foliated border: "*El Maestro Andres Brun y menestril de Caragoça, lo escrivia y cortava, en el Año de,* 1583."

The remaining pages include two leaves of specimen woodcut alphabets

BRUN Y MENESTRIL (ANDRES)—*continued.*

with spacing for the students' use, and six leaves of reproductions from woodcut calligraphic blocks, cut by the author.

He explains that he has cut the letters large, as that is a more convenient size for students, and that the white lettering on the red ground is intended to be filled in by the pupil, " who will thus acquire a good hand and close the door on his shame; for many have avoided approaching the masters with a view to learning, preferring to foster their shame rather than study."

This diligent master also announces that the books may be bought *" at his house in the Calle del Olmo de San Lorente,"* in order to encourage those who were ashamed to acknowledge their ignorance, to practise writing; " the uses of which are marvellous".

115 BRUNET (Gaspar).

El Aeroplano Militar. Estudio completo de un aparato en equilibrio estable durante la marcha.

With two full-page drawings, and numerous others.

Royal 8vo, original wrappers. Barcelona, 1911.

7s 6d

A study of the Military Aeroplane, by a Civil Engineer.

116 BUENAVENTURA (Saint).

CRUZ DE CHRISTO, con otro tractado de mistica theologia de Sant Buenaventura, llamado VIAE SYON LUGENT, con otra obra dicha PRAEPARATIO MORTIS. Compuesto por un frayle de la Orden de los Menores.

Title in Roman letter beneath small woodcut vignette of the Crucifix; text in Gothic letter.

Small 8vo, polished calf, gilt panelled back.

Medina del Campo, Guillermo de Millis, 1553.

£7 10s

Unknown to Salva; cited by Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VI, p. 402, as the only edition of this work known, but he is unable to trace the sale or whereabouts of a copy. It should be pointed out that, according to the book itself, the *Cruz de Christo* and *Praeparatio Mortis* were " compiled by a *religioso* of the Franciscan Order "; also that, although the title refers to the second item as a treatise on " mystical theology " by St. Buenaventura, it is not the treatise which was actually entitled *Mistica Theologia,* and which had already appeared in Mexico in 1549.

ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPT OF UNPUBLISHED POEMS.

117 BUENDIA (Fr. Ignacio de).

Obras Poeticas. Original manuscript.

12mo, vellum. C. 1577.

£25

The author is entirely unknown to Palau's *Manual*.

A sixteenth-century manuscript, consisting of the original unpublished poetical works of a Cistercian monk of the Abbey of Monsalud. The majority of these poems are written in the author's autograph, and are dedicated to his Abbot, Fray Cristoval de Crispisana.

An autograph letter, dated from Burgos in 1792, is inserted in the volume, signed by Fr. Roberts Muñiz, the author of the Spanish Cistercian Bibliography, in which some of Buendia's verses are quoted. In the letter, Fray Roberto states: "I have had much pleasure in reading this work [the poems of Buendia], which, in my opinion, can hold its own with those of the best poets of our nation."

The poems had not then been published, neither was a copy of the manuscript known; and, as the work is not cited by Salva, Ticknor or Hurtado, it is quite probable that the poems are still unpublished. They are allegorical, mystical and theological in theme.

118 BURGOS (Dean and Chapter of).

Representacion que el Illm°. Dean y Cabildo de la St°. Iglesia Metropolitana de Burgos hace á S. A. S. La Regencia del Reyno, pidiendo 1°. que se restablezca el Santo Tribunal de la Inquisicion, 2°. que se proteja expecialmente á la Compañia de Jesus, 3°. que no se haga variacion substancial en nuestras leyes fundamentales, desechando por consecuencia todo projecto de Camaras.

14 pp., small 4to, wrappers.

Burgos, Imprenta de Villanueva, 1823.

£1 1s

Not quoted by Palau's *Manual*.

In this publication, the Dean and Chapter of Burgos earnestly appeal for the restoration of the Inquisition as a panacea for spiritual and political ills.

119 CABRERA DE CORDOBA (Luis).

Historia de Philipe Segundo Rey de España.

With full-page engraving depicting Philip II with the Escorial in the background (remargined).

First Edition. 2 vols., folio, full polished calf, gilt lines, panelled back, inside dentelles, g.e.

Madrid, Luis Sanchez, 1619.

£25

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. II, p. 10.

Salva, No. 2850. Wagner, *Spanish South-West*, No. 25. ["This book was much used by all later Spanish historians. . . . Lib. 13, Chapter II, treats of the discoveries of New Mexico and Juan de Oñate."]

Handsome copy of Cabrera de Cordova's voluminous *First Part* of the history of Philip the Second's reign. A *Second Part* from the historian's pen was never published, as it dealt with the stormy events in Aragon after the downfall of Philip's minister, Antonio Perez. It was suggested that the text should be revised by Argensola, but Cabrera declined to have it tampered with, and preferred to leave the book unpublished in his own day; it appeared, however, in 1876, after being revised and added to from manuscript data found in the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris, and was published under the auspices of the Ministry of Public Works in Madrid.

Palau describes this *First Part* as a book of "bibliographical interest and difficult to find complete and in good condition."

Luis Cabrera de Cordoba was born in Madrid in 1559, and when twenty-five years of age, became official scribe to the Duke of Ossuna, then Viceroy of Naples. He helped to organize an expedition for the purpose of defending the Knights of Malta against the Venetian and Turkish pirates; and took part in one of the campaigns in Flanders. Towards the end of Philip's life, he came into closer touch with the King, who employed him to arrange the documents in the State archives. After the King's death, he became Secretary to the Queen, and dedicated this history to Philip's grandson, the Infante Philip (IV). He wrote some poetical works, and other historical works, this being his principal one, remarkable for its abundance and accuracy of information though not without a certain pedantry and gongorism. His contemporaries thought highly of him, and Cervantes mentions him appreciatively in his *Viaje al Parnaso*. Cabrera died in 1623.

120 CALAHORRA (Juan de), a Dominican.

Chronica de la Provincia de Syria, y Tierra Santa de Gerusalen. Contiene los Progressos, que en ella ha hecho la Religion Serafica, desde el año 1219 hasta el de 1632.

With the scarce engraved folding pictorial plan of Jerusalem.

Title printed in red and black, with woodcut border.

Thick folio, original vellum.

Madrid, Juan Garcia Infançon, 1684.

£6 6s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. II, p. 15.

A valuable Chronicle of Syria and Palestine, relating the events of the Crusades, and the history of the Franciscan Missions there, from 1219 to 1632.

121 ANOTHER COPY.

Without the folding plan, and with a small repair to title.

Thick folio, original calf, gilt back.

Madrid, Juan Garcia Infançon, 1684.

£4 4s

Neither Salva nor Heredia mention the plan of Jerusalem in their collations.

122 CALDERINI (Joannes).

Solennis et admodum practicabilis tractatus de ecclesiastico interdicto sive divinorum.

Title beneath woodcut representing Saints Sabina, Vincent and Christina, within woodcut border composed of four different specimens of border designs.

Gothic letter, double columns, forty-six lines to a full page.

Small folio, half vellum.

Salamanca, Laurencius de Lion de Deis, 1514.

(See Illustration Overleaf).

£21

Palau (*Manual*, Vol. II, p. 17) had never seen a copy of this rare book.
John Calderini was a native of Bologna (A.D. 1365) and one of the most celebrated Italian lawyers of his day.

122A CALLIGRAPHY.

An interesting collection of 200 volumes of printed specimens of calligraphy, plates, treatises and copy books for students, representing the calligraphic systems of the best-known Spanish calligraphers and printers of the nineteenth century; together with two manuscripts, and a set of 22 photostats of calligraphic drawings and specimens of writing by Morante (1627).

Together 200 vols. in 170, and parcel of photographs.

Madrid, Seville, Paris, Valencia, Barcelona and Valladolid, 1804-1902.

£75

This is an instructive collection of the Spanish booklets printed on the subject at the time, and contains engravings by Monfort, Gangoiti, Fournier, Noriega,

(Continued over)

TITLE-PAGE FROM JOANNES CALDERINI, DE ECCLESIASTICO INTERDICTO. SALAMANCA, LAURENCIUS DE LION DE DEIS, 1514.

See Item No. 122.

CALLIGRAPHY—*continued.*

Jimenez, Soler, Reinoso, Peñas, Moreno, Romo, Maré and Giraldos; the calligraphic systems represented being those of Torquato Torio de la Riva, Padre Santiago Delgado, Ramon Alaberu, José Reinoso, Pedro Benito, M. Rosado, Rocamora, Vicente Valliciergo, Francisco Palugie, Mahon, Antonio Valcarcel, J. F. de Yturzaeta, Jose Caballero, Gordó, Antonio Castilla Benavides, Segarra, P. Solis, Pujol, Antonio Alvera, and many others.

Of special interest is the book of manuscript specimens written by Señor Yturzaeta's son, with an arithmetical table at the end; and a collection of eight manuscript specimens, unsigned.

123 CAMERINO (Joseph).

Novelas Amorosas.

FIRST EDITION. With woodcut Coat of Arms on title.

Small 4to, old calf. Madrid, Tomas Junti, 1624.

(*See Illustration overleaf.*)

£15 15s

Perez Pastor, No. 2051. Palau's *Manual,* Vol II, p. 26.

The work comprises the following twelve "amorous novels" in prose, which contain a certain amount of verse:—*La Voluntad Dividida; La firmeza bien lograda; Los peligros de la ausencia; El casamiento desdichado; El picaro amante; La ingratitud hasta la muerte; El amante desleal; La triunfante porfia; La sobervia castigada; La Persiana; Los efectos de la fuerça; La Catalana hermosa.*

In addition, there are various sonnets to the author, including one by Lope de Vega, who, in referring to the author's nationality [Italian] states that he "honours our Spanish language" with his eminent and prudent instances for the ordering of one's life. It is interesting to note that the book is dedicated to the Spanish Ambassador in Rome, son of the famous Princess of Eboli of the Court of Philip II.

For further notes on Camerino, see No. 124 of this catalogue.

NOVELAS
AMOROSAS
Dirigidas

AL ILVSTRISSIMO, Y EXCELENTISSIMO
señor Roy Gomez de Silua, de Mendoza, y de la Cerda,
Principe de Melito, Duque de Paſtrana, y de Francauilla, Marques de Argeçilla, Conde de Galue,
Caçador mayor de ſu Mageſtad, ſu Gentilhombre de Camara, y Embaxador extraordinario
en Roma.

COMPVESTAS POR IOSEPH CAMERINO, NATVRAL de la ciudad de Fano en la Prouincia de la Vmbria, eſtado de ſu Santidad.

En Madrid. Por Tomas Iunti, Impreſſor del Rey nueſtro ſeñor.
M. DC. XXIIII.

TITLE-PAGE FROM
CAMERINO (JOSEPH) NOVELAS AMOROSAS.
MADRID, THOMAS JUNTI, 1624.

See Item No. 123.

124 CAMERINO (Joseph).

La Dama Beata.

First Edition. Small 4to, half morocco, gilt panelled back.

Madrid, Pablo de Val, 1655.

£5 5s

Salva, No. 1721. Palau's *Manual*, Vol. II, p. 27. [Some margins cropped.]

The author was a native of Fano in Umbria, Procurator to the State Council in Madrid and notary to the Papal Nunciature. He created a central figure, rather than a heroine, for his *Dama Beata*, a character which might have served as a model for Corinne: Lucinda, who, in the course of seven *visitas*, holds small intellectual and artistic salons and entertains her coterie in verse and prose. The result is an ingenious and entertaining novel in which the author expresses his views upon a diversity of subjects. Like his previous publication, *Novelas Amorosas*, it is rather a book of tales, of the style that found much favour in the late sixteenth century in Spain, and belongs to the school of Juan de Timoneda.

125 [CAMOENS.] CALDERA (Benito).

Los Lusiadas de Luys de Camoes, traduzidos en octava rima Castellana por Benito Caldera, residente en Corte.

With woodcut vignette of a knight in the act of mounting.

Small 4to, full brown levant morocco, blind-stamped panel-border on sides, blind-stamped panelled back, doublures of crimson morocco ornamented with blind-stamped border, g.e. (bound by Chambolle-Duru).

Alcala de Henares, Juan Gracian, 1580.

(*See Illustration opposite.*)

£35

Salva, No. 509. Palau's *Manual*, Vol. II, p. 27.

Fine copy of a rare edition. This is the first edition of the second Spanish translation of the *Lusiads*, the version by Luis Gomez de Tapia having been published at Salamanca the same year. Theophilo Braga is of the opinion that Camoens himself must have seen this translation, since the licence for its publication is dated two months before his death; and that, presupposing that Benito Caldera, who had travelled in India, was on friendly terms with Camoens who may have suggested the various modifications introduced into the text of this version, "Caldera's Spanish translation should be regarded as the *editio princeps* the same as the two editions of 1572." At any rate, the critics and editors of the *Lusiads* of his day regarded Caldera's version as most important; and the famous line in the ninth canto, *Da primeira co'o terreno Seio*, which he rendered as *De la primera madre con el Seno*, was altered in subsequent Portuguese editions to *Da mae primeira com terreno Seio*. The original is one of the world's great epics; its author, "not only the greatest lyric poet of his country, but one of the greatest lyric poets of all time."

Luis de Camoens was born in Lisbon, circa 1525, and belonged to a poor but noble family. In his early youth, he had conceived an unrequited passion for one of the great ladies of the Court, Dona Catherina Ataide, in consequence of which he had been banished to Santarem. In despair, he had joined the army and served in North Africa, taking part in the campaign at Ceuta, where he had the misfortune to lose an eye. He received no compensation from the Government, and little encouragement of any sort from his own countrymen. In 1553 he went out to India, spending some time at Goa, where he annoyed the Viceroy by some

LOS

LVSIADAS

DE LVYS DE CAMOES,

Traduzidos en octaua rima Caſtellana por Benito Caldera, reſidente en Corte.

Dirigidos al Illuſtriſs. Señor Hernando de Vega de Fonſeca, Preſidente del conſejo dela hazienda de ſu M. y dela ſanta y general Inquiſicion.

CON PRIVILEGIO.

Impreſſo en Alcala de Henares, por Iuá Gracian.

Año de M. D. LXXX.

TITLE-PAGE FROM CAMOENS, LUSIADAS. ALCALA, JUAN GRACIAN, 1580.

See Item No. 125.

[CAMOENS.] CALDERA (BENITO)—*continued.*

satirical verses and was banished to Macao. During that exile, however, he composed the poem which has immortalized his name. It sings of the glorious deeds of the Lusitanians in the golden age of Portugal under Manuel the Fortunate, when Lusitania, the cradle of the world's greatest explorers, was sending out her intrepid sons to see what wonders lay " beyond the horizon " of Europe.

In a dream, Manuel is visted by two fantastic personages, the Ganges and Brahmaputra incarnate, who tell him of the treasures and marvels of the East. They fire his imagination; and, in due course, the exploits and discoveries of Vasco da Gama and his companions are woven into the fabric of Camoen's matchless *octavas.*

After five years' exile, the poet was recalled, but was shipwrecked off Cochinchina on his way to Goa. He is said to have saved himself by swimming with one arm, and holding his precious manuscript aloft in his other hand; thus preventing the record of the Lusitanians' deeds from being swallowed up by the mighty seas which Lusitania's sons had conquered.

Camoens seems to have been the object of further persecution in India, and resolved to leave Asia for good, arriving in Lisbon in 1569. There, he published his poem, which was received with little enthusiasm at first, and no reward for the author. His last days were embittered by grinding poverty, and it is reported that just before his death in hospital, a Javanese slave had solicited alms for him in the streets of Lisbon. He died in 1579.

126 [CAMOENS (Luis de).]

Los Lusiadas de Luys de Camoes, traduzidos de Portugues en Castellano por Henrique Garces.

Small 4to, full brown levant morocco, blind-stamped lines on sides and panelled back, g.e., bound by Rivière.

Madrid, Guillermo Drouy, 1591.

(*See Illustration opposite.*)

£35

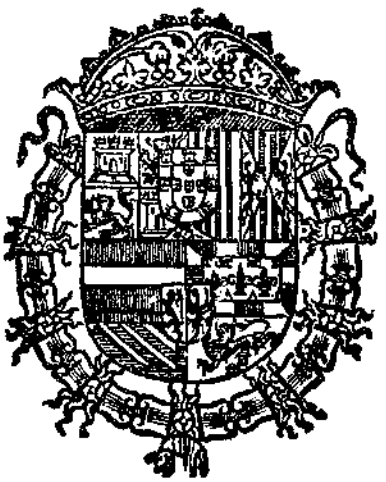
The third Spanish translation. Palau's *Manual,* Vol. II, p. 28.
See note on Camoens to No. 125 of this catalogue.

LOS LVSIADAS

DE LVYS DE CAMOES;

Traduzidos de Portugues en Caſtellano
por Henrique Garces.

DIRIGIDOS A PHILIPPO
Monarcha primero de las Eſpañas,
y de las Indias.



EN MADRID.
Impreſſo con licencia en caſa de Guillermo Drouy
impreſſor de libros. Año 1591.

TITLE-PAGE FROM CAMOENS, LOS LUSIADAS. MADRID, GUILLERMO DROUY, 1591.

See Item No. 126.

127 CAMPILLO (Gines).

Compendio Curioso del Atlas Abreviado, el que con mucha claridad da noticia de todo el Mundo, y cosas inventadas.

12mo, original vellum.

Pamplona, Los Herederos de Martinez, 1758.

£4 4s

Not in Sabin or Medina. This edition unknown to Palau's *Manual*.

Pages 229-248 are on America, and contain short accounts of the various parts, finishing up with a paragraph on the Island of California.

Pages 242-248 concern unknown lands, which include Iceland; Greenland; Spitzbergen; Parts of Canada, such as New Denmark, New South Wales, and Cumberland Islands; Antarctic lands or "Australes Incognitas," with mention of Fernando de Quiros, etc. There are also several American and Australian references in the preliminary chapter on the "Definition of Geography," in which occur the statement that Australia is supposed to be as large as Europe, Asia, and Africa combined.

BROADSIDE RELATING THE SPANISH CONQUEST OF THE AZORES IN 1580.

128 CAMPO (Domingo de).

Printed broadside (in Spanish), giving a contemporary account of the military operations of the Spaniards under the Marquis de Santa Cruz, against the French at the Azores, as reported by Don Domingo de Campo, the commander of a sloop that accompanied the Spanish Fleet.

Broadside, 1 page, folio, calf. (Spain, 1581.)

£21

Not cited by Palau's *Manual* or any other bibliography.

Translation: "Report and summary of all that which has happened in the Island Tercera, from the time the Marquis de Santa Cruz set foot there and the first news was received, which was on the twenty-sixth day of July of this year, until its complete pacification.

"Domingo de Campo, in command of one of the sloops that accompanied the Armada carrying drinking water, left the city of Angra for Spain with the

CAMPO (DOMINGO DE)—*continued.*

twelve galleys on the twelfth of August and arrived in the city of Lisbon on the twenty-second and mentions the following:

"That on the twenty-seventh of July the Marquis invested the city of Angra with the Army and Fleet, and made the enemy flee to the mountains.

"That from the twenty-seventh to the thirtieth, nothing noteworthy happened, except discussions between the French who were in the mountain and the Marquis, as to the manner in which they were to surrender and reinstate some of the troops who had absented themselves from the city.

"That on the thirtieth the Marquis sent, with the galleys, 'zabras' (small vessels used on the coast of Biscay) and tenders to Don Lopez de Figueroa and Don Christoval de Grasso so that they might take the Island of Fayal, where there were five hundred French and a like number of natives, and who, once there, put up a defence when the others disembarked and subsequently retired to the citadel, where they surrendered under the conditions convened by those who were on the Tercera Island.

"That in this manner the other Islands of San Jorge and La Graciosa submitted and surrendered.

That on the last day of July it was agreed with the French that they should be given a passage to France, leaving their arms, flags and artillery; and the Marquis had made them embark in six Biscayan ships; and to ensure that they would not revolt against the fleet when they reached France, four of their Captains and their Colonel, whom we held as hostages, remained with our armada; and that it was certain that on the Tercera and Fayal Islands there were three thousand French.

"That the Marquis had taken Manuel de Silva and others of the principal ones whose names he could not remember, prisoners, and they were beheaded, and ten more residents of the said island were hanged. And that the Marquis was issuing orders to the troops who were obliged to remain in the garrison; and was reinstating the residents in their homes.

"That on the tenth of this month of August, the Marquis ordered the galleys to depart and return to Spain; and this Commander (Don Domingo de Campo) accompanied them in his sloop, which carried their supply of drinking water. That on the twelfth the weather was very calm and the galleys resorted to oars and thus made their return journey to Spain, and that this sloop could not follow them for lack of winds; and understands that, according to the weather, they should have reached Cape St. Vincent on the twenty-first.

"That the Marquis had sent four tenders towards the Isla del Cuervo to obtain news of the ships from the Western Indies, and that certain ships were also to be sent out, well equipped, to search for the ships from East India."

129 CAMPOAMOR (Ramon de).

El Licenciado Torralba (poema en ocho Cantos).

Small 8vo, half morocco. Madrid, 1888.

7s 6d

This work is not cited by Palau's *Manual.*

130 CAMPOS (Geronimo).

Sylva de Varias questiones naturales y morales, con sus Respuestas y soluciones, sacadas de muchos auctores Griegos y Latinos.

THE SECOND EDITION. 12mo, old vellum.

Valencia, Compañia de Libreros, 1587.

£10 10s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. II, p. 32. Mentioned by Salva (No. 2689), but not in his collection. Unknown to Nicolas Antonio. According to Palau's *Manual,* this second edition is much rarer than the first, and the only copy known to him was that in the possession of the Marques de Xeres which was described by Serrano Morales. He knew of no copy ever having been offered for sale.

An entertaining miscellany of questions and ingenious answers on physical, moral and social matters.

WITH A SONNET TO PYRAMUS AND THISBE.

131 CANCER Y VELASCO (Don Geronimo de).

Obras Varias. Segunda impression.

12mo. Bound by Rousselle in full levant morocco gilt, g.e.

Lisbon, 1657.

£12 12s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. II, p. 34.

This little collection of the Works of the famous Portuguese Poet, Geronimo Cancer, includes: " Soneto a Piramo y Tisbe."

THE RARE CROMBERGER CANCIONERO GENERAL OF 1535.

132 CANCIONERO GENERAL: en el qual se han añadido agora de nuevo en esta ultima impression muchas cosas buenas: ha sido con diligencia corregido y emendado.

Title printed in alternate red and black lines in large Gothic letter, with woodcut architectural border. Text in Gothic letter, treble columns (one leaf of table in facsimile).

Folio, full brown morocco, blind-stamped fillet border, panelled back, t.e.g., by Rivière.

Seville, Juan Cromberger, 1535.

(*See Illustration, Plate No. X.*)

£250

Very fine copy. Not in Escudero's *Tipografia Hispalense*. Salva did not possess a copy of this early edition, but describes it in his annotations to No. 180. Palau's *Manual*, Vol. II, p. 36.

The first *Cancionero General* published in the sixteenth century was compiled by Hernando del Castillo, containing over nine hundred compositions by some two hundred different authors, its particular literary value consisting in the revised works of the poets of the time of Ferdinand and Isabella. In this particular edition, some of the works were expurgated, and other poems of the old school were added. The compositions are not all of the same literary standard: some of the poems were included on account of the social status of the noble authors, purely and simply; but the delicacy and charm of the love-poems of the Marques de Astorga and Vizconde de Altamira would have earned for the authors considerable poetical distinction on their own merits. Amongst other contributors are the Duke of Alba, the Marques de Santillana, the Bishop of Oviedo, Lope de Estuñiga, Don Juan Manuel, Carlos de Guevara, Alvaro de Luna, Juan de Mena, the *Caballero* Cartagena, Juan de Ulloa, Diego Lopez de Haro, and many others, whose names appear in the preliminary table. Ballads of a past age figure in these pages, signed by Soria, Nuñez, Proaza, etc., in addition to songs, carols, dialogues, farcical verses and conundrums.

The text of the copy we are offering for sale is quite complete, only a leaf of table being in facsimile. Palau explains the fact that leaves are missing in so many copies and in so many different editions of the *Cancionero General* by the rigours of the Inquisition in expurgating all poems that were at all free. This is the reason why complete copies are of the greatest possibly rarity.

THE RARE NUTIUS CANCIONERO GENERAL OF 1573.

133 CANCIONERO GENERAL: que contiene muchas obras de Diversos Autores antiguos, con algunas cosas nuevas de modernos, de nuevo corregido y impresso.

With woodcut vignette on title.

Small 8vo, old calf.

Antwerp, Philippo Nucio, 1573.

(*See Illustration opposite.*)

£45

Salva (No. 180): "Much sought after, and of extraordinary rarity." Palau's *Manual,* Vol. II, p. 36. The work contains 1,157 sonnets and couplets from the pens of Mossen Juan Tallante, Hernan Perez de Guzman, the Marques de Santillana (Lope de Mendoza), Juan Rodriguez del Padron, Puerto Carrero, Lopez de Haro, Gomez Manrique, the Comendador Avila, the Duke of Medina Sidonia, Don Juan Manuel, Boscan, and many others.

CANCIONERO VALENCIANO. See ROIG, Nos. 884-886 of this Catalogue.

THE AUGUSTINIAN MONKS IN THE PHILIPPINES

134 CANO (Father Gaspar).

Catalogo de los Religiosos de N.P.S. Agustin de la Provincia del Santissimo Nombre de Jesus de Filipinas, desde su establecimiento en estas Islas, con algunos datos biográficos.

8vo, morocco. Manila, 1864.

£1 10s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. II, p. 39.

An important list of all the Augustinian Missionaries and Monks in the Philippines, with biographical details, from 1565 to 1864.

CANCIONE-
RO GENERAL: QVE
CONTIENE MVCHAS
obras de Diuerſos Autores antiguos, con
algunas coſas nueuas de modernos,
de nueuo corregido y
impreſſo.

EN ANVERS.

En caſa de Philippo Nucio, à la en-
ſeña de las dos Cigueñas.

Año M. D. LXXIII.

Con Priuilegio del Rey.

TITLE-PAGE FROM CANCIONERO GENERAL. ANTWERP, PHILIP NUTIUS, 1573.

See Item No. 133.

135 CANSINOS-ASSENS (R.).

España y los Judios Espanoles. El retorno del Exodo.

8vo, original wrappers. Tortosa, 1919. 6s 6d

136 Capitulaciones de la Paz hecha entre el Rey nuestro Señor, y los Estados Unidos de las Provincias de Olanda.

With woodcut Royal Coat-of-Arms on title.

Madrid, Domingo Garcia y Morras, 1648.

£5 5s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. II, p. 47.

The text of the Peace Treaty entered into between Philip IV of Spain and the Netherlands, at Madrid, 3rd March, 1648. By this Treaty, it was convened that Spain and Holland should retain their sovereignty over their respective possessions in the towns, forts, etc., in the East and West Indies and American coasts; the Dutch possessions in Brazil to include all those places which had been taken from them by the Portuguese since 1641.

137 CARAMUEL Y LOBKOWITZ (Juan de).

Respuesta al Manifiesto del Reyno de Portugal.

With folding genealogical table of the Kings of Portugal.

First Edition. Small 4to, parchment boards.

Antwerp, Oficina Plantiniana de Balthasar Moreto, 1642.

£1 10s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. II, p. 51.

This book is more in the nature of a glorified political tract than an historical study, and deals with the vexed question of the Duke of Braganza's claim to the

CARAMUEL Y LOBKOWITZ (JUAN DE)—*continued.*

throne of Portugal, which he had ascended in 1640; the author contending that the Spanish Kings had a stronger claim. Bibliographically, the volume is of much interest, having emanated from the famous Plantin Press, in the first instance. It was translated into Latin the following year by one of the author's pupils, Leander Bandtius, and was again printed in 1664; but it is significant that neither these editions nor any of the other works of this prolific Spanish writer were printed in Spain.

Juan Caramuel de Lobkowitz was an eminent Cistercian monk (1606-1682) and a native of Madrid. He was remarkably learned—literature, mathematics, theology, and music were some of the subjects which he had studied so profoundly that it was said of him " that if God permitted all sciences to disappear, it would be sufficient if Caramuel remained to re-establish them "—and his vast literary output comprised publications on philosophy; history; grammatical works; theology, including a criticism of the Cabbalists; poetry; logic; mathematics; architecture; metallurgy; geometry and music, in which he welcomed the re-establishment of the seven notes of the scale.

He had received a superficial education as a child, but evincing his great intellectual capacity, he subsequently extended the scope of his studies at Salamanca, where he sought to master various Oriental languages, and Chinese in particular. Having joined the Benedictine Order, he entered the Monastery of Espina in Old Castile, and taught theology at Alcala. For a time he lived at the Monastery of Dune in Flanders, and thence in Scotland where he was the Abbot of Melrose; becoming Vicar-General of his Order for England, Scotland and Ireland, before the persecution of the Catholics by Cromwell.

Louvain University conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Divinity in 1638, and Philip IV of Spain appointed him Abbot of St. Disibadenberg in the Palatinate. The King sent him as special Ambassador to the Court of the Emperor Ferdinand III, who nominated him Abbot-Superior of the Benedictines of Vienna and Vicar-General of Prague. He was instrumental in bringing about the conversion of 30,000 heretics in Bohemia, and himself equipped and commanded a military corps of priests for the defence of Prague against the Swedish troops in 1648, for which the Emperor rewarded him. He eventually became Archbishop of Otranto; and, in order to assist him in his literary work, the King of Spain granted him the Bishopric of Bejeven in Lombardy, where he died at the age of seventy-six, leaving no fewer than two hundred and sixty works on a variety of subjects, which in themselves would form no mean library.

THE BEST SPANISH BOOK ON PAINTING.

138 CARDUCHO (Vincencio).

Dialogo de la Pintura, su defensa, origen, essencia, definicion, modos y diferencias.

Engraved title-page and nine plates.

First Edition. Small 4to, mottled calf, gilt border and Arms on sides, gilt panelled back ornamented with cipher surmounted by coronet.

Madrid, Francisco Martinez, 1633 [colophon: 1634].

£12 12s

Salva, No. 2564. Palau's *Manual,* Vol. II, p. 58.

This work has become extremely rare, "and is daily sought more and more by those addicted to the Fine Arts," according to Palau. It is a notable work on art by the Florentine painter to the Spanish King (Philip IV) and is considered the best Spanish book on the subject.

This scholarly treatise is arranged in the form of dialogues, in which Art as an entity, explains and defends its position in life. In addition to some verses by Juan Perez de Montalvan, Juan Fernandez de Ayuso and Joseph de Valdivielso, there is a section entitled *Memorial Informatorio por los Pintores en el pleyto que tratan con el Señor Fiscal de Su Magestad en el Real Consejo de Hazienda, sobre la exempcion del Arte de la pintura,* which comprises papers by Lope de Vega, Luis Vander Hamen and others in favour of painting as an art which should be exempt from taxation. It is interesting to note that the original manuscript dissertation by Lope de Vega is in our possession. The work is especially important because it contains accounts of Spanish artists, collections of paintings which existed in the seventeenth century and of paintings which are now lost.

139 CARRILLO (Father Manuel).

Breve Relacion de las Missiones de las quatro Naciones, llamadas Igorrotes, Tinguianes, Apayaos, y Adanes, nuevamente fundadas en las Islas Philipinas, en los Montes de las Provincias de Ilocos, y Pangasinan, por los Religiosos Calzados de N.P.S. Agustin.

FIRST EDITION. Small 4to, morocco, dentelles, g. e.

Madrid, Imprenta del Consejo de Indias, 1756.

£9 9s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. II, p. 70. Retana, 308. Medina, Islas Filipinas, 480. Leclerc, 2489. Tavera, 508.

An important and scarce account of the foundation of some new missions in the mountainous districts of the Philippines, written by their founder. The work is also of great ethnographical interest.

140 CARRILLO (Martin).

Elogios de Mugeres Insignes del Viejo Testamento.

Engraved title-page, with portraits of the illustrious women of the Old Testament; and heraldic vignettes.

FIRST EDITION. Small 4to, old vellum.

Huesca, Pedro Bluson, 1627.

£5 5s

Not in Salva or Heredia. Palau's *Manual*, Vol. II, p. 70. Del Arco's *Imprenta en Huesca*, p. 27.

An interesting work, written by the Abbot of Montaragon and dedicated to the Royal Nun, the Infanta Margarita of Austria. The book comprises forty-seven appreciative studies of the illustrious women of the Old Testament; and the vignette portraits on the title-page represent Sarah, Eve, Rebecca, Judith, Jael, Esther and the Queen of Sheba. Included in the preliminary pages is an appreciation by Lope de Vega Carpio who subscribes himself the Abbot's chaplain, and dates the letter from Madrid, 24th Sept., 1624. There are also sonnets by him to Eve and Sarah. This book is regarded as a fine example of early typography in Huesca, and marks a step forward in the art of engraving, as shown by Julio Schorquens' work on the title-page.

141 CARRILLO Y SOTOMAYOR (Luis).

Obras.

Engraved title-page, surmounted by Coat-of-Arms.

Small 4to, half morocco, gilt panelled back.

Madrid, Luis Sanchez, 1613. £18 18s

Nice copy of the second edition. Salva, No. 516. Palau's *Manual*, Vol. II, p. 71.

The majority of these compositions are in verse, but there is a long prose composition, *Libro de la Erudicion Poetica*, which abounds in examples of the literary "sin" of *culteranismo*, and is based upon the dicta of St. Ambrose and Seneca.

Although some of his lyrics are very charming and simple, this author was one of the first to adopt the affected ultra-intellectual style of Gongora, and has been regarded by some critics as the true founder of the school of Gongorism; but, as Hurtado points out in his *Historia de la Literatura Española*, "as he was only about sixteen when Gongora's work had already been written," he could scarcely have introduced that style himself, though he followed it.

Luis Carrillo y Sotomayor was born at Cordova in 1584, and was the son of Don Fernando Carrillo, Minister of Finance in Philip III's reign. He was a Knight of Santiago, and had served for a few years in the army.

He died at the early age of twenty-six, and his works were published a year after his death by his brother, Don Alonso Carrillo Lasso de la Vega, himself a distinguished writer.

142 Carta acordada del illmo. Señor Don Andres Pacheco, Obispo de Cuenca, Inquisidor General, y Señores del Consejo de su Magestad, de la General Inquisicion, para todas las Inquisiciones de los Reynos y Señorios de su Magestad.

Printed text of edict from the Grand Inquisitor to the Tribunals throughout Spain.

1 page, folio. Madrid, 30th August, 1622.

£10 10s

A curious edict, issued by the Bishop of Cuenca, Grand Inquisitor, with the concurrence of the Council of Holy Office; in which he states that as "one of the things which makes the Inquisition most hated in this country, is the propensity of some of its officials to slander others on account of their lineage," he forbids any

CARTA ACORDADA—*continued.*

familiar or other official of the Inquisition to make any public statement regarding the ancestry of any other official, " or to describe them as Jews, Moors or Converts, or the descendants of such." There had apparently been so much bitterness on this account, within the pale of the Church, that the Grand Inquisitor had found it necessary to threaten the " slanderers " with dismissal from office and various other penalties.

143 Carta acordada del illustrissimo Don Andres Pacheco obispo de Cuenca, Inquisidor General y Señores del Consejo de su Magestad de la Santa General Inquisicion, para todas las Inquisiciones de los Reynos y Señorios de su Magestad.
Printed Decree issued by the Grand Inquisitor of Spain.
1 page, folio. Madrid, 30th August, 1622.

£5 5s

By this edict, the Grand Inquisitor ordered that in law suits, which did not refer to the Faith, imprisonments should not be made in the secret prisons of the Inquisition, but in the public prisons of the *familiars*. Further, where there were no such prisons, prisoners who had not been arrested in connection with the faith, should be placed in the custody of the local familiar, in his house. For this purpose, the strictest economy should be observed, and " no money should be withdrawn from the treble-lock coffer."

In the case of any grave misdeed, " which even if not heresy, demands secret imprisonment," the inquisitors were ordered to vote for it, and stay the execution until the papers were sent to the Council. In such cases, prisoners were not to be required to give information as to their genealogy.

144 Carta de un doctor en theologia a un Missionero de la China, que le ha propuesto diversas dudas sobre el camino que ha de seguir en estas Missiones.
Small 4to, 40 pp., half morocco. Madrid, 1637.

£5 5s

Not cited in Palau's *Manual.*

Letter from a Parisian Doctor of Theology to a Missionary in China in which he discourses on various difficulties, and shews that Science should be used for helping with Missionary work, particularly Mathematics and Astrology, also treating of the teaching of Confucius, the Chinese funeral rites, the dignity of the Mandarin, and the propriety of the missionaries using vestments.

145 Carta de un Sargento Portuguez al Marquez da Caracena sobre la perdida de su exercito.

4 pp., small 4to, wrappers. [Lisbon c. 1656.]

£1 1s

Not cited in Palau's *Manual*.

A curious epistle from a Portuguese commandant to the Marques de Caracena, in which the writer refers to the loss of the Spanish troops on the frontier, and recommends the Spaniards to sue for peace, in view of the indomitable spirit of the Portuguese Marquis de Marialva, who might render the Spaniards "captives of the Portuguese nation."

146 Carta de un Sargento Portuguez de un Tercio de la Guarnicion de Lisboa al Marquez de Caracena sobre su voto al Rey de Castilla.

3 pp., small 4to, wrappers. [Lisbon, c. 1656.]

£1 1s

Not cited in Palau's *Manual*.

Another curious epistle, written in the form of blank verse, in which the Portuguese commandant, taunts the Marques de Caracena for his vow—apparently to subjugate Portugal—and reminds him of the many examples in history of the valour of Portuguese arms; adding that the Portuguese troops could count on the support of allies.

147 Carta en que un religioso de la Compania de Jesus da noticia a un amigo suyo de la conversion de las tierras del Palatinado a la Fé Catolica.

Small 4to, wrappers. Barcelona, Estevan Liberos, 1628.

£2 2s

Not cited in Palau's *Manual*.

The text of a report written by Padre Enrique Silisdonio (of Flanders) to Father John Norton, the English Jesuit Procurator-General, enclosing excerpts from letters he had received from Jesuits in Luxemburg, Heidelberg, etc., referring to the conversion to Catholicism of "the land of the Palatinate."

148 Carta en que un religioso de la Compania de Jesus dá noticia a un amigo suyo de la conversion de las tierras del Palatinado a la Fé Catolica.

4 pp., folio. Madrid, Juan Gonçalez (1628).

£2 2s

Another edition of the foregoing.

149 Carta hecha en Monterey, a siete de Agosto donde se da noticia del saco, y quema de 16 lugares: tambien se da noticia de los estragos que han hecho en ellos, executados por los valerosos Portugueses.

With woodcut vignette on title-page.

6 pp., small 4to, wrappers.

[Spain] en casa de Jayme Matevat, 1641.

£1 10s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. II, p. 73.

News tract, in Spanish, describing the sacking and burning of sixteen Spanish towns by the Portuguese troops in the neighbourhood of Monterey and Estremadura. The account appears to be written by a partisan of the Portuguese, whose powers he applauds.

150 Carta interceptada escrita de Ginebra por un Ingles fanatico a Monsieur Marlebourug.

4 pp., small 4to, half calf, gilt panelled back, t.e.g

N.P. [c. 1705].

£2 2s

Not cited by Palau's *Manual*.

This curious little publication, unknown to Salva and Palau, contains the text, in translation, of an intercepted letter from an anonymous "fanatical Englishman" to the great Duke of Marlborough, dated from Ginebra (Geneva), 8th June, 1704, reporting the writer's tactics whilst awaiting reinforcements and further instructions from the Duke.

The writer states that he has just arrived from Languedoc, after having

CARTA INTERCEPTADA—*continued.*

escaped the vigilance of "the traitors," and has prevented many "Brothers in Christ" from listening to the secret emissaries of the "cruel Papists." He even obtained the assent of some brothers "to make a sacrifice of those who fell into their hands, and to destroy, by iron and fire, their profane churches. This procedure, supported by bills of exchange, which I have sent them with the hope of a prompt relief which I have promised on the part of the Queen, to enable them to join the Duke of Savoy soon, has kept them at their post of duty for some considerable time; but when they heard that the Duke of Schomberg, whom they expected at the Cevennes, had gone to Portugal, they became disheartened, and, not being in a position to resist the troops, they have proved false Brothers."

151 Carta nueva, y copia de muchas, de la verdad de lo sucedido, en la Batalla que tuvo nuestro exercito con el de Francia, escritas de Fuente Rabia y Madrid, a muchas personas desta ciudad: contiene todo lo que passó desde el principio hasta el fin de una y otra parte de entrambos exercitos.

4 pp., small folio, boards.

Valladolid, Francisco Ruyz de Valdivielso, 1638.

£1 10s

Not cited in Palau's *Manual.*

A contemporary account of the siege of Fuenterrabia, and the battle between the Spanish and French troops under the respective command of the Marqués de Mortara and the Prince de Condé.

152 Carta respuesta a un cavallero de esta corte, sobre la materia que ella misma dize.

12 pp., small folio, wrappers.

[Madrid, c. 1713.]

£3 3s

An anonymous publication, in which the writer dilates upon the question of the publication and sale of sacred books by the Monastery of San Lorenzo, Escorial, in preference to such publication in Flanders, etc.

A SPANISH MANUSCRIPT OF ARISTOTLE'S ETHICS.

153 CARTAGENA (Alonso de, Bishop of Burgos).

Las Ethicas de Aristotiles, las quales son partidas en diez libros . . . las traslado del latin en nuestro vulgar castellano el muy Reverendo Señor Don Alonso, &c.

Fifteenth-century contemporary Manuscript text of Alonso de Cartagena's translation of Aristotle's *Ethics*.

Small folio, 140 pp., old mottled calf.

Spain (fifteenth century).

(See Illustration, Plate No. XI.)

£52 10s

A beautiful example of fifteenth century calligraphy in red and black. The translation is from Leonardo's Latin version.

" Alonso de Santa Maria de Cartagena, famous Spanish prelate, able politician, elegant writer, cultured poet and profound philosopher, was born at Burgos in 1384 and died at Villasandino on 23rd July, 1456. He was the son of Pablo de Santa Maria, an illustrious Jewish convert, who occupied the episcopal sees of Cartagena and Burgos, taking the surname of Cartagena when he acquired that bishopric.

" When the question arose as to the primacy between the Kings of England and Spain, he delivered a most eloquent oration in Latin, which not only established the preferential rights of the king of Spain over the King of England, but was received with general approbation. His friendship was solicited by all the Catholic prelates, including the partisans of Pope Eugene IV, and he was a favourite of Pope Pius II. About the year 1435, his father, who was then Bishop of Burgos, renounced the see, and the King (Juan II) took the opportunity of appointing him to the vacancy.

" As a poet or troubadour, he won great fame at the court of John II, acting as judge in various literary disputes, his judgment being accepted by all. He was the author of many amorous compositions. To avoid gossip, he addressed the imaginary lady of his thoughts by the chivalrous name of Oriana."

153A CASANOVA (Joseph de).

Primera parte del arte de escrivir todas formas de letras.

With engraved Coat-of-Arms of Philip IV, and numerous calligraphic plates.

First Edition. Folio, green calf, gilt.

Madrid, Diego Diaz de la Carrera, 1650.

£35

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. II, p. 81. Cotarelo, No. 203.

This is the only part that was ever published; and contains some fine specimens of all forms of contemporary calligraphy.

The author, like many another distinguished calligrapher, was an Aragonese, having been born at Magallon, near Saragossa, in 1613. He studied in his native province, and subsequently wended his way to Valladolid as a teacher of writing; from there to Toledo, "the ante-room to the capital," whence he reached the court. Casanova's style was the cause of a good deal of bitter criticism in his day, but Cotarelo points out the absurdity of the allegation that Casanova and Morante were enemies, since they had never met! Casanova, however, was responsible for many innovations in the writing of legal documents and other formal manuscripts, and founded a school of calligraphy of artistic taste, which flourished until the end of the eighteenth century. It is of interest to note that he designed the device "Labore et Constantia," which was adopted by the famous printing firm of Plantin: a hand guiding a pair of compasses, the moving arm representing "Labour," and the fixed one "Constancy."

154 CASCALES (Francisco).

Tablas Poeticas.

First Edition. Small 8vo, vellum.

Murcia, Luis Beros, 1617.

£3 3s

Salva, No. 519. Palau's *Manual*, Vol. II, p. 85.

These *tablas* are a series of ten dialogues, the first five dealing with poetry in general; and the other five, on special kinds of poetry, such as epics, comedies, tragedies, lyrics, etc., inspired by the theories of Aristotle.

Francisco Cascales (1564-1642) was a celebrated humanist, and was professor of the humanities at Cartagena. As an historian, who wrote some historical discourses on Cartagena and Murcia, his work was somewhat discredited by being

CASCALES (FRANCISCO)—*continued.*

based on the false chronicles; but he was regarded as one of the fine, pure stylists of the Spanish "golden age," with regard to other forms of literature. His *Cartas filologicas* are model epistles, treating of places, poetry, documents, curiosities, rites and customs, politics, history, etc., and are distinguished by their erudition and ingenuity. He wrote various poetical works, mostly short ones, in Spanish and Latin; and translated Horace's *Poetica.*

155 CASTANEGA (Martin de).

Tratado muy sotil y bien fundado de las supersticiones y hechizerias y vanos conjuros y abusiones: y otras cosas al caso tocantes y de la possibilidad y remedio dellas.

Title within ornamental woodcut border; episcopal Coat-of-Arms within woodcut border on verso of title; Gothic letter.

Small 8vo, old vellum.

Logroño, Miguel de Eguia, 1529.

£10 10s

Unknown to Salva; Palau's *Manual,* Vol. II, p. 89, states that "some writers mistakenly call the author of this curious book, Martin de Carthagena."

In this early treatise on superstitions, witchcraft, and exorcisms, the author naïvely differentiates between the quaint practises of his contemporary medical men, and superstitious rites. The same subject was dealt with by Pedro Ciruelo a little later in his *Reprovacion de las supersticiones y hechizerias,* of which a copy is included in this catalogue (No. 243).

156 CASTELLANOS (Juan de).

Discurso de el Capitan Francisco Draque, que compuso Juan de Castellanos, Beneficiado de Tunja. 1586-7. Prologo y notas de A. G. Palencia.

With nine plates.

Royal 8vo, wrappers. Madrid, 1921.

£1 1s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. II, p. 91.

This is an old Spanish poem on the life and exploits of Sir Francis Drake, together with an 118-page Introduction, and various appendices at the end. Only 350 copies were printed.

156A CASTILLA BENAVIDES (Antonio).

Curso completo de Caligrafia General: Nuevo arte de escribir la letra bastarda española (14 plates); Nuevo arte de escribir la letra inglesa (14 plates); Tratado de Caligrafia de Adorno (18 plates). Oblong folio, boards, leather back.

Madrid, 1864.

£1 1s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. II, p. 94.

These plates, engraved by J. Reinoso, were afterwards reprinted on inferior paper and the parts published separately.

The work is dedicated to the Prince of Asturias, the author's pupil, who afterwards reigned as Alfonso XII.

156B CASTILLA BENAVIDES (Antonio).

Curso completo de Caligrafia General, ó nuevo sistema de enseñanza del art de escribir.

With folding plate.

Royal 8vo, cloth boards, original wrappers preserved.

Madrid, 1866.

£1 1s

Dedicated to the author's pupil, the Prince of Asturias (afterwards Alfonso XII of Spain), for whom the system was expressly composed.

ON ACCOUNTANCY AND ECONOMICS.

157 CASTILLO (Diego del).

Tratado de Cuentas.

Title within woodcut border; Gothic letter, 32 lines to a full page, woodcut capitals.

Small 4to, rough calf. Salamanca, Juan de Junta, 1551.

£21

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. II, p. 95, is only able to quote a copy of this book as

CASTILLO (DIEGO DEL)—*continued.*

being in the Library of the Hispanic Society, New York, but is unable to record the sale of a copy at any time.

The book deals with economics from a technical and legal point of view, and there are chapters on accountancy and the rights and duties of trustees.

The author, a native of Molina (who is frequently confused in bibliographies with another lawyer of the same name) began his study of Law in 1515, at the University of Bologna, returning subsequently to his native town, whence he sent his original MSS. to various printers for publication. His *Leyes de Toro Glosadas,* the first commentary printed on the Toro code, established his fame as a legal writer.

THE ADVENTURES OF RUFINA, THE LADY PICKPOCKET.

158 CASTILLO SOLORZANO (Alonso de).

La Garduña de Sevilla, y Anzuelo de las Bolsas.

Small 8vo, crushed olive morocco.

Barcelona, Sebastian de Cormellas, 1644.

£25

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. II, p. 99.

Salva did not possess this edition, but describes it in his notes on a later edition (No. 1731). This *picaresque* tale was one of Castillo Solorzano's most popular works, being reprinted several times, besides being translated into French, and gained a European reputation. The purely *picaresque* type of story was, however, already undergoing some modification at that time; romantic tales, ballads and dramas being introduced into the text. The *Garduña* likewise contains three short novels—*Quien todo lo Quiere, todo lo pierde; El Conde de las Legumbres; A lo que obliga el honor*—to vary the interest of the adventures of the pickpocket Rufina and her husband Jaime.

Alonso de Castillo y Solorzano (c. 1584-1648) was a native of Tordesillas, where his father was in attendance on the Duke of Alba. Alonso himself was steward to the Marques de los Velez and his son Don Pedro, who was successively Viceroy of Aragon and Navarre, Captain-General of Catalonia, Ambassador in Rome, and Viceroy of Sicily, and whom Castillo seems to have accompanied on his various missions.

According to Montalban, his particular literary qualities are "grace, wit, ingenuity, and sweetness in lyric-writing"; while all his characters are drawn from real life.

159 CASTILLO SOLORZANO (Alonso de).

Historia de Marco Antonio y Cleopatra ultima reyna de Egypto. Second Edition. 12mo, calf. Madrid, 1736.

£10 10s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. II, p. 99.

SPANISH POET ON THE LIFE OF A FAMOUS JESUIT MISSIONARY.

160 CASTRO (Francisco Antonio de), Soc. Jesu.

Laureola Sacra de la Vida; y Martyrio del Venerable Padre Diego Luis de Sanvitores, primer Apostol de las Islas Marianas, natural de la Ciudad de Burgos, y esclarecido Martyr de la Compañia de Jesus.

First Edition. Small 8vo, original vellum.

Madrid, Gabriel del Barrio, 1723.

£6 6s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. II, p. 103. A Poem in 8 Cantos.

Father Diego Luis de Sanvitores was born in 1627 and became a Jesuit in 1647. He studied philosophy at Alcala and left for Mexico in 1660. Two years later he sailed for the Philippines, and evangelized the Mariana Islands. In 1672 he suffered Martyrdom in the Island of Guam (now belonging to the United States), the most Southern of the Marianas.

161 CASTRO (Fray Manuel).

Sagrada Mision de Agustinos Recoletos a las cuatro Partes del Mundo, apoyada en principios teológicos y documentos históricos.

8vo, calf. Huesca, 1827.

£2 2s

Not cited by Palau's *Manual.*

162 Catalogo de los religiosos de la Compañia de Jesus, que fueron atormentados, y muertos en Japon por la Fé de Christo, año de 1632, y 1633. Sacado de las cartas annuas que llegaron este año de 1635 a Lisboa, con la Nave Capitana de la India Oriental.

4 pp., folio, wrappers. Madrid, Andres de Parra, 1635.

£18 18s

Not cited in Palau's *Manual.*

Title reads (in translation):—" Catalogue of the Jesuits who were tortured or killed in Japan because of the Christian faith in 1632 and 1633. Extracted from the annual Letters which arrived in this year of 1635 at Lisbon on board the Captain's ship from the East Indies."

162A CAVANILLES (Antonio José).

Observaciones sobre la historia natural, geografia, agricultura, poblacion y frutos del Reyno de Valencia.

With fifty-two engravings, charts, tables and a folding map.

2 vols., folio, old blue morocco, gilt.

Madrid, Imprenta Real, 1795-7.

£5 18s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. II, p. 121.

The above interesting work not only describes the nature of Valencia, but also gives an account of the history and archæology of the province.

162B CEBALLOS (Blas Antonio de).

Libro Historico y moral sobre el origen y excelencias del Nobilissimo Arte de Leer, Escrivir y Contar, y su enseñanza.

Small 8vo, crimson polished morocco, gilt panelled back.

Madrid, Antonio Gonzalez de Reyes, 1692.

£16 16s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. II, p. 123. Cotarelo, No. 222.

This work is notable for its references to early writers, containing the names of many ancient scribes, as well as the author's contemporaries. Cotarelo states, in his *Bibliography of Spanish Calligraphy,* that " for this reason alone the writer deserves to be remembered and thanked by posterity."

163 CEDILLO (Pedro Manuel).

Tratado de la Cosmographia y Nautica.

With numerous tables of astronomical calculations and five folding plates.

12mo, old mottled calf, gilt.

Cadiz, Miguel Gomez Guiraun (1745).

£5 5s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. II, p. 124. Not in Salva or Picatoste.

The author, who wrote various other books on navigation and mathematics, was, at the time, Director of the Naval Academy at Cadiz.

164 Cedulario de la insigne, muy noble, y siempre leal ciudad de Manila, destinado al uso de los Señores Regidores, que componen su Ayuntamiento.

256 pp., folio, calf. (Manila), Jose Maria Dayot, 1836.

£5 5s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. II, p. 124. Tavera, No. 584. Contains all the decrees relating to Manila. The first is dated 1771.

THE ORIGINAL OF MABBE'S SPANISH BAWD.

THE FIRST MODERN LONG STORY.

165 CELESTINA.

Tragicomedia de Calisto y Melibea, en la qual se contienen de mas de su agradable y dulce estilo, muchas sentencias filosofales y avisos muy necessarios para mancebos.

16mo, vellum. [Antwerp], Oficina Plantiniana, 1599.

£8 8s

Salva, No. 1170. Palau's *Manual*, Vol. II, p. 129.

This is the second Plantin edition, and has the same text as that of 1595, which also emanated from that press. There are necessarily many variations from the original text, in this edition, owing to the number of expurgations to which the Inquisition subjected this phenomenally popular romance since it first saw the light, a hundred years earlier. (The first edition appeared at Burgos in 1499).

After Quixote, this is the most celebrated literary work in the Spanish

CELESTINA—*continued.*

language. There has been much speculation and dissension as to the authorship: for centuries, the names which were associated with it were those of Juan de Mena and Rodrigo de Cota as the authors of the first act, and Fernando de Rojas as the author of the remaining twenty, which he was supposed to have written as a student at Salamanca during a fifteen days' vacation. The latter is now regarded by modern critics as the sole author of the whole comedy, in view of the perfect continuity of thought and style running through the whole work; a fidelity to the original conception of the work which is lacking in such "continuations" as the *Guzman de Alfarache,* the *Lazarillo de Tornes,* and the *Roman de la Rose*—not to mention the *Amadis de Gaul.*

Its literary value is due to the fact that the *Celestina* was the first connected long story with a complete plot written in modern literature. This was not merely a collection of episodes strung together as in the earlier romances of chivalry, but one definite story, in dialogue, and of which the development of character was an integral part.

It is a tragi-comedy in which life, love and sensuality are presented with a vigorous realism; no slurring or gilding of vice; but the rough raw characters are drawn from life in the underworld of a Spanish city, and presented as they are.

The story is of the unrequited love of a young nobleman named Calisto, for a lady of high position named Melibea. Unable to interest her in his advances, he is finally persuaded by a mischievous valet to employ an infamous old woman, Celestina, to bring about a meeting with his beloved. Celestina, by means of intrigues with servants, and contemptible deception, arranges a meeting of the lovers, and encompasses the ruin of Melibea.

Celestina quarrels with Calisto's servants, whom she has cheated of their due share of the reward, and they kill her. In revenge, Celestina's disreputable friends kill Calisto. Finally, Melibea tells her father what has happened, and throws herself down from a tower.

This work not only revolutionized the style of literature which had until then been in vogue, but was most important in its influence on *renaissance* drama. Indeed, in the words of Pelayo: "The *Celestina* is not a peculiarly Spanish work: it is a European book, whose depth and power are still felt, because it brought us a new conception of life and love."

The work was translated into Elizabethan English by James Mabbe; and it is recorded that Shakespeare must have known of this translation in manuscript from Mabbe's friend, Ben Jonson.

In his *Spanish Influence on English Literature,* Hume remarks: "If we did not know of the Italian origin of *Romeo and Juliet,* we might think that Shakespeare had been inspired by *Celestina.*"

FORBIDDEN BY THE INQUISITION.

166 CELESTINA.

Facsimile edition of the "Editio Princeps" printed at Burgos by Fadrique de Basilea in 1499; Gothic letter and numerous woodcut illustrations in the text.

Small 4to, original cloth, uncut. 1909.

£1 1s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. II, p. 129.

One of a limited edition of 200 copies, printed on hand-made paper, and published by Mr. Archer M. Huntingdon.

167 CELESTINA.

La Celestine Fidellement Repurgée, et mise en meilleure forme par Jacques de Lavardin, Escuyer, Seigneur du Plessis Bourrot en Touraine. Tragicomedie jadis Espagnole, composée en reprehension des fols amoureux, lesquels vaincuz de leurs desordonnez appetis invoquent leurs amies, et en font un Dieu: aussi pour descouvrir les tromperies des marquerelles, et l'infidelité meschans et traistres serviteurs.

12mo. Bound by Bauzonnet in full crimson levant morocco, gilt lines on sides, gilt panel back, g. e.

Paris, Gilles Robinot [about 1560].

£15 15s

This edition not known to Palau's *Manual*.

"The famous tragi-comedy of *Calisto y Melibea* is better known by the name of *Celestina* which its French translator gave it. In the *Celestina* Spain furnished Europe with the earliest example of realistic drama." It was one of the books in Villon's library and was translated into English by Mabbe.

167A [CELESTINA (La).]

La Celestine, fidellement repurgée, et mise en meilleure forme par Jacques de Lavardin.

16mo, crimson morocco, gilt fillet border, gilt back, g. e.

Paris, Nicolas Bonfons, 1578.

£18 18s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. II, p. 131.

167B [CELESTINA.]

Celestina or the Tragicke-Comedy of Calisto and Melibea, englished from the Spanish of Fernando de Rojas by James Mabbe anno 1631. With an introduction by James Fitzmaurice-Kelly.

287 pp., 8vo, cloth. London, 1894.

£3 3s

In the Tudor Translation Series.

168 CENTENO (Amaro).

Historia de cosas del Oriente; descripcion da Assia, Historia de los Tartaros, de Egipto, y de Hierusalem.

2 parts in 1 vol., small 4to, morocco. Cordova, 1595.

£10 10s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. II, p. 134.

This work is divided into two parts, the first of which contains the translation of the Oriental Chronicle of Hayton, the Armenian, and the second is a history of the Crusades. Hayton's history never appeared in any other Spanish form. It is a valuable record of the Mongolian Dynasty, established by Jingiz Khan. Hayton's Chronicle gives particulars concerning the states of Asia, and also includes an account of Egypt.

A STUDY OF SPANISH PRISON LIFE IN THE 16TH CENTURY.

169 CERDAN DE TALLADA (Dr. Thomas).

Visita de la carcel y de los presos.

First Edition. Small 4to, old vellum.

Valencia, Pedro de Huete, 1574.

(*See Illustration opposite.*)

£42

Not in Colmeiro or Salva. Palau's *Manual,* Vol. II, p. 136.

An exhaustive study of prison life and administration in Spain in the sixteenth century.

The Author, a native of Jatiba (Valencia) was a lawyer by profession, but wrote several books on social questions. He acted as President of the Valencia tribunal for a time, and was asked by Philip II to visit the prisons in 1568 and report upon the conditions, which resulted in the publication of this work.

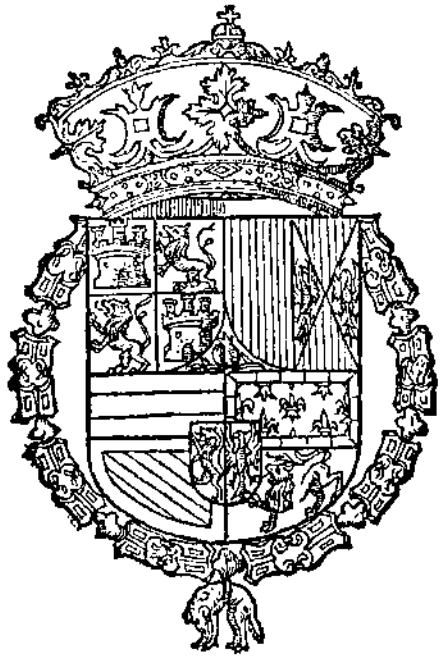
He was known as the "Prisoners' Lawyer," and while approving of the penal system, his suggestions for the better administration of justice reveal much insight into human nature and sympathetic tolerance for the fallen. There are chapters on imprisonment for debt and other civil offences; wrongful imprisonment; and the need for the provision of efficient council for the defence of prisoners. In an address to prisoners, the author expresses his firm conviction that Providence never forsakes the innocent.

Visita de la carcel, y de los presos en la qual se tratan largamente sus cosas, y casos de prision, assi en causas ciuiles, como criminales; segun el derecho Diuino, Natural, Canonico, Ciuil, y leyes de Partida, y Fueros de los reynos de Aragon, y de Valencia. Compuesta por el Doctor Thomas Cerdan de Tallada, Abogado de presos, natural de la ciudad de Xatiua del dicho reyno de Valencia.

DIRIGIDA

A la S. C. R. M. del Rey don Phelippe nuestro señor.

INGENIO ET DOCTRINA.



En Valencia, en casa de Pedro de Huete.
Año. M. D. Lxxiij.

TITLE-PAGE FROM THOMAS CERDAN DE TALLADA, VISITA DE LA CARCEL Y DE LOS PRESOS. VALENCIA, 1574.

See Item No. 169.

CERONE'S FAMOUS MAGNUM OPUS.

170 CERONE DE BERGAMO (Pedro).

El Melopeo y Maestro. Tractado de musica theorica y pratica: en que se pone por extenso lo que uno para hazerse perfecto Musico ha menester saber.

With Musical Notation, engraved portrait of the Author, etc.

Thick folio (over 1,160 pages), blue levant morocco gilt, inside dentelles, g. e.

Naples, Juan Bautista Gargano, y Lucrecio Nucci, 1613.

(*See Illustration, Plate No. XII.*)

£165

Eitner, Vol. II, p. 392. Palau's *Manual*, Vol. II, p. 138. Library of Congress Catalogue of Music, p. 56. Not in Riano.

The author of this work, a priest, was born in Bergamo in 1566, where he studied and learnt music. He then became a singer at the Cathedral of Oristano in Sardinia and went to Spain in 1592. He entered the service of Philipp II as chaplain and also held this office during the reign of Philipp III. Later he went to Naples and published his book "El Melopeo y Maestro." The date of his death is uncertain.

The *Melopeo* was in its time the best musical encyclopaedia and the one that contained the most facts. To-day, it is still one of the books which are sought after by collectors of books on music, and is considered as the basis of any musical library. Complete copies are of the greatest rarity and of great commercial value.

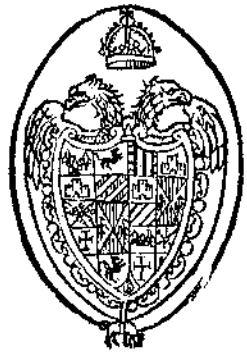
Brunet's Supplement tells us that when the book came from the press in Naples, the whole of the edition was placed on a boat that set sail from Cartagena, but the boat sank and the whole cargo was lost. A few copies only had been left behind in Naples. In the year 1877, in the whole world only fifteen complete copies were known to exist.

Although the author of this voluminous work was of Italian nationality, it is said that the work was composed in Madrid, and that it was published to be sold only in Spain.

PLATE IX.

LAS OBRAS
DE BOSCAN Y ALGVNAS
DE GARCILASSO DELA VEGA.
REPARTITAS EN QVATRO LIBROS.

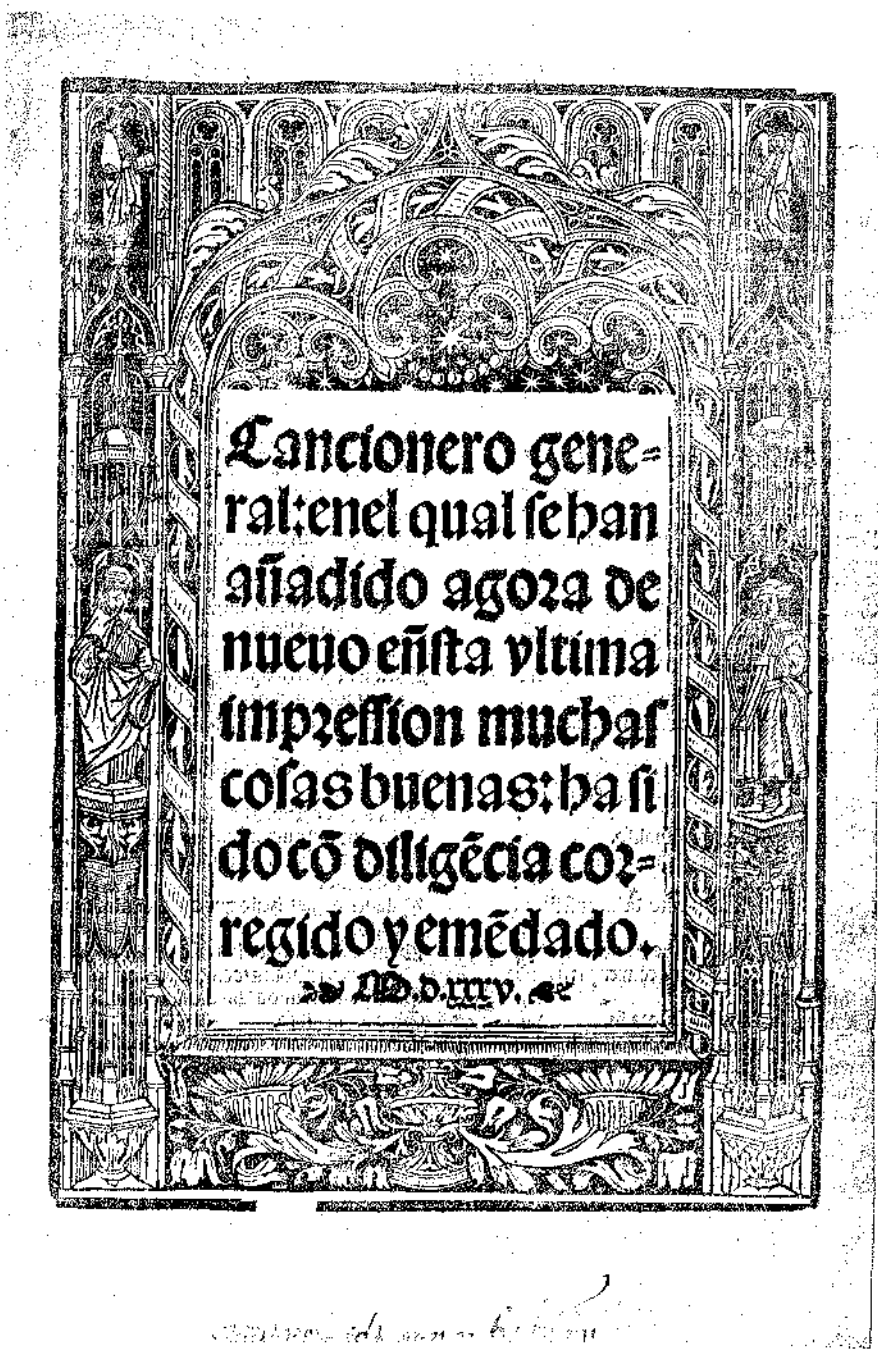
ADE MAS QVE AY MVCHAS ANADIDAS
uan aqui mejor corregidas, mas cõplidas y en mejor orden que asta agora han sido impressas.



Año M. D. XLVII.

TITLE-PAGE FROM BOSCAN, LAS OBRAS. [ROME] ANTONIO DE SALAMANCA, 1547.

See Item No. 100.



TITLE-PAGE FROM CANCIONERO GENERAL.
SEVILLE, JUAN CROMBERGER, 1535.
See Item No. 132.

171 CERVANTES SAAVEDRA (Miguel de).

Galatea dividida en seys libros.

8vo, light calf, blind-stamped, panelled back.

Paris, Gilles Robinot, 1611.

£10 10s

Rius, No. 201. Palau's *Manual*, Vol. II, p. 141.

A very curious edition (the third) whose editor did not know of the first (or Alcala, 1585) edition, but confesses that he copied the Lisbon, 1591 (the second) edition.

172 CERVANTES SAAVEDRA (Miguel de).

La Discreta Galatea . . . dividida en seys libros.

With woodcut printer's device on title.

Small thick 8vo, old vellum. Lisbon, Antonio Alvarez, 1618.

£6 6s

Rius, No. 204. Palau's *Manual*, Vol. II, p. 141. An exact copy of the first edition of 1585.

THE FIRST EDITION OF DON QUIXOTE.

173 CERVANTES SAAVEDRA (Miguel de).

El Ingenioso Hidalgo Don Quixote de la Mancha compuesto por Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra. Dirigido al Duque de Bejar, Marques de Gibraleon, Conde de Benalcaçar y Bañares, Vizconde de la Puebla de Alcozer, Señor de las villas de Capilla, Curiel y Burguillos.

THE EXTREMELY RARE FIRST EDITION. Small 4to, seventeenth century binding of old calf.

Madrid, Juan de la Cuesta, 1605.

Together with:

Segunda Parte del ingenioso Cavallero Don Quixote de la Mancha, por Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra, autor de su primera parte.

With woodcut device on title.

THE RARE FIRST EDITION. Small 4to, seventeenth-century binding of old calf

Madrid, Juan de la Cuesta, 1615.

(*See Illustration, Frontispiece.*)

Together 2 vols. 1605-1615.

£3800

Note to Part I.—Rius, No. 1, only knew of 8 extant copies of Part I, including the copies in the British Museum; Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris; Bibliotheca

CERVANTES SAAVEDRA (MIGUEL DE)—*continued.*

Nacional, Madrid; Royal Spanish Academy, Madrid; a defective copy in the Library of Congress, Washington, and 3 in Spanish libraries.

For two centuries this *editio princeps* had been unknown to collectors, who had confused it with the fourth, which had been accepted unhesitatingly as the first edition. Apart from the two piratical editions published by Jorge Rodriguez and Pedro Craesbeeck in Lisbon in 1605 before Juan de la Cuesta secured his publishing licence for Portugal, all the editions printed for a period of over two hundred years followed the text of the fourth edition; the few existing copies of the *editio princeps* had disappeared! Towards the end of the eighteenth century, however, one of these bibliographical gems came under the notice of Bowle, an Englishman, who recorded the existence of the two editions published in the same year [1605]; and, according to Rius, in 1819 Navarrete examined and collated both editions; "but, curiously enough, committed the error of regarding the known edition as the first, and the newcomer as the second."

It was Don Vicente Salva who finally established the right "precedence" of these editions in 1829, by noting the typographical variations of the title-pages and, above all, the fact that the licence reprinted in the fourth edition, held the privilege for Portugal, which had been lacking in the first.

There are few books which have had so many vicissitudes as this; its sensational popularity, which tempted unauthorized printers to produce the text not altogether as the author intended; the fierce competition amongst publishers in its first year of publication; the futile corrections, and its mutilation at the hands of the Inquisition; all the vicissitudes of the book itself consort well with the vicissitudes of the immortal hero himself, whose undying humour has survived the literary fashion of every age.

Note to Part II.—Rius, No. 12, only knew of 4 extant copies.

The title-page of our copy has a few slight repairs.

THE SECOND EDITION OF DON QUIXOTE.

174 CERVANTES SAAVEDRA (Miguel de).

El Ingenioso Hidalgo Don Quixote de la Mancha.

With woodcut vignette of two mounted knights tilting at one another with their lances.

Small 4to, crimson crushed morocco, gilt fillet border with pomegranate fleurons in corners; gilt panelled back, g. e., inside dentelles; bound by Sangorski and Sutcliffe.

Lisbon, Jorge Rodriguez, 1605.

(*See Illustration opposite.*)

£250

Seris, *Ediciones del Quijote*, No. 3. Palau's *Manual*, Vol. II, p. 143.

This is the second issue of the second edition of *Don Quixote*, which was the first edition to be published in Portugal. The success of Cervantes' masterpiece in Madrid had prompted the Portuguese printer Rodriguez to take the opportunity which Juan de la Cuesta's curtailed privilege offered, in order to rush an edition through his press in Lisbon, before the Madrid printer could obtain the exclusive publication rights. On this account, the text, except for a few alterations by the Portuguese Inquisition, is practically the same as that of the first edition, for there was little time for revision and many *errata* were overlooked in the feverish rush.

This particular issue is exceptionally rare; for although Salva and Rius give full descriptions of the first issue of Rodriguez's edition—which differed from this, principally in the matter of the vignette on the title-page—neither of these authorities makes any mention of this impression.

Seris mentions that this long-unknown issue was discovered in 1905, a copy of which was in the possession of the Biblioteca Nacional in Madrid.

The vignette on the title-page of the first impression depicts a mounted knight accompanied by a squire on foot.

EL INGENIOSO HIDALGO DON QVIXOTE DE LA Mancha.

Compuesto por Miguel de Cervantes Saauedra.

EM LISBOA.

Impresso com liſença do ſanto Officio por Jorge Rodriguez. Anno de 1605.

TITLE-PAGE FROM CERVANTES, DON QUIXOTE. LISBON, 1605.

THE SECOND EDITION.

See Item No. 174.

THE FIRST BRUSSELS EDITION OF DON QUIXOTE.

175 CERVANTES SAAVEDRA (Miguel de).

El Ingenioso Hidalgo Don Quixote de la Mancha.

2 vols., 8vo, crimson crushed morocco, gilt panelled back, inside dentelles, g. e. (bound by Zaehnsdorf).

Brussels, Roger Velpius, 1607, and Huberto Antonio, 1616.

£52 10s

1607 is the first Brussels edition.
To this has been added THE SEGUNDA PARTE Brussels, 1616.
Salva, 1548. "Rare." Palau's *Manual*, Vol. II, p. 143. Rius, Nos. 7 & 13.

THE THIRD MADRID EDITION.

176 CERVANTES SAAVEDRA (Miguel de).

El Ingenioso Hidalgo Don Quixote de la Mancha

With woodcut printer's device on title.

Small 4to, original vellum.

Madrid, Juan de la Cuesta, 1608.

(*See Illustration opposite.*)

£150

Rius, No. 8. Salva, No. 1549. Palau's *Manual*, Vol. II, p. 143.

This is the third Madrid edition printed by Juan de la Cuesta; contains the revised text upon which all other authentic editions were founded. These revisions were, according to Rius, "in all probability done by the author himself, as he was then already domiciled in Madrid." This edition is rare, and, being what might be termed the first "academic" edition, is regarded by student as of great textual importance.

EL INGENIOSO HIDALGO DON QVIXOTE DE LA MANCHA.

Compueſto por Miguel de Ceruantes Saauedra.

DIRIGIDO AL DVQVE DE BEIAR, Marques de Gibraleon, Conde de Benalcaçat, y Banares, Vizconde de la Puebla de Alcozer, Señor de las villas de Capilla, Curiel, y Burgillos.

Año 1608.

Con priuilegio de Caſtilla, Aragon, y Portugal.

EN MADRID, Por Iuan de la Cueſta.

Vendeſe en caſa de Franciſco de Robles, librero del Rey nro ſeñor.

TITLE-PAGE FROM CERVANTES, DON QUIXOTE. MADRID, JUAN DE LA CUESTA, 1608.

THE THIRD MADRID EDITION.

See Item No. 176.

THE FIRST PORTUGUESE EDITION OF THE SECOND PART.

179 CERVANTES SAAVEDRA (Miguel de).

Segunda Parte del Ingenioso Cavallero Don Quixote de la Mancha.

With woodcut vignette on title, representing two knights tilting.

8vo, full morocco, g. e.

Lisbon, Jorge Rodriguez, 1617.

£63

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. II, p. 143. Rius, No. 15.
The first Portuguese edition of the Second Part, and the fifth actual edition.

THE FIRST EDITION OF THE COMPLETE WORK.

180 CERVANTES SAAVEDRA (Miguel de).

El Ingenioso Hidalgo Don Quixote de la Mancha.

With woodcut vignette of a mounted knight, on title-page.

THE FIRST EDITION OF THE COMPLETE WORK. 2 vols., small 8vo, full blue calf gilt lines, gilt panelled back, inside dentelles, g.e.

Barcelona, Bautista Sorita, 1617.

£75

Salva's own copy (No. 1554); and the only copy known to him of this extremely rare edition of both parts. Palau's *Manual*, Vol. II, pp. 143-4.
Rius (No. 16) emphasizes the extreme rarity of this item.

THE FIRST ILLUSTRATED EDITION PUBLISHED IN SPAIN.

181 CERVANTES SAAVEDRA (Miguel de).

Vida y Hechos del Ingenioso Cavallero Don Quixote de la Mancha.

Title in red and black; text in double columns; and various plates by the celebrated Diego de Obregon.

2 vols., small 4to, boards, calf backs.

Madrid, Andres Garcia de la Iglesia, 1674.

£12 12s

Rius, No. 26. Palau's *Manual,* Vol. II, p. 144.

This is a somewhat poor copy, many leaves being stained, but as it is a rare and particularly interesting edition, it has been included in this catalogue.

182 CERVANTES SAAVEDRA (Miguel de).

Vida y Hechos del Ingenioso cavallero Don Quixote de la Mancha.

With numerous illustrations.

2 vols., small 8vo, half calf.

Antwerp, Juan Bautista Verdussen, 1697.

£8 10s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. II, p. 144.

Rius (No. 27) cites this edition as the work of Henrico and Cornelio Verdussen, who succeeded J. B. Verdussen. The two title-pages have different printers' devices.

183 CERVANTES SAAVEDRA (Miguel de).

Vida y Hechos del Ingenioso Hidalgo Don Quixote de la Mancha.

With numerous plates.

2 vols., small 8vo, mottled calf.

Antwerp, Juan Bautista Verdussen, 1719.

£3 3s

Rius, No. 31. Based on the Antwerp edition of 1697. Palau's *Manual,* Vol. II, p. 144.

185 CERVANTES SAAVEDRA (Miguel de).

El Ingenioso Hidalgo Don Quixote de la Mancha. Tercera edicion corregida por la Real Academia Española.

With plates.

6 vols., small 8vo, old calf, gilt back.

Madrid, Imprenta de la Academia, por la viuda de Ibarra, Hijos y Compania, 1787.

£2 2s

Rius, No. 57. Palau's *Manual*, Vol. II, p. 146.

This is the same text as the previous edition published by the Spanish Royal Academy in 1782, but disposed in six volumes "for greater commodity."

A BEAUTIFUL LITTLE EDITION OF DON QUIXOTE.

185A CERVANTES SAAVEDRA (Miguel de).

El Ingenioso Hidalgo Don Quixote de la Mancha. . . Aumentado por Juan Antonio Pellicer.

Portrait of Cervantes and 32 engraved vignettes by Moreno after Parot; a map and two folding plates.

Together with:

PELLICER (Juan Antonio).

Vida de Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra.

With engraved portrait of Cervantes.

Together 9 vols., 12mo, uniformly bound in green morocco, gilt fillet border with fleurons, gilt panelled back, g. e.

Madrid, Gabriel de Sancha, 1799-1800.

£18 18s

Rius, No. 60. Palau's *Manual*, Vol. II, p. 147 (Cervantes); Vol. VI, p. 59 (Pellicer).

A beautiful little edition of Quixote, "one of the most correct and easy to handle, in existence," as Palau states. The biography by Pellicer was published to go with this edition, as an additional volume to the set.

186 CERVANTES SAAVEDRA (Miguel de).

El Ingenioso Hidalgo Don Quixote de la Mancha.

4 vols., small 8vo, old mottled calf, gilt back.

Bordeaux, Pedro Beaume, 1815.

£1 16s

Rius, No. 71. Not cited by Palau's *Manual*.

187 CERVANTES SAAVEDRA (Miguel de).

El Ingenioso Hidalgo Don Quijote de la Mancha. Edicion en miniatura.

Title within architectural border; portrait of Cervantes; eight plates; and engraved double-page map of Don Quixote's voyages.

16mo, morocco, charming little binding, blind stamped in an architectural design, with gilt head of Don Quixote in plumed helmet, on sides, signed on back by Simier.

Paris, Julio Didot Mayor, 1827.

£10 10s

Rius, No. 79. Palau's *Manual*, Vol. II, p. 148.

A beautiful little edition, "in which Jules Didot, desiring to associate his fame with that of Cervantes, has invented and made use of a new size in letters; and, overcoming all the difficulties which the art presented, has achieved a miniature edition which is not only equal to the best of its kind executed in London and Paris, but exceeds them in beauty and clarity; printing in one column what is usually printed in two, the better to wield the minute letters which had until then been considered impossible to wield."

188 CERVANTES SAAVEDRA (Miguel de).

Historia de la vida y Hechos del Ingenioso hidalgo Don Quijote de la Mancha.

With four plates (frontispiece to each volume).

4 vols., 12mo, half violet morocco.

Madrid, Imprenta de la Venta Publica, 1840.

£2 10s

Rius, No. 101. Palau's *Manual*, Vol. II, p. 149.

189 CERVANTES SAAVEDRA (Miguel de).

El Ingenioso Hidalgo Don Quijote de la Mancha.

With portrait of Cervantes and coloured illustrations.

4to, calf.

La Plata (Republica Argentina), 1904.

12s 6d

One of 200 copies.

This is the first illustrated South American edition preceded by a life of Cervantes, published in the city of La Plata, in honour of the third centenary of the publication of Quijote.

190 CERVANTES SAAVEDRA (Miguel de).

El ingenioso Hidalgo Don Quijote de la Mancha.

Printed in double columns.

With numerous illustrations.

8vo, wrappers.

Madrid, Hijos de J. A. Garcia, 1905.

6s

191 CERVANTES SAAVEDRA (Miguel de).
El Ingenioso Hidalgo Don Quixote de la Mancha.
3 vols., royal 8vo, white cloth, gilt lettering on back, uncut.
New York, Hispanic Society of America, N.D. [1905].

£7 7s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. II, p. 154.
A numbered three-volume copy of a limited facsimile edition published by the Hispanic Society of America. The volumes consist of (1) the text of the first edition printed by Juan de la Cuesta, Madrid, 1605; (2) the fourth edition by Cuesta after he had obtained his privilege to print the book in Castile, Aragon and Portugal, 1605; and (3) the first edition of the Segunda Parte, printed by Cuesta in Madrid, 1615. A handsome publication.

192 CERVANTES SAAVEDRA (Miguel de).
El Ingenioso Hidalgo D. Quijote de la Mancha.
With nine illustrations.
8vo, picture wrappers.
Barcelona, Casa Editorial Sopena (*c.* 1905).

7s 6d

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. II, p. 154.
This edition contains some amusing new illustrations to the life of the immortal gallant.

A PARODY ON DON QUIXOTE.

193 [CERVANTES]. LEDESMA HERNANDEZ (A.).
La Nueva Salida del Valeroso Caballero D. Quijote de la Mancha. Tercera parte de la obra de Cervantes.
With illustrations.
8vo, illustrated wrappers.
Barcelona, Casa Editorial Lezcano, 1905.

7s 6d

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. IV, p. 204.
In this amusing parody of Cervantes' work, the author relates how Don Quixote left his grave and entered upon the "third" stage of his career amidst modern surroundings.

194 [QUIXOTE.]

Manual alfabetico del Quijote, ó Coleccion de Pensamientos de Cervantes en su inmortal obra, ordenados con algunas notas por Don M. de R.

Small 8vo, mottled calf. Madrid, J. Boix, 1838.

£1 5s

An interesting collection of *bon-mots* selected from Don Quixote and arranged under alphabetical categories, such as "Omens," "Calumny," "Woman," etc. An amusing and useful appendix to the "immortal work."

DON QUIXOTE IN ENGLISH.

195 CERVANTES SAAVEDRA (Miguel de).

The History and Adventures of the renowned Don Quixote: from the Spanish of M. de C. S., by T. Smollett, M.D. To which is prefixed some account of the Author's life.

With two frontispiece plates, and engraved illustration on each title.

2 vols., 12mo, half cloth.

London, printed for J. Walker, etc., 1818. 10s 6d

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. II, p. 160.

Rius (No. 667) considers that this tiny edition with its clear, diminutive type, is a distinct improvement on the New York edition of 1814, which the present publishers had determined to out-rival.

196 CERVANTES SAAVEDRA (Miguel de).

The History of the Ingenious Gentleman Don Quixote of La Mancha. Translated from the Spanish by P. A. Motteux.

With numerous etched plates by Ad. Lalauze.

4 vols., 8vo, half morocco gilt, t. e. g.

Edinburgh, Wm. Paterson, 1879. £10 10s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. II, p. 157.

196A DITTO. Another Copy in the original cloth.

£5 18s

197 CERVANTES SAAVEDRA (Miguel de).

The History of Don Quixote of La Mancha, translated from the Spanish by Motteux, edited with notes and memoir by John G. Lockhart. Preceded by a short Notice of the Life and Works of Motteux by Henri van Laun.

With 16 etchings by R. de Los Rios.

4 vols., 8vo, large paper copy, original cloth, uncut.

London, 1881.

£5 5s

Not cited by Palau's *Manual*.

DON QUIXOTE IN FRENCH.

198 CERVANTES SAAVEDRA (Miguel de).

Histoire de l'admirable Don Quichotte de la Manche.

Title in red and black; numerous plates. [Upper covers lacking in Vols. V. and VI.]

6 vols., 12mo, old calf. Lyons, Thomas Amaulry, 1717.

£2 10s

Rius, No. 182. Not in Palau's *Manual*.

This edition is cited by Rius as of 1717; but it should be noted that the title-pages of the six volumes bear a diversity of dates: I, II, 1718; III, 1717; IV, 1718; V, 1718; and VI, 1713.

It may be of interest to point out a further diversity, by quoting Rius' comment on these dates: "Volumes II, III, IV and V, are dated 1718; while vol. VI, which is of the year 1713, is exactly the same as the previous Sans edition" [1713]. Presumably the first volume of his set is dated 1717.

199 CERVANTES SAAVEDRA (Miguel de).

Histoire de l'admirable Don Quichotte de la Manche.

Title in red and black; with plates.

6 vols., 12mo, old calf.

Francfort, Jean François Bassompierre, 1750.

£2 10s

Rius, No. 492. Palau's *Manual*, Vol. II, p. 164. Based on the Amsterdam edition of 1735.

199A CERVANTES SAAVEDRA (Miguel de).

Histoire de l'admirable Don Quichotte de la Manche, nouvelle édition revue, corrigée et augmentée. With plates. 6 vols., 8vo, old calf. La Haye, 1773.

£2 10s

200 CERVANTES SAAVEDRA (Miguel de).

Histoire de l'admirable Don Quichotte de la Manche, traduite de l'Espagnol de Michel de Cervantes.

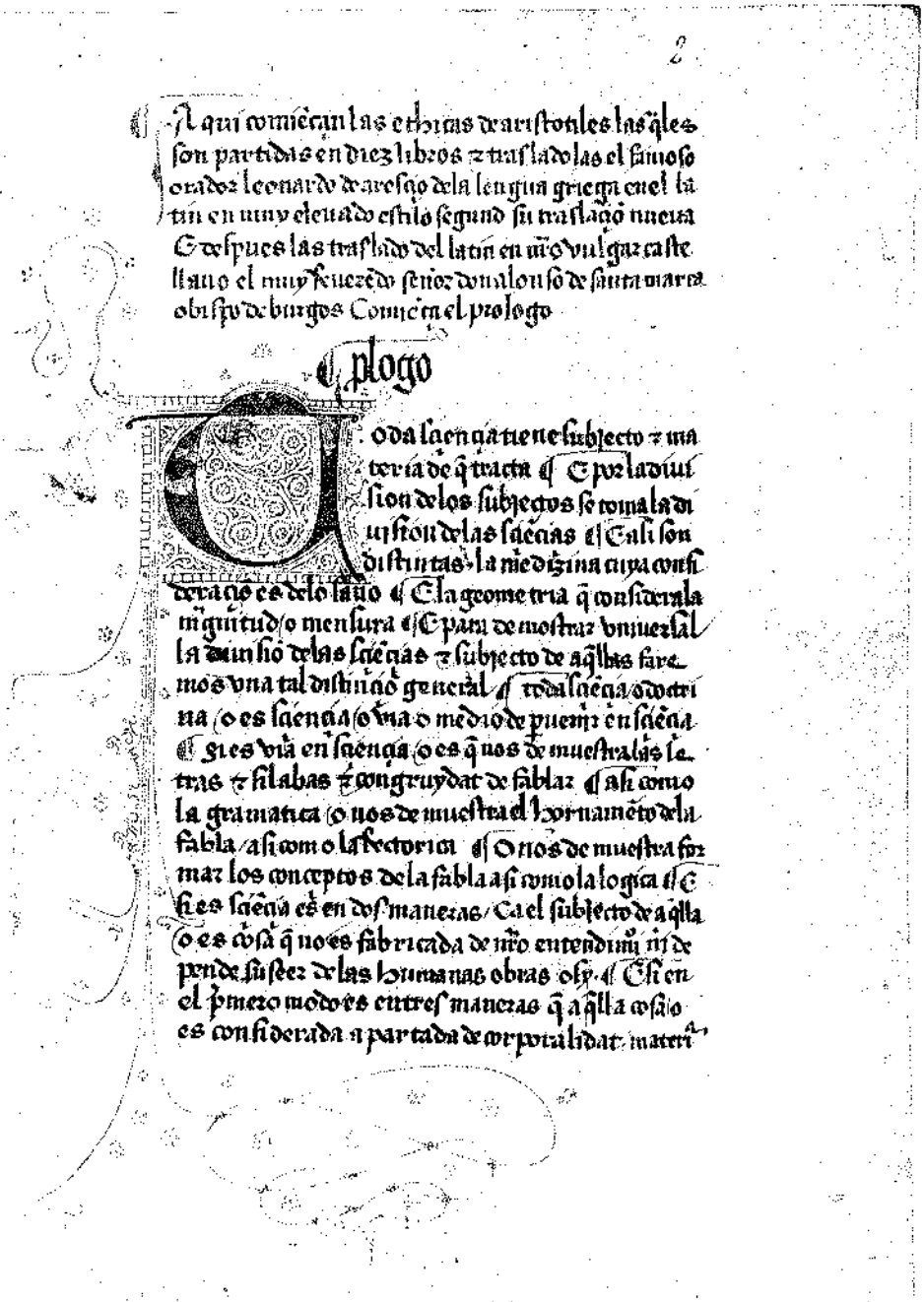
With plates, after Coypel.

6 vols., 8vo, old calf, red and green labels.

Lyon, chez Amable Le Roy, 1781.

£3 3s

Rius, No. 506.



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See Item No. 153.

PLATE XII.

TITLE-PAGE FROM CERONE (P.), EL MELOPEO Y MAESTRO; TRACTADO DE MUSICA. NAPLES, 1613.

See Item No. 170.

201 CERVANTES SAAVEDRA (Miguel de).

L'ingénieux Chevalier Don Quixote de la Manche.

With plates, map, and engraved vignettes on title-pages, illustrating scenes from Don Quixote; by Deveria.

4 vols., 18mo, calf, blind-stamped medallions and borders on covers. Paris, chez Th. Desoer, 1821.

£1 5s

Rius, No. 524. Nice copy of a very charming little edition.

202 CERVANTES SAAVEDRA (Miguel de).

Don Quichotte, traduit de l'espagnol de Michel Cervantes par Florian.

With six plates (frontispiece to each volume).

6 vols., 12mo, boards, green calf backs.

Paris, Pierre Didot l'ainé, 1836. 15s

Rius, No. 540.

DON QUIXOTE IN ITALIAN.

203 [CERVANTES.]

Le Luminose Geste di Don Chisciotte, disegnate a incise da Francesco Novelli in XXXIII Tavole con Spiegazione.

8vo, wrappers, uncut.

Venice, Tipografia di Alvisopoli, 1819.

£2 12s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. II, p. 172.

A charming collection of thirty-three plates (limited edition), with descriptive text, depicting scenes from Don Quixote.

DON QUIXOTE IN DUTCH.

204 CERVANTES SAAVEDRA (Miguel de).

De Voornaamste Gevallen van den Wonderlyken Don Quichot; door den Beroemden Picart den Romein.

With thirty-one plates, hand coloured.

Large 4to, boards, calf back.

Hague, Pieter de Hondt, 1746.

£5 5s

Rius, No. 806. Palau's *Manual*, Vol. II, p. 172.

One of the limited number of large paper copies of this excellent Dutch edition, containing the same plates as appeared in the French edition of 1746; with an additional biography of Cervantes by Weyermann.

206 CERVANTES SAAVEDRA (Miguel de).

O Engenhoso fidalgo Dom Quixote de la Mancha.

With portrait of Cervantes and 25 plates.

Second Edition. 8 vols., small 8vo, mottled calf, gilt back.

Paris, Pillet ainé, 1830.

£2 10s

Rius, No. 836. A charming little edition, nicely printed.

207 CERVANTES SAAVEDRA (Miguel de).

Dom Quichote de la Mancha. (In Portuguese.)

With portrait of Cervantes.

3 vols., 8vo, wrappers.

Lisbon, Ferreira & Oliveira, about 1920.

7s 6d

THE NOVELAS EXEMPLARES.

208 CERVANTES SAAVEDRA (Miguel de).

Novelas Exemplares . . . dirigidas a la Excma. Señora Condesa de Westmorland.

Title in red and black; fine portrait of Cervantes and 14 other fine plates, engraved by J. Folkema.

2 vols., small 8vo, old calf.

The Hague, a costa de J. Neaulme, 1739.

£3 10s

Rius, No. 247. Palau's *Manual*, Vol. II, p. 177.

209 CERVANTES SAAVEDRA (Miguel de).

Novelas Exemplares.

With a number of sepia plates within ornamental borders.

3 vols., small 8vo, old mottled calf.

Madrid, Viuda de Joaquin Ibarra, 1803.

£2 2s

Rius, No. 258. Palau's *Manual*, Vol. II, p. 177.

ONE OF THE NOVELAS EXEMPLARES IN FRENCH.

210 CERVANTES (Miguel de).

Rinconete et Cortadillo.

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With vignette on title-page. With 67 drawings by Atalaya, engraved by Jules Huyot.

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(Continued over)

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gilt lines on sides, gilt panel back, rich inside dentelles, original wrappers preserved, t. e. g. Paris, 1891.

£3 3s

One of 500 copies on white vélin paper.

This *Rinconete et Cortadillo* is the first of Cervantes' *Novelas Exemplares*, originally written in Seville in 1602, and, according to Rodriguez Marin, a brilliant little novel which would have made "the king of Novelists' name, even if he had never written his incomparable work."

THE NOVELA "LA FUERÇA DEL SANGRE" (IN GERMAN).

211 CERVANTES SAAVEDRA (Miguel de).

Novelle von der Macht des Blutes.

With seven etched plates.

8vo, green morocco, gilt tooling on sides, gilt panelled back, t. e. g. Berlin, Euphorion Press, 1920.

£4 4s

One of 100 copies, with each etching signed by the artist.

212 CERVANTES SAAVEDRA (Miguel de).

Historia de los Trabajos de Persiles y Sigismunda.

Title within narrow woodcut border; text in double columns.

Small 4to, boards, black gilt calf back.

Barcelona, Pablo Campins, 1734.

£1 5s

Rius, No. 359. Palau's *Manual*, Vol. II, p. 185.

FIRST EDITION OF THE FIRST ENGLISH TRANSLATION.

213 CERVANTES SAAVEDRA (Miguel de).

The Travels of Persiles and Sigismunda. A Northern History. Wherein, amongst the variable fortunes of the Prince of Thule and this Princesse of Frisland, are interlaced many witty Discourses, Morall, Politicall, and Delightfull.

FIRST EDITION. Small 4to, crimson morocco, gilt fillet border, gilt panelled back, inside dentelles, g. e. (bound by Lortic).

London, Printed by H. L. for M. L., 1619.

£47 10s

FIRST EDITION of the first English translation, based on the French translation of Audiguier.

Rius, No. 1013. Palau's *Manual*, Vol. II, p. 186.

The *Trabajos de Persiles y Sigismunda* is a posthumous work, and the right of publication was granted to Cervantes' widow, Dona Catalina de Salazar, in Dec., 1616. While he was engaged upon the writing of his last romance, Cervantes knew that he was dying, and so, as Ticknor states, "with unabated vivacity he urged forward his romance of Persiles and Sigismunda, anxious only that life enough should be allowed him to finish it." He wrote a whimsical preface to his unpublished book, the concluding words of which were, "Farewell to jesting, farewell my merry humours, farewell my gay friends, for I feel that I am dying, and have no desire but soon to see you happy in the other life."

It was Cervantes' purpose to write a serious romance, which should have been to this type of work what the *Quixote* was to comic romance; but serious romantic fiction was not yet far enough developed to enable him to make so great a success of it, especially as his natural bent was pre-eminently satirical. He had very few examples in fiction to guide him: his own tales were then the nearest approach to the modern novel. Influenced rather by the Greek romances, he described what he wrote as a "Northern Romance," and makes its principal story consist of the sufferings of Persiles and Sigismunda, the son of a King of Iceland, and daughter of a King of Friesland; laying the scene of one half in the North, and the other in the South of Europe, and describing fantastic people and strange adventures. The descriptions of both the people and scenes in the South of Europe, coming as they did "within his ken," are far less extravagant, and indeed, are doubtless based upon some of his own experiences.

In his own day, his friends and admirers regarded this as his best work. This is the contemporary translation of the book in English, from which Fletcher borrowed the materials for that part of the Persiles that he used in his *Custom of the Country* (which was acted in 1628), the very names of the personages being sometimes the same. Ticknor, however, points out one striking difference between the two: "whereas the Persiles is a book of great purity of thought and feeling, the *Custom of the Country* is one of the most indecent plays in the language."

MENTIONED IN DON QUIXOTE AND CONSIDERED BY CERVANTES TO BE ONE OF THE WORLD'S MOST NOTABLE POETS.

214 [CERVANTES.] BARAHONA DE SOTO (Luis).

Primera Parte de la Angelica.

Small 4to, blue morocco, gilt fillet border, gilt panelled back, gilt Arms on sides, inside dentelles, g. e., bound by Thibaron.

Granada, Hugo de Mena, 1586.

(*See Illustration opposite.*)

£65

Salva, No. 1530. Palau's *Manual*, Vol. I, p. 169.

A fine copy of Barahona de Soto's most famous work, an epic poem of chivalry which is mentioned in *Don Quixote* and lauded by the priest as one of the great literary works which should not be withdrawn from Quixote's library.

It is a narrative poem in the style of Ariosto's *Orlando Furioso*, imaginative and full of incident.

Luis Barahona de Soto (1548-1595) was a native of Lucena, but settled in Granada as a youth, and fought in the Spanish army during the Moorish rebellion. He was on friendly terms with some of the most eminent literary and social personalities of his day, in Seville and at the Court; and practised both as a doctor and a lawyer. A facsimile of this edition was published in 1904 in an edition of 200 copies by the Hispanic Society of America.

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DELA ANGELICA DE LVYS
Barahona de Soto.

¶ AL EXCELENTISSIMO
Señor Duque de Oſſuna,
Virrey de Napoles.

Con aduertimientos a los fines de los cantos, y breues Summarios a los principios, por el Preſentado Fray Pedro Verdugo de Sarria.

¶ Y con priuilegio de la Catholica Mageſtad Real.

Impreſſo en Granada en caſa de Hugo de Mena, a coſta de Ioan Diaz mercader de libros.
Año de.1586.

(⁵⁵₃)

Eſta taſſado en

TITLE-PAGE FROM LUIS BARAHONA DE SOTO, PRIMERA PARTE DE LA ANGELICA. GRANADA, HUGO DE MENA, 1586.

See Item No. 214.

215 [CERVANTES.] FERNANDEZ DE NAVARRETE (Martin).

Vida de Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra, escrita e ilustrada con varias noticias y documentos ineditos pertenecientes a la historia y literatura de su tiempo.

With folding facsimile of Cervantes' autograph; three other folding genealogical plates; and portrait of Cervantes.

8vo, half calf, gilt back.

Madrid, Imprenta Real, 1819.

15s

An excellent and authoritative biography, published under the auspices of the Spanish Royal Academy; and written by the author of the famous works on Spanish voyages and discoveries.

215A [CERVANTES.]

Catalogo de la exposicion celebrada en la Biblioteca Nacional en el tercer centenario de la publicacion del Quijote.

With forty plates.

Royal 8vo, wrappers. Madrid, 1905.

£1 10s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. II, p. 110.

MENTIONED IN CERVANTES' PROLOGUE TO DON QUIXOTE.

216 [CERVANTES.] FONSECA (Fr. Christoval de).

Tratado del Amor de Dios.

With woodcut vignette of the crucifixion on title-page.

Thick small 4to, old calf, gilt lettering and fleurons on back.

Valladolid, herederos de Bernardino de Santiago, 1595.

£10 10s

Not in Salva. Palau's *Manual,* Vol. III, p. 257.

This is the second edition of the work, which owes much of its fame to the reference made to it by Cervantes in his prologue to *Don Quixote.* The first edition appeared at Salamanca in 1592, and the editions which followed this Valladolid one, were those of Barcelona, 1595; Zaragoza, 1596; Valladolid, 1598; and Barcelona, 1599; besides many others in the seventeenth century. Both this, and the author's other work, *Vida de Christo,* were translated into various languages and passed through many editions.

The author (c. 1550-1621) was a native of Toledo and an Augustinian, who enjoyed a great reputation as a preacher; but his principal claim to fame was in connection with his *Amor de Dios,* which drew generous praise from Lope de Vega and Espinel. It is a treatise on Love in all its manifestations, "from sacred to profane; the love of God, of angels, of men, and animals."

MENTIONED IN DON QUIXOTE AS CONDEMNED TO THE FIRE.

217 [CERVANTES.] GONZALEZ DE BOBADILLA (Bernardo).

Primera parte de las Nimphas y Pastores de Henares. Dividida en seys libros.

First Edition. Small 8vo, crimson morocco, double gilt fillet border, with large crimson and gilt fleuron on sides, panelled back, inside dentelles, g.e. (bound by David).

Alcala de Henares, Juan Gracian, 1587.

(*See Illustration opposite.*)

£52 10s

Salva, No. 1833. Catalina, *Typografia Complutense,* No. 624. Palau's *Manual,* Vol. III, p. 371,

The First Edition of an excessively rare pastoral romance in prose and verse, which was one of the items mentioned in Quixote's library as being condemned to the flames. Few bibliographers have seen a copy of this work.

This style of novel, which enjoyed a vogue until well into the seventeenth century, began with Cervantes' *Galatea,* which that writer had originally written, more to please his lady-love than himself. The *Nymphs of Henares* followed two years later by Gonzalez de Bobadilla. The author was a native of the Canary Islands and a student at the University of Salamanca, but had never seen the Henares. He confesses in his prologue, however, that a friend from Alcala de Henares had so fired his imagination by his descriptions of "this wonderful river" and the lovely ladies who lived on its banks, that the impressionable student had determined to make it the scene of his pastoral.

In the preliminary pages are some verses by the author, entitled *Bernardo a su libro,* in which he writes deprecatingly of his youthful literary effort. In addition, there are three sonnets to the author.

PRIMERA

PARTE DE LAS NIMPHAS Y PASTO-

res de Henares. Diuidida en

seys libros. Compuesta por Bernardo Gó-

çalez de Bouadilla Estudiante en la

insigne Vniuersidad de

Salamãca.

DIRIGIDA ALLICEN-

ciado Guardiola del consejo

del Rey nuestro Señor.

CON PRIVILEGIO.

Impressa en Alcala de Henares, por Iuan Gracian.

Año de M.D.LXXXVII.

A costa de Iuan Garcia mercader de Libros.

TITLE-PAGE FROM BERNARDO GONZALEZ DE BOBADILLA, NIMPHAS Y PASTORES DE HENARES. ALCALA, JUAN GRACIAN, 1587.

See Item No. 217.

AN INDISPENSABLE WORK FOR THE COLLECTOR OF DON QUIXOTE.

218 [CERVANTES.] HENRICH (Manuel).

Iconografia de las ediciones del Quijote de Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra. Reproduccion en facsimile de las portadas de 611 ediciones con notas bibliograficas tomadas directamente de los respectivos ejemplares (del año 1605 al 1905).

With portrait of Cervantes and 611 plates.

3 vols., royal 8vo, half vellum.

Barcelona, Henrich y Cia, 1905.

£5 5s

218A ANOTHER COPY. Large Paper Edition.

£10 10s

THE AUTHORITATIVE BIBLIOGRAPHY OF CERVANTES.

219 [CERVANTES.] RIUS (L.).

Bibliografia Critica de las Obras de Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra.

With 13 plates.

3 vols., small folio, wrappers.

Madrid and Barcelona, 1895-1905.

£4 4s

THE MOST RECENT BIBLIOGRAPHY OF DON QUIXOTE.

220 [CERVANTES.] SUNE BENAGES (Juan) and SUNE FONBUENA (Juan).

Bibliografica Critica de Ediciones del Quijote, impresas desde 1605 hasta 1917, recopiladas y descritas.

Royal 8vo, boards, large paper, uncut.

Barcelona, 1917.

£1 10s

ON PLAIN CHANT.

221 CERVERA (Juan Francisco).

Arte y summa de canto llano compuesta y adornada de algunas curiosidades.

With a curious emblematic musical engraving printed in brown, and Musical Notation.

Small 8vo, morocco, g. e. (margins of title and some pages mended). Valencia, Pedro Patricio, 1595.

£35

Not known to Eitner or Library of Congress Catalogue of early books on music. Riano, p. 82. No. 23. Palau's *Manual,* Vol. II, p. 189, states that only one copy of this book has ever been offered for sale. There is no copy in the British Museum Catalogue of Spanish Books.

Francisco Cervera, the author of several books on music, was a Spanish musician born at Valencia in the second half of the sixteenth century.

THE SPANISH ORIGINAL OF "GERARDO, THE UNFORTUNATE SPANIARD," TRANSLATED BY LEONARD DIGGES AND PUBLISHED IN 1622.

222 CESPEDES Y MENESES (Gonzalo de).

Poema Tragico del Español Gerardo y Desengaño del Amor Lascivo. Primera y segunda parte, nuevamente corregido.

Small 4to, vellum. Madrid, Francisco Martinez Abad, 1723.

£5 5s

Salva, No. 1765. Palau's *Manual,* Vol. II, p. 190.

In this prose romance, which he describes as a "tragic poem," the author relates many of his own amorous adventures in the guise of those of his hero, Gerardo. Many of the incidents are romantic, but many more are tragic; but it is one of the really interesting serious romances of the seventeenth century. Ticknor states that this work, like the author's *Fortuna Varia del Soldado Pindaro,* shows "a power of invention which is hardly to be found in works of the same

(Continued over)

CESPEDES Y MENESES (GONZALO DE)—*continued.*

class produced so early, either in France or England, and both make pretensions to style, though rather in their lighter than in their more serious portions." Perhaps, however, there is rather less invention than autobiographical narrative, for Cespedes had many adventures in his private life.

Gonzalo de Cespedes y Meneses (c. 1585-1638) was a native of Madrid; and at an early age, an amorous adventure—lightly disguised in his *Gerardo*—culminated in imprisonment for the hero. He was further implicated in a criminal case in 1620; but the King had commuted his sentence (which was to serve for eight years in a galley), and he had gone to live in Zaragoza and Portugal for a time. In the Aragonese capital, he published an *Historia Apologetica* of the disturbances in Aragon with regard to the welcome which that province had accorded to the banished favourite of Philip II, Antonio Perez, in 1591. This book caused some unpleasant stir and was withdrawn from publication.

In Lisbon, Cespedes wrote his History of Philip IV (1631), a work remarkable for its accuracy of detail and the prudence of its comments on the overshadowing personality of Philip IV's reign, the Conde de Olivares. He was recalled to Court and was appointed chronicler to the King, and spent the remainder of his life in Madrid, where he married Doña Maria de Escobar, and published various political pamphlets against the policy of Richelieu, and in favour of that of Spain in connection with the administration of the Netherlands.

THE FAREWELL SPEECH OF CHARLES V TO SPAIN.

223 CHARLES V. Emperor and King of Spain.

Caroli Ro. Regis Recessuri Adlocutio in conventu Hispaniarum. Roman Letter, woodcut Arms on title and woodcut initial letter. 4to, new boards. (Augsburg, ca. 1519.)

£10 10s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. II, p. 60.

After the death of Ferdinand II, Charles V succeeded to the Kingdom of Spain. In 1517 he proceeded to Spain, which he left in 1520. At his departure from Spain he was very unpopular; he made this speech when he left and said: "That he did not see the happy faces with which he had been received."

He also mentions America in the following words: "He might have been satisfied with the Spanish Empire, the Balearic Islands and Sardinia, the Kingdom of Sicily, Italy and a large part of Germany and Gaul, and that other gold-bearing world."

A LAW ON BOOTS AND SHOES.

224 [CHARLES V.]

La Prematica que su Magestad ha mandado hazer para el remedio de la gran carestia que havia en el calçado. . . .

With large woodcut Coat-of-Arms of Charles V on title. Gothic letter, thirty-eight long lines to a full page.

Folio, vellum. Alcala de Henares, 1552. £5 5s

Text of a Royal Decree, regulating the price of leather, etc., with regard to the shoe trade.

THE LAWS ON THE WOOL AND SHEEP TRADE.

225 [CHARLES V.]

Las Prematicas que su Magestad ha mandado hazer de como se han de comprar las lanas . . . y como no se han de comprar para revender.

With large woodcut Coat-of-Arms of the Emperor Charles V.

Gothic letter, forty long lines to a full page.

Folio, vellum. Alcala de Henares, Joan de Brocar, 1552.

£5 5s

The text of Royal Decrees, specifying the terms upon which wool, sheep, and other farm produce might be bought and sold in Spain. Buyers were forbidden to purchase mutton or other meat for the purpose of re-selling.

226 [CHARLES III, King of Spain.]

Almanach Royal. Année 1739.

8vo, full contemporary crimson morocco, gilt back, with fleur-de-lys, in panels, gilt border on sides, with the Arms of Charles III of Spain gilt tooled in centre, g. e. Paris, 1739.

(*See Illustration, Plate No. XIII.*)

£35

AGAINST GAMES OF CHANCE.

227 [CHARLES III.]

Pragmatica Sancion, en fuerza de Ley, prohibiendo los juegos de embite, suerte y azar, que se expresan, y declarando el modo de jugar los permitidos.

With woodcut Coat-of-Arms on title.

12 pp., small folio, wrappers.

Granada, Imprenta de los Puertas, 1771.

£1 5s

A very interesting publication, giving the text of a decree, given at San Lorenzo on 6th October, 1771, by Charles III, prohibiting all forms of gambling and games of chance, and permitting the practice of certain other games, including chess.

228 [CHARLES III.]

In funere Caroli II Hispaniar. Regis Catholici oratio habita in sacello Pontificio a Bernardino Ridolfi, Sanctissimi D. N. Pii Sexti Intimo Cubiculario. . .

With numerous engravings.

Folio, brown calf, heavy gilt scroll border, Arms of Charles III on sides.

Parma, Regia Typographia, 1789.

£2 10s

A handsome Bodoni publication, containing the text of the funeral oration to Charles III of Spain, formerly the reigning King of Naples and Duke of Parma; and an address to his successor, Charles IV. The engravings, by Raphael Morghen after Stephen Tofanelli, include a full-page illustration of Pope Pius VI in the act of swaying the incense before a small draped platform bearing the Spanish crown.

229 CHARLES III.

El Rey. Venerable, y devoto Padre Provincial de la Orden de Predicadores de la Provincia del Santo de las Islas Philipinas.

2 pp., folio, calf. Madrid, 1725.

£2 10s

Not in Tavera.

A Letter from the King of Spain thanking the Provincial of the Dominican Order of the Philippines for the zeal and fervour with which the Dominican missionaries are carrying on the missions in their charge in the Philippine Islands.

230 CHARLES III.

Real Cedula de S.M. y Señores del Consejo, en que se habilitan para el comercio-libre á Indias, el Puerto de los Alfaques de Tortosa, y el de Almeria en los proprios terminos y circunstancias que los demás del continente, é Islas adjacentes, comprehendidos en la Real Cedula de veinte y dos de Febrerō de este año. (Given at the Pardo, 29th March, 1778.)

6 pp., folio, new boards.

Madrid (Pedro Marin), 1778. £2 2s

Royal Decree, issued by Charles III of Spain, by which the ports of Alfaques de Tortosa and Almeria were to have the same facilities for free trade with America (Buenos Aires, etc.) as the other ports and islands mentioned in the Decree dated 22nd Feb. In the Decree several references are made to Josef de Galvez.

A TEXT-BOOK FOR SPANISH CORSAIRS.

231 [CHARLES III.]

Ordenanza de primero de Julio de 1779, prescribiendo las Reglas con que se ha de hacer el Corso de particulares, contra enemigos de la Corona.

Folio, wrappers. Madrid, Imprenta Real, 1779.

£5 5s

Text of Statute, amplifying the ordinance of 1762, concerning the privileges and duties of Spanish privateers. The decree was issued to counteract the influence of British corsairs who interfered with the Transatlantic commerce of Spanish subjects.

DESCRIBING HIS MEETING WITH WASHINGTON.

232 CHATEAUBRIAND.

Paralelo por Chateaubriand entre el conquistador de la libertad Americana y el heredero de la revolucion Francesa: Washington y Napoleon.

Manuscript giving the text (in Spanish) of an extraordinarily interesting essay by Chateaubriand on the differences in the character of Washington and Napoleon.

4 pp., folio. (N.D. Circa 1810.)

£10 10s

The essay describes Chateaubriand's journey to Philadelphia and his meeting with George Washington. He describes the simplicity of the Presidential home:— "I rang the bell, and a maidservant answered the door. 'Was the General in?' She replied that he was. 'Then,' said I, 'tell him I have a letter to hand to him.' I told her my name which she found difficult to pronounce and to remember, and she ushered me into a small room at the end of a long, narrow corridor, to await the General. . . . He entered a few minutes later: he is a big man,

CHATEAUBRIAND—*continued.*

with an air of serenity and coolness rather than nobility. He is just like his portrait. I presented my letter which he quickly scanned for the signature, exclaiming aloud 'Colonel Armand.' That is what he called the man who signed himself Marquis de la Rouairie . . . We sat down, I explaining the object of my visit, he replying in monosyllables in English or French. . . . When I told him it was easier to discover the North Pole than to establish a nation as he had done, he held out his hand to me, exclaiming 'Very good, youngster!' He invited me to dine the next evening and I then left him."

He describes the dinner party where the conversation turned principally upon the French Revolution; and the following day, he resumed his journey whilst Washington returned to the battlefield. "Such was my meeting with the man who has emancipated a whole world. Later I saw Buonaparte: thus did Providence show me the two personages whom it had placed at the head of affairs in their own era. If one compares Washington and Buonaparte, man for man, it seems that the talents of the former are not on so high a plane as those of the latter. Washington does not, like Buonaparte, belong to the race of the Alexanders and the Cæsars who exceed the normal stature of mankind; he is not placed in a vast theatre, engaged upon a struggle with the most able Generals and powerful monarchs of his time. He does not cross the seas, or march from Memphis to Vienna, from Cadiz to Moscow; he defends himself with a handful of citizens, in a land without memories of fame, in a narrow circle of domestic hearths . . . but from this obscurity, what a light shall shine forth! Washington has left the United States as a trophy upon his battlefield. . . .

"Buonaparte is in no wise like this grave American. He fights upon old soil where brilliance beats down upon him from all sides . . . he seeks his own fame; he seems to know that his influence will be shortlived, that the torrent which descends from so high will pass swiftly; he hastens to seize and abuse his power as though it were a spell of fleeting youth. . . . With one hand he crushes kings, with the other he stays that monster, the Revolution."

He points out that Washington and Buonaparte were each historically the offspring of a republic, "but whereas the former was true to Liberty, the latter has betrayed it. Their fortunes in accordance with their choice will therefore be essentially different from one another in the future. The name of Washington will be associated with that of liberty from age to age: he will indicate the beginning of a new era in the history of mankind. . . . Buonaparte's name will also be repeated by future generations, but no blessing will go with it."

233 CHAVES (Geronimo de).

Chronographia o Reportorio de los tiempos, el mas copioso y preciso que hasta ahora ha salido à luz.

Woodcut portrait vignette on title, and numerous woodcuts, including a map of North and South America.

Small 4to, vellum. Seville, Alonso Escrivano, 1576.

(*See illustration opposite.*)

£28

Mentioned by Salva (No. 3766), who did not possess this edition; unknown to Nicholas Antonio. Palau's *Manual*, Vol. II, p. 360.

An interesting early work on chronography, with numerous diagrams and tables; and some illustrated chapters on astrology.

The author was a distinguished mathematician, cosmographer and poet of Seville (1523-1574), and he was the first to occupy the chair for cosmography on its foundation by the Casa de Contratacion. He was one of the first cartographers to publish a map of the New World, and left his valuable collection of maps, scientific instruments, and manuscripts to the library of the Monastery of the Cartuja at Seville, which was partly destroyed. He was a Master of Arts, and graduated in Medicine, and in addition to his cosmographical works, translated the verses of Marini.

CHRONOGRAPHIA

O REPORTORIO DE los tiempos, el mas copioso y preciso que hasta ahora ha salido à luz.

COMPVESTO POR
Hieronymo de Chaues Astrologo, y Cosmographo.

CON PRIVILEGIO.

EN SEVILLA.

1576.

TITLE-PAGE FROM CHAVES' CHRONOGRAPHIA. SEVILLA, 1576.

See Item No. 233.

234 CHENNI RECANETI (J. A.).

Receptario manual practico, medico-chirurgico, pharmaceutico-quimico.

12mo, vellum. Madrid, 1749.

£1 10s

The author is unknown to Palau's *Manual.*

THE SPANISH HISTORY OF MEDICINE.

235 CHINCHILLA (Anastasio).

Anales Historicos de la Medicina en General, y Biografico-Bibliograficos de la Española en particular.

8 vols., royal 8vo, full Spanish calf.

Valencia, 1841-1846.

£7 15s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. II, p. 362. "An indispensable work for a Spanish bibliographical collection. It contains: Historia general de la medicina española, 4 vols.; Historia general de la medicina, 2 vols.; Historia particular de las operaciones quirurgicas, Tomo I (all published); Vademecum historico bibliografico de la anatomia, fisiologia, higiene, terapeutica, cirugia, medicina, legal, etc."

THE EARLIEST PRINTED WORK ON THE LANGUAGES OF THE PHILIPPINES.

236 CHIRINO (Pedro).

Relacion de las Islas Filipinas i de lo que en ellas an trabajado los Padres de la Compañia de Jesus.

4to, original vellum. Roma, Estevan Paulino, 1604.

£25

Sabin, No. 12836. Palau's *Manual*, Vol. II, p. 362.

"The early history of the Philippines and Moluccas, from the accounts they furnish of the first voyages through the Straits of Magellan and into the Pacific Ocean, are entitled to a place in an American library."

"The work is the earliest printed, giving an account of the linguistics of the islands. The author lived in the Philippines continuously, with the exception of a few years spent in Rome, from 1590 to 1635." Congress Philippine Bibliography, page 66. Tavera, No. 795.

Retana, Vol. I, No. 57, devotes five pages to this work. Medina, *Bibliografia de la Islas Filipinas*, No. 35, only knew of one copy of this scarce work. We know that originally only 200 copies were printed and presumably most of them were taken back to Manila by the author, where they must have perished, eaten by white ants.

237 CHIRINO DE CUENCA (Alonso).

Menor daño de medicina.

Title in Gothic letter, beneath woodcut within border of ten different designs; text in Gothic letter, double columns.

Small folio, dark brown Spanish leather, blind-stamped, panelled back.

Seville, Juan Cromberger, 1538.

(*See Illustration opposite.*)

£75

Escudero, No. 389. Salva, No. 2695. Palau's *Manual*, Vol. II, p. 363, could cite no copy of this work as having ever been offered for sale.

The author was physician to John II of Castile, and *alcalde* and examiner of physicians and surgeons.

The interesting woodcut on the title-page represents the two brothers, Saints Cosmas and Damian, who were physicians by profession, and refused, on principle, to accept any remuneration for their services. They were martyred *circa* 303.

238 [CHOUL (Guillaume de).]

Los Discursos de la Religion, castramentacion, Assiento de campo, Baños y exercicios de los Antiguos Romanos y Griegos. Traduzido en Castellano por el Maestro Balthasar Perez.

With 21 full-page and other woodcuts, illustrating the life and civilization of the Romans.

Small 4to, old calf [wormed].

Lyons, Guillelmo Rovillio, 1579.

Salva, No. 3547. Palau's *Manual*, Vol. II, p. 363. £3 3s

According to Palau, this work was published simultaneously in French, Spanish, and Italian. It is an interesting study of ancient Roman life, and is enriched with numerous woodcuts depicting their civil and military life, medals, helmets, arms and sculptural art. One woodcut represents Roman soldiers attacking a fort *a la tortuga*, in the " form of a tortoise ": i.e., by advancing in groups under cover of a large shield composed of a mass of small shields, held above their heads.

TITLE-PAGE FROM ALONSO CHIRINO, DANO DE MEDICINA.

SEVILLE, JUAN CROMBERGER, 1538.

See Item No. 237.

239 [CHUETAS OF MALLORCA.]

Real Cedula De S. M. y Senores del consejo. Por la que se Declara a los individuos llamados *" de la Calle "* de la Ciudad de Palma, en el Reyno de Mallorca, idoneos para exercer las artes, oficios, y labranza, del mismo modo que a los demas vasallos del estado general de dicho Reyno.

Small folio, buckram, portfolio.

Madrid, En la Imprenta de Don Pedro Marin, 1788.

(*See Illustration opposite.*)

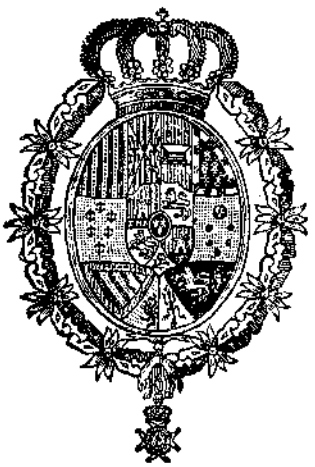
£52 10s

By this law of 13th April, 1788, the King of Spain confirmed the previous laws, which gave royal protection to the legal representatives of the individuals of Hebrew origin, vulgarly termed *" de la calle "* (of the street) of the city of Palma. These, numbering three hundred families, had complained that they were almost entirely excluded from the professions, honours and appointments, both secular and ecclesiastical, and were humiliated by the shameful nickname of " chuetas " which had been applied to them. The King, recognizing the equality of the " chuetas " with the other vassals, and having proof of their loyalty and public services, decreed that they should be admitted to all professions, and allowed the individuals of the quarter of *" the Calle "* to live in any other part of the City of Palma, or in any other island. He gives them full permission to pull down any archway, gateway or any other sign which had distinguished them from the rest of the people, in such a manner that no remnant shall remain. He also protects them from being insulted or maltreated, or being shouted at, in a contemptuous manner, and prohibits their being termed Jews, Hebrews or " Chuetas," or any other offensive nickname, under penalty of four years' imprisonment if the offender be a noble; eight years in the arsenal, and eight years in the service of the navy, if the offender be under age. The prejudice against the " Chuetas " which the King of Spain endeavoured to eliminate in the 18th century, is still current. The well-known novelist, Blasco Ibañez, has written a book on the subject, entitled *" Los Muertos Mandan."*

✠

REAL CEDULA
DE S. M.
Y SEÑORES DEL CONSEJO.

POR LA QUE SE DECLARA á los individuos llamados de la Calle de la Ciudad de Palma en el Reyno de Mallorca, idoneos para exercer las artes, oficios, y labranza, del mismo modo que á los demás vasallos del estado general de dicho Reyno.



AÑO 1788.

EN MADRID:

En la Imprenta de Don Pedro Marin.

TITLE-PAGE FROM THE ROYAL DECREE FORBIDDING THE "CHUETAS" OF MALLORCA FROM BEING TAUNTED WITH THEIR HEBREW ORIGIN OR NICKNAMED. MADRID, 1788.

See Item No. 239.

240 [CID.]

Chronica del famoso Cavallero Cid Ruy Diez Campeador.

Roman letter, double columns. Title printed in red and black, with large woodcut Coat-of-Arms of Ferdinand the Catholic, incorporating the motto " Tanto Monta."

Small folio, mottled calf.

Burgos, Philippe de Junta y Juan Baptista Varesio, 1593.

£7 10s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. II, p. 196. Añibarro's *Diccionario Bibliografico de Burgos,* p. 323.

This edition, unknown to Salva, is the sixth edition of Lopez de Velorado's revision of the history of the Cid, and is a faithful reproduction of the text of the first edition. From the seventh edition onwards, the text contains numerous variations. In addition to these editions of Velorado, there were about a dozen editions of the *Cronica popular,* which can be classified more as a romance of chivalry than a chronicle. The chronicle of the Cid is part of the general chronicle of Spain, and deals with the valorous deeds of the great national hero, who freed his country from the tyranny of the Moors. Much of it is fabulous, as could be expected from a chronicle of the romantic events of the eleventh century; but from its " atmosphere " and descriptions, it is considered one of the very best books in the world for studying the real character and manners of the age of chivalry.

The original story was, in the words of Añibarro, " a rhapsodical monument which was constructed at Cardeña, and there lay the copy which provided the text for Velorado's edition. This indeed, was not an absolutely faithful transcript of the Cardeña codex, which shows us that Velorado was something more than its editor."

Juan Lopez de Velorado was a fifteenth-century Benedictine monk, who became Abbot of Cardeña in the reign of Isabel the Catholic. He made various structural alterations in his church, built the chapter-house and library, started the collection of tapestries, founded various agricultural estates, and carried out certain ritual reforms. He died in 1523.

As to the generally-accepted facts of the Cid's life: Ruy Diaz de Bivar was born at Burgos in 1030, and died at Valencia in 1099. This hero of a thousand exploits served under Ferdinand I, and during the reigns of Sancho II and Alfonso VI. He joined Sancho, King of Castile, who was at war with his brother, Alfonso King of Leon; and was banished from the court of Castile on Alfonso's accession.

[CID.]—*continued.*

after the assassination of Sancho. During his exile, Ruy mustered a number of friends and vassals, and marched against the Moors, whom he defeated in numerous encounters. He took Toledo in 1085 and Valencia in 1094; and, in consideration of his heroic deeds, was recalled to the court and reinstated in the royal favour.

His defeat of five Moorish Kings so impressed their envoys that they greeted him with the title of *Sidi*, or Lord, from which his title of *the Cid* was derived. He was further described as *el Campeador*, the champion, or hero of the battle-field. His deeds have inspired innumerable ballads, romances of chivalry, and other literary works.

THE CHRONICLE OF ALFONSO XI.

240A CHRONICA del muy esclarecido Principe y Rey, don Alonso el Onceno deste nombre de lós Reyes que reynaron en Castilla y Leon: padre que fue del Rey don Pedro.

With woodcut Coat-of-Arms on title-page. Roman letter, ornamental woodcut capitals, double columns.

Folio, old calf, gilt panelled back.

Toledo, Pedro Rodriguez, 1595.

£6 6s

Perez Pastor *Imprenta en Toledo*, No. 414. Salva, No. 2889. Palau's *Manual*, Vol. II, p. 330.

The second edition of the Chronicle of Alfonso XI. Since the days of this King's great-grandfather, Alonso the Sage, the Court had made a point of recording the history of Spain, both for the benefit of posterity and of the knights whose gallant deeds were chronicled.

This history, according to the title-page of the edition of 1595, was written by Juan Nuñez de Villasan, a fourteenth-century Leon official, Chief Constable of Castile, and a favourite of Henry II, but some authorities consider that in reality he was only the copyist. The work consists of three hundred and forty-two chapters, of which the first three are devoted to the latter part of the reign of Alonso's father,

(Continued over)

CHRONICA DE DON ALONSO XI—*continued.*

Ferdinand IV; and is a simple, interesting narrative drawn from the most authentic sources by the most competent authority at the time.

The earlier chronicles of Alfonso X, Sancho IV and Ferdinand IV, were at one time attributed to the same writer, since they were also prepared in the fourteenth century, but later authorities have not only denied Juan Nuñez' authorship of the first three, but even doubted that of Alfonso XI.

The preface distinctly states, however, that Henry II had ordered Juan Nuñez de Villasan to prepare an account of his father's reign, which he had done; and "that Ruy Martinez de Medina de Rioseco had transcribed it"; which would prove Juan Nuñez' authorship beyond question. Alfonso XI, surnamed "the Avenger," son of Ferdinand IV of Leon and Castile, whom he succeeded at the age of two, was born in 1310. With his ally, Alfonso IV of Portugal, he defeated the Moors in 1340 at the battle of Tarifa, in Andalusia. He died of the plague in 1350, during the siege of Gibraltar, which had been wrested from him by the Moors in 1333. He was succeeded by his son, Pedro the Cruel, who had amongst other tyrannies, ordered the murder of his father's mistress, Leonor de Guzman. Her death was in due course avenged by her son, who, having killed has half-brother Pedro in single combat, took possession of the throne of Castile in 1369, as Henry II.

241 CIENFUEGOS (Cardinal Alvaro).

La heroyca vida, virtudes y milagros del grande San Francisco de Borja, antes Duque quarto de Gandia, y despues Tercero General de la Compañia de Jesus.

Title in red and black; Roman letter; double columns.

Folio, old calf. Madrid, Bernardo Peralta, 1726.

£2 2s

Heredia, No. 6617. Palau's *Manual*, Vol. II, p. 199.

The author of this interesting, detailed biography of St. Francis Borgia, was a native of Asturias (1657) and became a professor of philosophy and theology at Campostella and Salamanca, respectively. His sagacity impressed the Emperors Joseph I and Charles VI, who entrusted to him some important negotiations with the Kings of Portugal. He became a cardinal in 1720, and minister plenipotentiary from the court of Vienna to the papal court in Rome in 1722. The same year he was ordained Bishop of Catania, and three years later, Archbishop of Monreale, Sicily. He died in Rome in 1739.

242 CIRUELO (Pedro).

Cursus Quattuor Mathematicarum artium liberalium.

Title within woodcut border and with large woodcut printer's device of Brocar, which is repeated on last leaf.

Small folio, brown levant morocco, inside dentelles.

Alcala, Arnaldo Guillen de Brocar, 1516.

£35

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. II, p. 202. "One of the first books of Mathematics and Liberal Arts printed in Spain. It is devoted also extensively to music. The work is divided into sections dealing with Arithmetic, Geometry, Perspective, Music."

The third part of the book is entitled—Petri Cirueli questiuncula previa in Musicam speculativam Div. Severini Boetii.

Not in Library of Congress Catalogue of Music.

Riano does not know of this edition.

Pedro Ciruelo, one of the illustrious theologians and mathematicians of the sixteenth century, was born at Daroca, Spain, probably during the latter part of the fifteenth century, and died circa 1550, though the exact date seems to be unknown. He studied at San Ildefonso de Alcala and Salamanca, whence he proceeded to Paris, where he obtained his degree and became a university professor. For a time, he was tutor to Philip II; and was appointed by Cardinal Cisneros to the chair of Theology at the newly-established university of Alcala de Henares. His vast erudition comprised the humanities, theology, philosophy, music, history and mathematics; and he published various ascetic works in addition to his numerous works on mathematics and philosophy, the latter inclining somewhat towards the metaphysical theories of Lullus.

243 CIRUELO (Pedro).

Reprovacion de las supersticiones y hechizerias. Libro muy utile y necessario a todos los buenos christianos.

Title printed in red and black within woodcut architectural border; Gothic letter, thirty-eight long lines to a page; ornamental woodcut capitals.

8vo, mottled calf.

Date on title-page: 1547; at end of book: "Impriso por Pedro de Castro" [Medina] 1548.

(*See Illustration, Plate XIV.*)

£12 12s

Salva (Nos. 3872 and 3) cites various editions, but not this one, which is also omitted by Gallardo and Graesse (*Trésor de Livres rares et précieux.*)

The book is an extremely interesting exposition of the various forms of black magic which were prevalent in Ciruelo's day, and which he condemns as vigorously as the principles of "false astrology." As a distinguished mathematician, he was careful to differentiate between this and the "true astrology," which is now termed astronomy. The treatment of the subject reveals extraordinary enlightenment in a period which was clouded by profound and almost universal superstition. Ciruelo condemns, amongst other things, necromancy; cheiromancy; omens; divination; the wearing of amulets; the observation of "propitious" hours of the day; occult means of attracting wealth, love, or success in gambling; exorcisers; and even certain religious rites practised by those "who make their prayer to God and the Virgin," on account of their similarity to superstitions.

See also note to No. 242.

244 CLAUDIAN (Caius Lucius).

Robo de Proserpina. Traduzido por el Doctor Don Francisco Faria, natural de Granada.

First Edition. Small 8vo, green calf, gilt panelled back, g.e.

Madrid, Alonso Martin, 1608.

£10 10s

The rare first edition. Palau's *Manual,* Vol. II, p. 208. Perez Pastor, No. 996. The Salva-Heredia copy.

The poem, in *octavas,* is divided into three "books," and is considered one of the best versions, in translation, of Claudian's *De Raptu Proserpinae.* It was praised by both Cervantes and Lope de Vega. In addition to the poem, are various sonnets, to and by, the author; with a description of the historical and allegorical sense of the story.

The translator was a native of Granada, and a canon of the Church of Malaga.

245 COELHO DE BARBUDA (Luis).

Empresas Militares de Lusitanos.

Small 4to, crimson morocco, gilt fillet border, panelled back and inside dentelles, g. e. (bound by Emile Rousselle).

Lisbon, Pedro Craesbeeck, 1624.

£15 15s

Innocencio, No. L. 490. Palau's *Manual,* Vol. II, p. 214.

This work, divided into eighteen "books," deals with the history of Portugal—more especially the military operations of that country—from the days of the first king's father, Henry of Burgundy, Count of Portugal (1090) to the reign of Philip III of Spain in the first decade of the seventeenth century.

The author, a Portuguese member of the royal household, was born in Lisbon in the sixteenth century; and, though forced to accept the sovereignty of the Spanish King, he very evidently retained his love of his native country and its national heroes. He explained in his preface to the Archbishop of Braga, to whom the book is dedicated, that his work is intended to be a more lasting monument to the heroes of his nation than the statues with which the Greeks formerly honoured their great; and to this end, he has written his work in Spanish, so that it might find a wider field of appreciation than if he had written it in Portuguese. Though written with a touch of pride for the exploits of the Lusitanians, the writer's attitude towards Portugal's enemies is fair and unprejudiced. Antonio de Sousa de Macedo describes it in his *Excellencias de Portugal* as an "excellent book."

246 COEN (Malahi de Jacob).

Traduccion de la Oracion del Ajuno de los Temblores de Tierra que en ydioma Hebracio compuso el señor Haham Malahi de Jacob Coen y que en Ladino Español illustro el Doctor Abraham de Bargas Med. de Eeste Kahal.

Small 8vo, old crimson morocco (slightly wormed).

Pisa, En la Imprenta de Evangelista Pugli, 1746.

£8 8s

Preliminary sonnets to the translator include poems by Raphael Meldola, David Nuñez, David de Olibera (Agente de S. Magestad Lusitanica), Gabriel Racax, Jacob Raphael Melul.

A RARE PURIM COMEDY.

247 COHEN DE LARA (Ishack de Abraham).

Comedia Famosa de Aman y Mordochay. Nuevamente Estampada corregida y Repartida por jornadas, añadida con 48 Enigmas Españolas y 25 Holandezas con otras Curiosidades de gusto y passatiempo para este presente tiempo de Purim.

Small 8vo, old vellum.

[Printed at Leyden], Amsterdam, Ishack de Abraham Cohen de Lara, Librero Español y Portuguez, a la enseña de la Biblia Hebrea (5459), 1699.

(*See Illustration opposite.*)

£85

This work not known to Kayserling. Not in Palau's *Manual.* An excessively rare Purim Comedy of Haman and Mordechai, followed by 48 Spanish riddles and their answers and 25 Dutch riddles, with other poems.

The author, son of Abraham Cohen de Lara (the Hasan of the Portuguese community of Amsterdam, 1682-1694), was like his father Hasan of the Portuguese Congregation at Amsterdam. See Kayserling, p. 57.

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y 25. Holandezas con otras
Curioſidades guſto y paſ-
ſatiempo para eſte pre-
ſente tiempo.

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Ala en ſeña de la

BIBLIA HEBREA

TITLE-PAGE FROM ISHACK DE ABRAHAM COHEN DE LARA.

COMEDIA FAMOSA DE AMAN Y MORDOCHAY.

[PRINTED AT LEYDEN]. AMSTERDAM, 1699.

See Item No. 247.

248 Coleccion de constituciones, en la que van puestas en castellano las de Francia, Bélgica, Portugal, Brasil, y Estados-Unidos Anglo-Americanos, con la Española de 1812 y su discurso preliminar.
Small 8vo, half calf, gilt. Madrid, 1836.

10s 6d

Not in Sabin. Not cited in Palau's *Manual.*

249 Coleccion General de las Providencias hasta aqui tomadas por el Gobierno sobre el estrañamiento y ocupacion de temporalidades de los Regulares de la Compañia, que existian en los Dominios de S. M. de España, Indias e Islas Filipinas, a consequencia del Real Decreto de 27 Febrero, y Pragmatica Sancion de 2 Abril de este año.
(Three Parts in one volume.)
Small 4to, wrappers. Madrid, 1767-9.

£2 10s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. II, p. 225.
A collection of edicts relating to the employment of the secular members of the Society of Jesus in Spanish America and the Philippines, after the expulsion of the Jesuits in 1767.

250 Coleccion de poesias castellanas anteriores al Siglo XV. Preceden noticias para la vida del primer Marques de Santillana: y la Carta que escribio al Condestable de Portugal sobre el origen de nuestra poesia, ilustrada con notas por D. Thomas Antonio Sanchez, Bibliotecario de S. M.
4 vols., 8vo, marbled calf (red and green), with gilt border, gilt panelled back, g. e.
Madrid, Antonio de Sancha, 1779.

£6 15s

Salva, No. 216. Palau's *Manual,* Vol. II, p. 229.
Fine copy with wide margins. The first volume contains biographical notes on Iñigo Lopez de Mendoza; the *Proemio al Condestable de Portugal by the Marquis de Santillana;* and *Poema del Cid;* the second volume, *Poesias* de D. Gonzalo de Berceo; the third, *Poema de Alejandro* by Juan Lorenço Segura de Astorga; and the fourth, the Poems of the Archpriest of Hita. Each volume contains learned notes and glossaries on these early examples of Spanish poetry.

THE BEST 17TH CENTURY WORK ON THE PHILIPPINES.

251 COLIN (Francisco), Soc. Jesu.

Labor Evangelica, Ministerios Apostolicos de los obreros de la Compañia de Jesus, fundacion, y progressos de su provincia en las Islas Filipinas, parte primera (all published), sacada de los manuscriptos del P. Pedro Chirino.

With very large fine folding map engraved in 1659 by Marcos de Orozco.

Folio, half calf. Madrid, 1663.

£28

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. II, p. 231.

Father Colin entered the Jesuit Order in 1606; in 1625 he embarked for the Philippines and preached there for some time; at a later date he went to convert the natives of the Island of Mindanao. He died near Manila in 1660.

His work, which is of great importance, is partly based on the unpublished documents of Father Chirino.

Scientifically considered, Colin's work is the best book on the Philippines of the seventeenth century. It is the first work in which the oldest data of real value are given on the Flora, Fauna, Geography and Languages of the Archipelago.

At the end there are some interesting biographical accounts of some Japanese nobles who took refuge in Manila when they were expelled from Japan for having been converted to Christianity.

An important book, with a fine impression of the scarce engraved map of the Philippines, and part of Borneo.

252 COLLADO (Fr. Diego), CONCEPCION (Fr. Pedro de la), and MADRE DE DIOS (Fr. Pedro de la).

Printed Memorial addressed to the King of Spain with reference to the Catholic Missions in Japan.

4 pp., small folio, half calf. N.D. (circa 1627).

£21

The signatories were the Procurators General for the Dominican, Franciscan and Augustinian Orders, respectively. They pleaded that there should be greater co-operation amongst the various Religious Orders in Japan, as the

(Continued over)

COLLADO (FR. DIEGO)—*continued.*

division into various Provinces was an indirect cause of the persecutions there. The Emperor was under the impression, fostered by English and Dutch "heretics," that the Pope and the King of Spain were endeavouring to take possession of Japan by means of peaceful penetration, and that they had made use of religion as a pretext.

253 COLLADO (Fray Diego).

Printed Petition to the King of Spain, in which the Procurator for the Dominican Missions in Japan requests that, during the persecutions in Japan, the Pope should decree that there should be no separate ecclesiastical provinces, but that the various Orders should be under the supreme administration of a Bishop or Bishops.

4 pp., small folio, half calf. (Madrid, circa 1629.)

£18 18s

Diego Collado, missionary, was born in the latter part of the sixteenth century at Miajadas, in the province of Estremadura, Spain. He entered the Dominican Order at Salamanca about 1600, and in 1610 went to Japan, where the Christians were suffering persecutions. In this letter to the King he describes how he was present at the martyrdom of some of the Dominicans, Franciscans and Augustinians in 1622, when, disguised as a civilian, he was able to escape the heathen, who failed to recognise him, although he was under sentence of death like so many of his companions.

In the petition to the King, he stresses the need for more co-operation amongst the members of the various Orders in a country where all alike were hated by the Japanese heathen, and where internal dissensions—from which they were never, apparently, free—only lessened the influence of Catholicism in general.

The Catholic Encyclopædia states: "After the martyrdom of Luis Flores, a fellow Dominican, in 1622, Collado repaired to Rome, and later to Spain, in the interests of the Oriental Missions. He obtained important concessions, though not without incurring some animosity. Bearing Apostolic and royal letters, he returned to the Orient in 1635. The following year he endeavoured to establish in the Philippines an independent convent devoted solely to the Chinese and Japanese missions, but, owing to the opposition of the Spanish civil authorities, his effort was unsuccessful. Recalled to Spain, he was shipwrecked in 1638 on his way to Manila. He could have saved himself, but he remained, with the unfortunates among his fellow-voyagers, hearing their confessions, and preparing them for death."

254 COLLADO (Fr. Diego).

Printed text of Report (in Spanish) addressed to Philip IV, with reference to the mendacious reports spread by the Jesuits against Missionaries of other Orders, in Japan.

20 pp., small folio, half calf. N.D. (circa 1634).

£18 18s

A long report, giving a full statement of the case against the Jesuits in Japan. "They contradict all the other missionaries there, and have published many things which have no bearing upon the truth. They have endeavoured, without justification, to discredit others, falsely imputing to them many misdeeds of which the Jesuits themselves are guilty." He then proceeds to trace the history of the Jesuits in the Far East, from the time of Saint Francis Xavier's arrival in August, 1549. "Having been the spiritual conquerors of Japan, they claim to be the sole guardians of it . . . whereas no one is entitled to monopolise the Word of God."

He also deals at length with the libel published against himself, when the Jesuits accused him of being the cause of the persecutions which resulted in 118 martyrdoms in 1622. He exposes the Jesuits' practice of trading in the East, a practice which they first denied and then admitted by stating that they had a brief from Pope Gregory XIII to this effect, "and on being pressed to show it, in Rome, they were of course unable to produce it."

He proposes various measures for the adjustment of matters in the East, which will enable other Orders to perform their share in the work of enlightening the heathen.

A footnote states that "This Memorial was presented to his Majesty in the year 1631, and was forwarded to the Presidents in Council, of Castile, Portugal, and the Indies," with the result that the King asked the Pope for a Brief on the matter, which was granted on the 22nd February, 1633.

TREATISES ON QUININE AND THE SULPHUR BATHS AT LEDESMA.

255 COLMENERO (Dr. Joseph).

Reprobacion del pernicioso abuso de los polvos de la corteza del quarango, o china-china, ilustrada con muchas eficaces razones, y observaciones legales. Aqui se junta un provechosissimo manifesto de las muchas virtudes de las salutiferas, y sulphureas aguas de los Baños de Ledesma.

4to, original vellum. Salamanca, 1697.

£3 3s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. II, p. 233.

256 COLODRERO DE VILLALOBOS (Miguel).

Varias Rimas.

8vo, mottled Spanish calf, panelled back.

Cordova, Salvador de Cea Tesa, 1629.

£10 10s

Salva, No. 543. Valdenebro's *Imprenta en Cordoba,* No. 138. Palau's *Manual,* Vol. II, p. 233.

A rare work, consisting of ballads, sonnets, and other poetical compositions. Among the commendatory verses are poems by Lope de Vega, Perez de Montalvan, Valdivielso, Aranda and others.

The author was born at Baena in the latter part of the sixteenth or early years of the seventeenth, century, and was a friend and admirer of Gongora, whose influence is noticeable in much of his work. On the other hand, Colodrero's youthful enthusiasm did not cause his own charming style to be submerged in *conceptismos*: his short poems are the simpler and more spontaneous. Lope de Vega praised his work in a beautiful little sonnet, which appears in one of the preliminary pages of this volume. Other sonnets to the author are composed by Juan Perez de Montalvan, Luis de Aranda y Sotomayor, Francisco Muñoz Romero, etc.

Colodrero's later works included *Alfeo y otros asuntos en verso, Golosinas del ingenio,* and *Divinos versos.*

257 COLODRO DE GUERENA (Don Pedro Iñiguez).

Loores, y Fiestas a los Veynte y Tres Sanctos Martires del Japon, que el insigne Convento del Seraphico Padre San Francisco desta Ciudad de Victoria celebrò en su nueva Canonizacion, en 13 de Febrero, de este presente año de 1628 (in verse).

Woodcut borders to title and colophon leaf, and woodcuts of Saints.

Small 4to, morocco.

Impresso en la villa de Aro (Spain), Juan de Mongaston, 1628.

£10 10s

Palau's *Manual* neither knows the author's name nor does his Typographical Register of places mention Aro.

An exceedingly scarce and curious poetical work, consisting of fifty-four eight-line verses describing the Procession and Celebrations in the City of Victoria (Spain) in honour of the Martyrdom of the twenty-three missionaries and converts in Japan during 1627.

257A COLOMERA Y RODRIGUEZ (Venancio).
Paleografia Castellana.
With numerous facsimiles.
Small folio, green cloth boards, morocco back.
Valladolid, P. de la Llana, 1862. £2 2s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. II, p. 235.

Of great utility to the student, containing hundreds of specimens of writing from the twelfth to the sixteenth centuries, with the corresponding transcript.

258 [COLON (Doña Cathalina).]
Breve informe por Doña Cathalina Colon, Portugal y Castro, hija de el Señor Duque de Veragua . . . en el pleyto con Doña Maria Antonia y Doña Rosa de Castro.
25 pp., folio, half morocco, gilt, t. e. g. N.P., N.D (c. 1700).
£7 10s

An interesting report concerning the lawsuit brought by Doña Cathalina Colon y Portugal, a descendant of Christopher Columbus and daughter of the Duke of Veragua, in respect of an entailed estate founded by Doña Maria de Castro y Giron, Duchess de Veragua.

259 COHON TRUEL (M. de).
Advertencias al Adicionador de la Historia del Padre Juan de Mariana impressa en Madrid, en el año 1669. Escritas por Mr. de Cohon Truel, Gentilhombre Frances, Cavallero de la Orden de Santiago, Teniente General de la Artilleria, y Engeniero Mayor de las Fortificaciones de la Beira en el Reyno de Portugal.
12mo, brown morocco, gilt fillet border, gilt panelled back, inside dentelles, g. e. (bound by Emile Rousselle).
Paris, 1676.
£1 10s

Not in Salva.

This curious little book consists of notes and comments on the additions to Padre Juan Mariana's *Historia* which was published in Madrid in 1669; the

(Continued over)

COHON TRUEL (M. DE)—*continued.*

additions having been written by Padre Basilio Varen de Soto, and referring to the most important events which had occurred in the Spanish Kingdoms from 1650 to 1669.

The writer of the comments, who was a general in command of the Fortifications in Portugal, sharply criticises Padre Basilio's summary of the conflicts which took place between Portugal and Spain, following upon the reinstatement of the House of Braganza in Portugal; and the events which had occurred in western Europe during the régime of the regicide, Cromwell. He states that his duty to Portugal compels him to write, but adds scornfully that he "would not have troubled to reply to the *adiciones* which are of little merit in themselves, had they not been added to a history which we all esteem."

THE FAMOUS HISTORY OF MINDANAO AND THE SULU ARCHIPELAGO.

260 COMBES (Francisco), Soc. Jesu.

Historia de las Islas de Mindanao, Iolo, y sus Adyacentes. Progressos de la Religion, y Armas Catholicas.

FIRST EDITION. Thick folio, original vellum.

Madrid, herederos de Pablo de Val, 1667.

£42

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. II, p. 246. Palau suggests that Francisco Combes was a pseudonym of Luis Pimentel.

Retana, No. 127. Medina, *Islas Filipinas,* No. 191.

A fine copy of the exceedingly rare First Issue.

"This History has always been considered one of the most valuable pearls of Philippine literature, for Combes was an uncommonly intelligent observer who personally visited most of the localities which he describes, while occupying himself a high position in his order, so that he not only wrote but made history.

"His book and that of Forrest were up to the time of Semper's travels, the authorities followed by all geographers.

"It is improbable that more than a few ever saw Combes' original, of which, in all Middle Europe, only one example is to be found (Chamisso's copy given to the Prussian State Library in Berlin).

"Especially interesting are the notes on the Negritos, showing that two hundred years ago they were comparatively common in localities in Mindanao, where they have now entirely disappeared.

"The zoologist, too, will be interested in Combes' statement that wild elephants were then to be found in the Islands."—Translation from Blumentritt.

THE REPRINT OF THE FAMOUS AND SCARCE HISTORY OF MINDANAO AND THE SULU ARCHIPELAGO.

261 COMBES (Francisco), Soc. Jesus.

Historia de Mindanao y Joló. Obra publicada en Madrid en 1667, y que ahora con la colaboración del P. Pablo Pastells, de la misma Compañia, saca nuevamente á luz W. E. Retana.

With a long introduction of 144 columns, and 138 columns of notes by W. E. Retana.

Folio, calf, gilt. Madrid (privately printed), 1897.

£5 5s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. II, p. 246.

This is the re-issue of the excessively rare original edition of Father Combes' "Historia de las Islas de Mindanao, Jolo, y sus Adyacentes," Madrid 1667, a copy of which will be found in this catalogue, under No. 260.

"The commentary is especially valuable as giving information on the history of those islands, derived from unprinted sources. The preface contains Combes' biography, the history of Mindanao, and ethnographical, linguistic, and bibliographical notices. As Retana is an excellent bibliographer, he is at his best here, while in history his point of view is very partisan. In the linguistic portions we find traces of the pen of P. Pastells, long a missionary in Mindanao and superior of the Jesuit missions, province of Mindanao. . . . In this portion twenty-nine Ave Marias in different Mindanao and Philippine languages are printed."—Translated from Blumentritt.

262 COMEDIAS NUEVAS, [Parte XXIII], escritas por los mejores ingenios de España.

With woodcut coat-of-arms on title.

Small 4to, old brown calf, gilt panelled back, gilt Arms of Luis de Sousa on sides.

Madrid, Joseph Fernandez de Buendia, 1665.

£10 10s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. II, p. 249.

The complete series should have 48 vols., but no complete set is known. It began in 1652 and ended in 1704.

A collection of twelve Spanish comedies, comprising the following:

Santo Thomas de Villanueva, by Juan Bautista Diamante;

(Continued over)

COMEDIAS NUEVAS—*continued.*

Los Dos Prodigios de Roma, by Juan de Matos Fragoso;

El Redemptor Cautivo, by Juan de Matos y de Villaviciosa;

El Parecido, by Augustin Moreto;

Las Missas de San Vicente Ferrer, by Fernando de Zarate;

No amar la mayor fineza, by Juan de Zavaleta;

Hazer fineza el desayre, by Diego Calleja;

Encontraronse dos Arroyvelos, by Juan Velez;

La Virgen de la Fuencisla, by Sebastian de Villaviciosa, Juan de Matos and Juan de Zavaleta;

El Honrador de sus hijas, by Francisco Polo;

El hechizo imaginado, by Juan de Zavaleta;

La Presumida y la Hermosa; by Fernando de Zarate.

This collection is of particular interest, as, although most of the authors were amongst the best Spanish poets and writers of comedy of the seventeenth century, the plays are among their less-known works. Taking them in the order in which they appear in this volume: Juan Bautista Diamante (1625-1687) was a native of Madrid, but of Greek and Sicilian descent. He was of a pugnacious disposition, and seems to have been embroiled in more than one serious *fracas;* but in spite of this, he was ordained after graduating in theology at Alcala, and became a Knight of St. John and prior of the Convent of Moron. He wrote some fifty plays altogether, several of which were in colloboration with Juan Velez, Sebastian de Villaviciosa, and others. While most of his comedies were historical, he wrote several of a religious character, like the one published here (which is not mentioned by Hurtado). In general, his versification is graceful and fluent; the phraseology clean and to the point; the comic element, ingenious and in good taste.

Juan de Matos Fragoso, the author of several comedies included in this volume, was a Portuguese, born at Alemtejo in 1608, but spent most of his time in Madrid, where he met Montalban and many Spanish authors with whom he collaborated. He is not known to have written in any language but Spanish, but some of his comedies were translated into Portuguese, and formed part of the series known as *de cordel.* He died at the age of eighty-one.

The comedy *El Parecido,* is regarded by some critics as Moreto's best work. This author—Augustin Moreto de Cabaña, to give him his full name—was a native of Madrid (1618-1669), and was court poet to Philip IV. Later, he became a priest. His principal characteristics are the simplicity of his themes, and the grace and wit with which he handled humorous situations. He was an adept at working up the themes of other authors and of improving upon the originals by his own deft treatment. In character sketches he reigned with no other rival beyond Alarcon; he outshone his master, Calderon, in the variety of his characterization and the expres-

COMEDIAS NUEVAS—*continued.*

sion of human passions; his dialogue was vivacious and graceful; his verse, fluent; and he was known to his contemporaries as "the Spanish Plautus."

Fernando de Zarate—whose identity was for some time confused with that of the Jewish convert, Antonio Enriquez Gomez—wrote several historical comedies, based on the life of the Cid. His comedy *La presumida y la hermosa,* included in this collection, is a satire on blue-stockings, and was used by Molière as a basis for his *Femmes savantes.*

Sebastian Rodriguez de Villaviciosa (1618-1660?), a native of Tordesillas, was another seventeenth-century priest who sought diversion in the writing of comedies, and was friendly with most of the theatrical element in Madrid. Practically all his works were written in collaboration with other authors, including Matos, Moreto, Cancer and Avellaneda. Villaviciosa's style was graceful; his wit remarkably "unexpected"; and his farces "only comparable with those of Cervantes and Quiñones," according to Cotarelo. The works of which he was part author, included in this volume, are not mentioned by Hurtado.

263 Compendio de lo que escriven los Religiosos de la Compañia en cartas de 1627 de lo que passa en los Reynos de Japon.

4 pp., folio, half calf.

Sevilla, Manuel de Sande (1627). £21

Not cited by Palau's *Manual.*

Translation of the title reads as follows:—

"Compendium of what the Jesuit missionaries have written in their letters of 1627, of what is happening in the kingdoms of Japan."

264 Compendio de lo que escriven los Religiosos de la Compañia en cartas de 1627. de lo que passa en los Reynos de Japon.

Folio, 4 pp., half calf.

Madrid, Andres de Parra, 1629.

£15 15s

Not cited by Palau's *Manual.*

An account of the most important happenings in Japan during 1627, taken from the letters sent home by the Jesuit Missionaries, and relating to their successes in various districts, and the persecutions they endured, with particulars concerning Martyrs.

THE SPANISH INQUISITION.

265 Concordias Hechas, y Firmadas entre la jurisdiction Real, y el Santo Oficio de la Inquisicion (1554-68).

With woodcut on title-page.

Folio, boards.

Valladolid, 1568.

£10 10s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. II, p. 262, could only quote the British Museum copy of this scarce book.

Laws of the Inquisition, in which the civil courts of Valladolid concurred.

266 CONDE (José Antonio).

Historia de la Dominacion de los Arabes en España, sacada de varios manuscritos y memorias Arabigas.

With six plates representing Arabic inscriptions at Merida, Ecija, Cordoba, Tarragona, etc.

3 vols., 8vo, mottled calf.

Madrid, Imprenta que fue de Garcia, 1820-1.

£3 10s

Salva, No. 2880. Palau's *Manual,* Vol. II, p. 262-3.

In this History of the Arab Domination in Spain, the author includes a biographical chapter on Mahomet, and has traced the history of the Arabs prior to their conquest over the Goths in 711, to the downfall of the Moslem empire in Spain in 1493. It is José Antonio Conde's principal work; and is based upon original Arab manuscripts which the author had the opportunity of studying as curator of the Escorial Library, as a member of the Spanish Academy, as member and librarian of the Academy of History, and a member of the council of the University of Alcala de Henares.

This celebrated Arabist was born at Paraleja (Cuenca), in 1765 and died in Madrid in 1820, having been banished to France, for political reasons, in 1814 by Ferdinand VII. He also had to contend with the bitter criticism of rival Arabists, some of whom even went so far as to declare that he was ignorant of the language. Later critics, however, have assigned to him an honourable place amongst the historians of Spain; and acknowledge that the *Historia* is an authoritative work on the subject.

With regard to the private life of Conde, of which little appears in print, the

CONDE (JOSE ANTONIO)—*continued.*

following remarks by Ticknor are of special interest: "Among the men of letters whom I earliest knew in Madrid was Don José Antonio Condé, a retired, gentle, modest scholar, rarely occupied with events of a later date than the times of the Spanish Arabs, whose history he afterwards illustrated. But, far as his character and studies removed him from political turbulence, he had already tasted the bitterness of a political exile; and now, in the honourable poverty to which he had been reduced, he not unwillingly consented to pass several hours of each day with me, and direct my studies in the literature of his country. . . . We read together the early Castilian poetry, of which he knew more than he did of the most recent, and to which his thoughts and tastes were much nearer akin. He assisted me, too, in collecting the books I needed—never an easy task where . . . the Inquisition and the Confessional had often made what was most desirable most rare. But Don José knew the lurking-places where such books and their owners were to be sought; and to him I am indebted for the foundation of a collection in Spanish literature which, without help like his, I should have failed to make."

A SPANISH HOSPITAL IN 1698.

267 Confirmacion del Privilegio del Hospital Real y General de Nuestra Señora de Gracia de la Ciudad de Zaragoça y nombramiento de Bacincios. Signed by the Governors and sealed with the Hospital Seal.

Woodcut on title and Royal Arms on reverse.

4to, wrappers.

Saragossa, 1698.

£2 10s

Not cited by Palau's *Manual.*

In this Confirmacion, the governors of the Hospital appointed Joseph de Villacampa as the person to carry the alms box about on behalf of the hospital.

268 Constitucion de Nuestro Sanctissimo Señor Pio Papa V. contra los que offenden el estado, bienes, y personas del Sancto Officio de la Inquisicion contra la heretica pravedad y apostasia.

4 pp., 8vo. Logroño, 1609.

£4 4s

Not cited by Palau's *Manual.*

THE INQUISITION AT ZARAGOZA.

269 Constituciones, y Ordinaciones de la muy illustre Congregacion de San Pedro Martir. Nuevamente corregidas, y aprobadas por el Ilustrisimo Tribunal en el año de 1796.

4to, wrappers.

Madrid, Francisco Magellon, 1802.

10s 6d

This edition not cited by Palau's *Manual.*

270 CONSULADO DE MAR. Obra muy util y provechosa para todo genero de mercaderes: como de Señores de Navios y Pilotos y Marineros y todos los que navegan. De mas de tener clara luz para en todos los negocios de la mar o concernientes a ella tiene agora nuevemente las ordinaciones de los derechos del general y del Peso del Señor Rey, etc. Traduzido de lengua Catalana en Castellana.

Black Letter. Title printed in red and black, surmounted by a fine woodcut of sailors and ships and surrounded by a woodcut border, double columns.

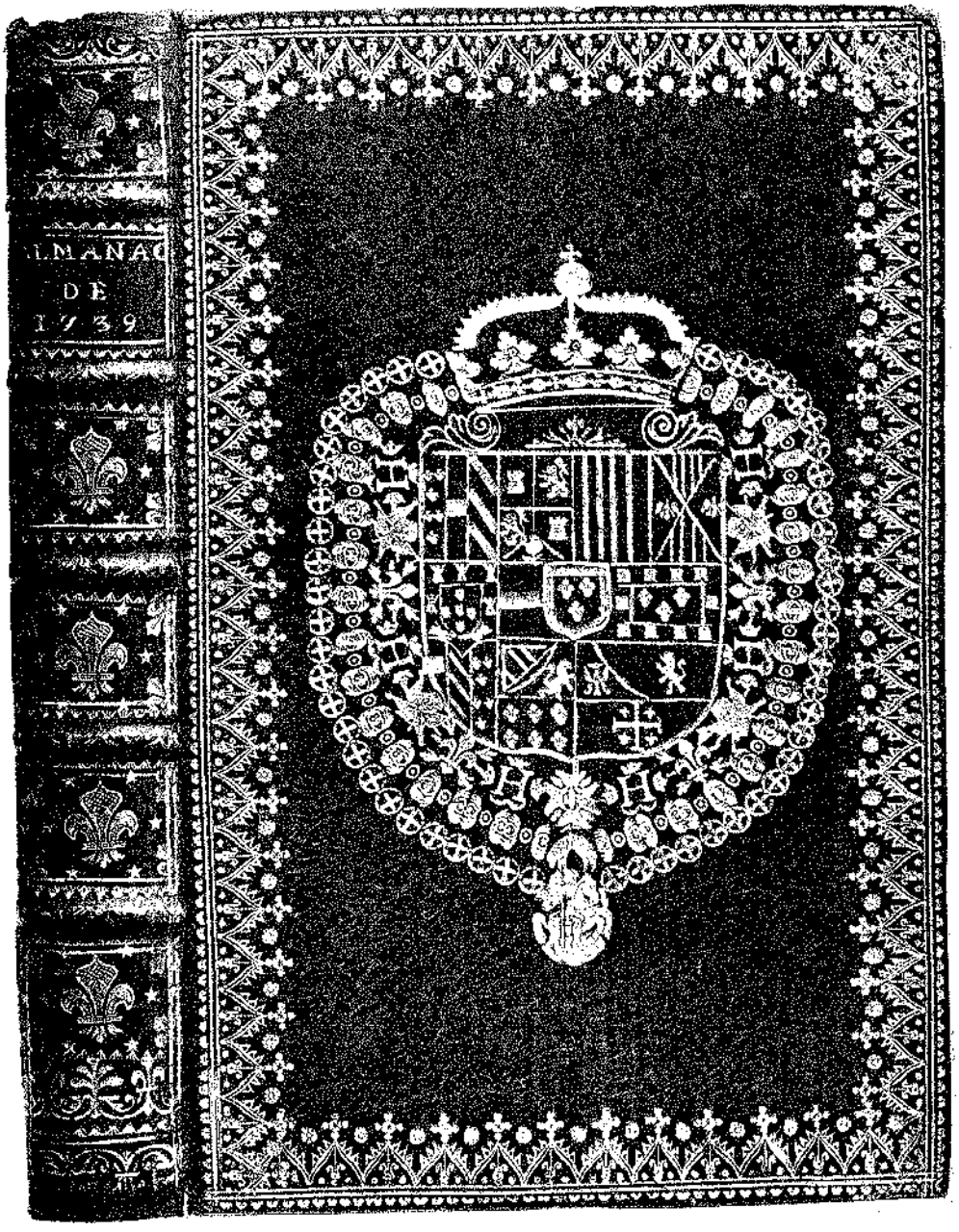
4to, calf.

Valencia, Francisco Diaz Romano, 1539.

(See Illustration, Plate No. XV.)

£75.

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. II, p. 269.



BOUND FOR CHARLES III, KING OF SPAIN. (ALMANACH ROYAL.)
PARIS, 1739.
See Item No. 226.

TITLE-PAGE FROM CIRUELO, REPROVACION DE LAS SUPERSTICIONES. (MEDINA) PEDRO DE CASTRO, 1548.

See Item No. 243.

THE CATALAN "CONSOLADO DEL MAR."

271 LLIBRE DE CONSOLAT DELS FETS MARITIMS.
With fine woodcut on title-page of a ship in full sail.
Folio, vellum.
Barcelona, 1592.

£15 15s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. II, p. 268. Not in Sabin.
This is the Catalan translation of the famous "*Consolado del Mar.*"
This work contains everything that has to do with the sea and sailors, Courts of Admiralty, merchant vessels and their customers, ships of war and Admirals, harbour rules, etc., etc.

272 LIBRE DE CONSOLAT DELS FETS MARITIMS ara novament corregit y emendat ab algunes declaracions de paraules als margens.
(In the original Catalan). With fine woodcut of a ship under sail on title.
Folio, half morocco.
Barcelona, Antoni Thomas, 1627.

£15 15s

This edition not cited by Palau's *Manual.*

273 LIBRE DE CONSOLAT DELS FETS MARITIMS ara novament corregit.
With woodcut of a ship on title and a fine woodcut in text.
Folio, calf.
Barcelona, Sebastian de Cormellas, 1645.

£15 15s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. II, p. 268.

274 CONSULADO DEL MAR de Barcelona, nuevamente Traducido de cathalan en castellano por Don Cayetano de Palleja, y addicionado de los autores que tratan cada vno de los capitulos, en el qual se contienen las Leyes, y Ordinaciones de los Contratos de Mar.
Folio, half bound.
Barcelona, Juan Piferrer, 1732.

£7 10s

The Salva copy. Salva, No. 3644. Palau's *Manual*, Vol. II, p. 269.

275 Continuacion de los felices Successos que nuestro Señor ha dado à las armas Españolas en las Islas Filipinas.
6 pp., folio, wrappers.
Madrid, Catalina del Barrio, 1639.

£10 10s

Not cited by Palau's *Manual*.

Tavera 691, could only mention one copy, viz., that in the British Museum Library. A Philippine relation of considerable historical importance, relating the Spanish successes under Sebastian Hurtado de Corcuera, and others, against the Mohamedan pirates and other enemies in Mindanao, Jolo Island and Basilian Island (Sulu Archipelago), under Tirano Corralat, one of the greatest mainstays of the Mohamedans in those parts.

276 CONTRERAS (Francisco de).
Nave Tragica de la India de Portugal.
Small 4to, half morocco.
Madrid, Luis Sanchez, 1624.

£6 6s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. II, p. 284, could only quote one copy of this rare poem as having occurred for sale and that only in 1902.

This is a version in Spanish verse of the famous Portuguese poem composed by Gerónimo de Cortereal on the tragic shipwreck of Manuel de Sousa de Sepulveda on the coast of Natal.

Manoel de Sousa left Cochin on February 3, 1552, in the great galleon Saint John, and met with a gale on the Natal coast which drove the ship ashore on May 12th. De Sousa and his wife and child, and a number of the crew, and some slaves escaped ashore. They endeavoured to reach Sofala, but encountered

CONTRERAS (FRANCISCO DE)—*continued.*

terrible privations, and were constantly attacked by the natives, and finally De Sousa and his family, after a 300 league journey overland, were stripped by the Kaffirs and perished. Only eight Portuguese and some slaves eventually escaped to Mozambique. It was said that the value of the cargo of the ill-fated vessel was worth a million in gold.

No copy in Mendelssohn's *South African Bibliography*.

277 Copia de Capitulo de carta que el Excelentissimo Señor Marques de Mortara y Olias, Virrey y Capitan General del Principado de Cataluña, escrivió en 11 de Agosto deste presente año de 1651. En que se declara la feliz vitoria, y sucesso que ha tenido à la vista de Barcelona contra el enemigo. Declara la cavalleria que le quitaron, heridos, prisioneros, y muertos que quedaron.

4 pp., small folio, unbound.

Madrid, Julian de Paredes, 1651. £1 1s

Text of a despatch written by the Viceroy and Captain-General of Catalonia, announcing a victory for the King's Arms at Barcelona, during the campaign in Catalonia. He reports the number of wounded, prisoners, cavalry taken, etc.

278 Copia de carta de Don Francisco de Melo, Conde de Asumar, del Consejo de Estado del Rey nuestro señor, y Governador de sus armas en las Provincias de Flandes; en que dá cuenta à su Magestad de la insigne vitoria que Dios nuestro Señor se ha servido dar à su Real exercito en la frontera de Francia junto a Xatelet à 26 de Mayo deste año de 1642.

8 pp., small folio, boards.

Madrid, Diego Diaz de la Carrera, 1642. £1 1s

The text of a despatch from the Conde de Asumar to the King of Spain, announcing the victory of the Spanish troops at Chatelet on 26th May, 1642. The Conde, who was the Spanish Governor of Flanders, describes in diary form, his tactics in opposition to those of the Comtes d'Harcourt and Guiche, who were finally vanquished on the French frontier. He mentions that amongst other things that were taken, and placed "until Your Majesty orders otherwise," in the castle at Cambrai, were some guns which had been inscribed with arrogant mottoes by order of Richelieu, and some flags including the French King's ensign and the Dauphin's regimental flag.

279 Copia de carta en que un amigo refiere a otro con exactitud el hecho (con sus antecedentes y consequentes) relativo a la muerte del memorable lidiador Joseph Delgado, renombrado Hillo, causada por el septimo toro de las corridas en la plaza de Madrid la tarde del 11 de Mayo de 1801 . . .

With folding plate.

Small 4to, half morocco.

Barcelona, 1801.

£2 2s

An interesting bull-fighting item, containing a prose account of a bull fight in Madrid, in 1801, with sonnets and an epitaph to the famous *torero* Hillo, who was killed on that occasion. The author suggests various comparatively safe methods of tackling the bull; and the folding plate depicts the scene in the arena, showing three different positions in which the bull and its antagonist figured at the time of the accident.

280 Copia de carta de el Señor Elector de Baviera al Rey Christianissimo, de 21 de Septiembre de 1703, del Campo de Hochstatt.

8 pp., small 4to, unbound.

Cadiz, Christoval de Requena, 1703.

10s 6d

The Elector of Bavaria reports the success gained by the French troops, at whose head he "had the honour of being," against the Imperial army of Hochstatt. The Elector's letter to the King of France is followed by the text of a full report of the battle, addressed by "Monsieur de Usson to Monsieur de Chamillart."

281 Copia de diversas cartas de algunos Padres y Hermanos de la Compañia de Jesus. Recebidas el año de MDLV.

De las grandes maravillas que Dios nuestro señor obra en augmento de la Sancta fe chatolica, en las Indias del Rey de Portugal, y en el Reyno de Japon, y en la tierra del Brasil. Con la description de las varias leyes y costumbres de la Gente del Gran Reyno de la China, y otras tierras nuevamente descubiertas, en que ay nuevas de grande admiracion y hedificacion pero muy verdaderas.

12mo, vellum, gilt panelled back.

Barcelona, Claudio Bornat, 1556.

£52 10s

Not in Salva. Palau's *Manual*, Vol. II, p. 288, could only quote two copies of this rare book (Medina and the British Museum copy).

This rare little publication contains the text of letters of great interest, from the pens of various Jesuit missionaries in India, Japan, China, and Brazil, describing their mode of life in the outposts of the Spanish and Portuguese empires in the early sixteenth century; their arduous journeys; and activities amongst the infidels. One of the letters is written by Padre Maestro Melchior Nuñez, dated 1555, and is addressed to the founder of the Society of Jesus, Ignatius Loyola. In his letter, he describes the work and death of Saint Francis Xavier, the Apostle of the East, who was then a Padre, and the first Jesuit to set foot in India.

Another letter is from Brother Pedro de Alcacena from Goa, 1554, to his brothers in Portugal, relating to missionary work in Japan; the third letter is written from Malacca by the Padre Maestro Melchior to his colleagues in Portugal; the fourth is from Brother Hernan Mendez, from Malacca; the fifth letter describes the people, laws and customs of China; while the sixth and seventh, from "Brother Joseph" and Padre Juan de Aspilcueta respectively, are written from Brazil, and contain very interesting information regarding the geography of the country and the wars, habits, and lives of the Indians.

282 Copia de la Carta del Rey Christianissimo a N. S. P. Clemente Undezimo, tocante a los motivos de la guerra de Saboya.

8 pp., small 4to.

n.p., n.d. [c. 1704.] Unbound. 10s 6d

Text, in Spanish, of the letter addressed, by Louis XIV to Pope Clement XI, from Versailles, 13th January, 1704, giving a full explanation of his reason for making war upon the Duke of Savoy, whom he accuses of secretly intriguing against French interests at the time of the Spanish war of succession.

283 Copia de la Carta del Almirante Francisco de Ribera para el Excelente S^r^. Duque de Osuna, en la qual le da noticia del encuentro y combate que tuvo contra el Armada Venciana, fecha en el golfo Adriatico a 21 de. Noviembre 1617, y su victoria.

With woodcut vignette of ships on title, and coat-of-arms on verso.

4 pp. Small 4to. Calf.

Mallorca, Gabriel Guasp, 1618.

£5 5s

An interesting little publication, giving the text of a letter from Admiral Ribera to the Duke of Osuna, relating the encounter between his fleet and that of Venice in the Adriatic on 21st November, 1617, and describing his success against the latter.

284 Copia de una carta escrita a la insigne, y siempre leal ciudad de Manila, cabeça de las Islas Filipinas, y à su Justicia, y Regimiento.

8 pp., folio, wrappers.

Madrid, 1643. £5 5s

Not in Tavera, Retana, or Medina.

Copy of a long letter sent to the "*worthy and always loyal City of Manila,*" containing all the news from Europe, and other items that would be of interest to the Spaniards of Manila.

The first two leaves contain the Spanish News, naval successes, etc., an account of the death and funeral of the Infante Fernando. Then follows news from Italy, France, England, Flanders, Germany, and other parts. The English news mentions the continuance of the quarrel between the King and his Parliament, etc.

285 Copia de unas cartas de los Padres de la Compania de Jesus . . . en que se da cuenta de lo sucedido en las canonizaciones de los cinco santos Isidro, Ignacio, Francisco, Teresa y Filipo, hechas por nuestro S.P. Gregorio XV. a doze de Março de 1622.

4 pp., small folio, wrappers.

Madrid, Luis Sanchez, 1622.

£2 2s

Not cited by Palau's *Manual*.

An interesting account of the ceremonies performed in Rome in 1622, for the canonization of Saints Isidore, Ignatius, Francis, Theresa and Philip, by Pope Gregory XV. The information is derived from letters written by some Jesuits in Rome to the Padres in Castile

286 COPLAS PARA CIEGOS. *Anonymous couplets beginning* "Yo Perico el Cojo," printed in double columns, with woodcut foliated device at end.

16 pp., small 4to., unbound.

[Barcelona, Francisco Guasch, c. 1706.]

15s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. II, p. 291.

These rough couplets are strongly tinged with the tone of the writer's political partisanship for Philip V. He outlines a pen picture of Europe during the war of Succession, with a bitter pen, relegating the other European Monarchs "Anne, Pedro, John and Charles to hell," for obstructing the path of Philip "to whom God has given the privilege of being King of Spain."

PRINTED ON THE ISLAND OF SARDINIA.

287 CORDARA (Julio Cesar). Soc. Jesus.

Breve Relacion de la Vida, Y Martirio Del V. P. Ignacio de Azevedo. Que murio a manos de los hereges con otros treinta y nueve de la Compania de Jesu.

12mo. Bound by Rousselle in full blue levant morocco, gilt lines and ornamental sides, full gilt back, inside dentelles, g.e.

Saçer (Island of Sardinia), en la Emprenta de los R.R. P.P. Servitas por Joseph Centolani, 1745.

£18 18s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. II, p. 293, can only quote Señor Toda's copy of this rare work.

288 CORDERO (Juan Martin).

Las Quexas y llanto de Pompeyo adonde brevemente se muestra la destruccion de la Republica Romano . . . La Manera de escrevir en Castellano, o para corregir los errores generales en que todos casi yerran.

12mo., light brown calf, blind-stamped.

Antwerp, Martin Nucio, 1556.

£4 4s

Salva, No. 2232. Palau's *Manual,* Vol. II, p. 293.

The first edition of a scarce work, consisting of the following treatises: On Pompey and the destruction of the Roman Republic; the death of Mustapha, son of the Sultan Suliman; Declamation on Death; Exhortation to Virtue (the last two, based on Erasmus' Latin essays); and a short treatise addressed to the Spanish King's Secretary, Gonçalo Perez, on the way to write Spanish correctly. The author, Juan Martin Cordero (*c.* 1520-1584) was a Spanish antiquarian and priest, a native of Valencia, and wrote several works on Roman history and theology. His name does not appear on the title-page of this book, but on the dedication, all the treatises being dedicated to Perez.

289 CORDERO (Juan Martin).

La Historia de Eutropio Varon consular, la qual contiene brevemente en diez libros quanto passó despues de fundada Roma hasta la vida de Valente Emperador.

12mo., half morocco.

Antwerp, Viuda de Martin Nucio, 1561.

£3 3s

Salva-Heredia copy (No. 2782). Palau's *Manual,* Vol. III, p. 167.

Juan Martin Cordero was a Spanish antiquarian and priest, of whom little is known. He made a special study of historical works which he published in translation. Some of his publications were original, such as his *Modo de escribir. en Castellano,* and *Instruccion para confesar.* The present work is a translation of Eutropius' compendious history of Rome, from the foundation of that city to the rise of Flavius Valens (A.D. 364).

Cordero also translated into Spanish Josephus' *De Bello Judaico.*

290 CORDOVA INQUISITION.

Manuscript Inquisitorial Decree, signed by Don Mathias Escalzo y Acedo, Don Balthasar de Loaysa y Chaves and the Licentiate Joseph de Bernuy y Acuña, Inquisitors of the See of Cordova, appointing Don Gabriel Joseph Borrego y Llamas, a Notary of the Holy Office at Cordova.

Written on vellum in black and red, with coloured ornamental border, and seal (slightly wormed).

Double sheet, folio.

Cordova, 18 August, 1736.

£1 10s

291 CORREA (Luis).

La Conquista del reyno de Navarra: dirigida al ilustre y muy magnifico Señor Don Gutierre de Padilla.

Title in large Gothic letter beneath woodcut coat-of-arms within woodcut border; text in Gothic letter, double columns.

First Edition. Small folio, mottled calf.

Toledo, Juan Varela de Salamanca, 1513.

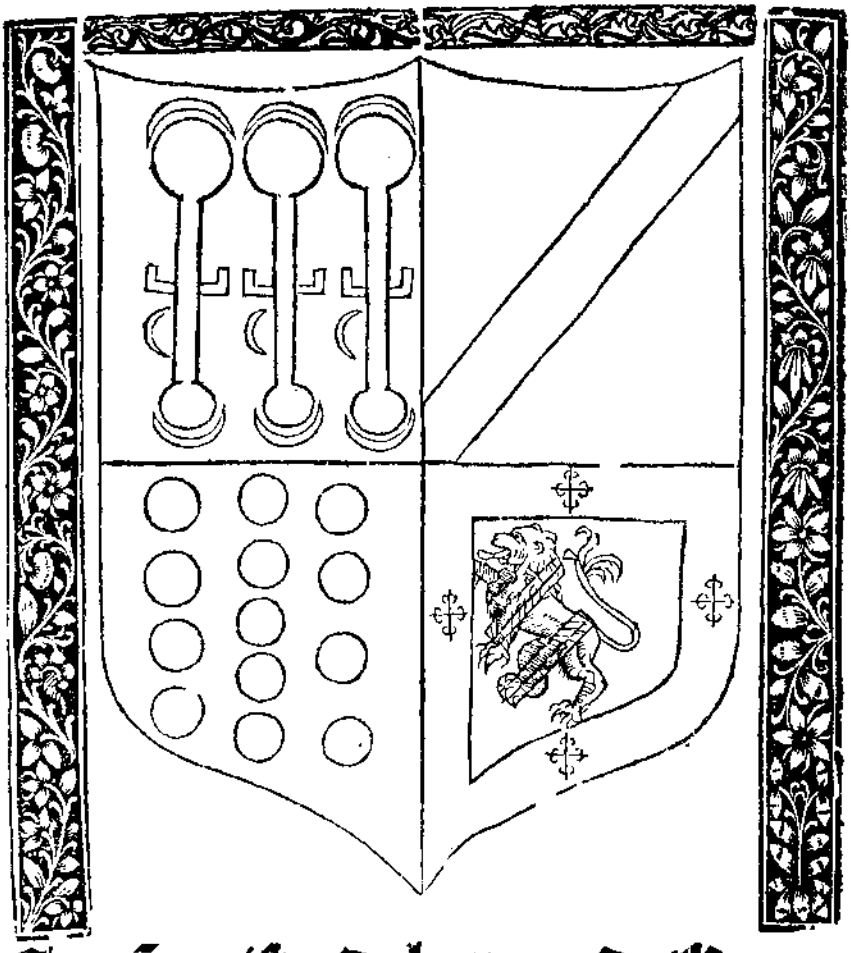
(*See Illustration opposite*).

£25

Perez Pastor, No. 60. Not in Salva; cited by Palau's *Manual*, Vol. II, p. 301. "*Libro raro y estimado.*"

A rare book, consisting of a contemporary account of the Spanish conquest of Navarre (in 1512), written by a chronicler sent for the purpose, at the instance of Don Gutierre de Padilla, to whom the work is dedicated. The work contains some interesting chapters on the political situation between France and Spain at the time, and a vivid description of the campaign.

Navarre, which had refused to be entirely subjugated by the Visigoths, and defeated Charlemagne at Roncesvalles; had been united to the Crown of Aragon in the ninth century, and later to that of France; had established her independence in 1328, and had been ruled for two centuries by the French dynasties of Evreux, Foix and Albret, finally succumbed to the Catholic King's arms under the command of Don Fadrique de Toledo, Duke of Alba.



La cõquista del reyno de Nauarra: dirigida al ilustre y muy magnifico señor dõ Gutierre de padilla: comendador mayor dela orden y caualleria de calatraua. Presidẽte delas ordenes de santiago calatraua y alcantara: Del cõsejo secreto dela reyna nuestra señora. Hecha por Luys correa.

Con preuillegio.

TITLE-PAGE FROM LUIS CORREA, CONQUISTA DEL REYNO DE NAVARRA. TOLEDO, 1513.

See Item No. 291.

292 CORREA DE MONTENEGRO (Manuel).

Historia Brevissima de España desde el principio del mundo hasta nuestros tiempos.

With engraved vignette of the Virgin crowned by angels, on title-page.

Small 8vo., old calf.

Lisbon, Antonio Alvarez, 1620.

£1 10s

Not in Salva; Palau's *Manual*, Vol. II, p. 301, only knew of one copy of this book.

This curious little history is so concise as to be little more than a careful list of the Spanish and Portuguese sovereigns from the earliest times to the reign of Philip IV. It gives a useful chronology of all the conquerors and rulers of the Peninsula, since the days of the first patriarch, Tubal, "son of Japhet and grandson of Noah"; and a brief statement of the most vital historical facts.

Bound in with this publication are two Portuguese manuscripts, giving (1) a description of Solomon's temple and his wealth; and (2) a short study of the life of Judas.

293 CORREA DE SOSA (Juan), Governor of Angola.

Copia de una carta que el Governador de Angola . . . escribio al Arçobispo de Mexico, a tres dias llegado a esta ciudad de la Habana a veinte de Março de 1624.

4 pp., folio, wrappers.

(Havana, 20th March, 1624).

£5 5s

Not cited by Palau's *Manual*.

Text of a letter from the Governor of Angola requesting the Archbishop of Mexico to intercede with the Oydores of the Real Audiencia there (who had deprived the Viceroy of his right of Governorship), and to compel them to reinstate the Viceroy.

PRINTED ON RICE PAPER AT MANILA.

294 CORREA Y VILLARREAL (José).

La Provincia de el Santo Rosario, y Convento de Santo Domingo de el Orden de Predicadores en las Philipinas, manifiesta su Justicia, y dice de Nullidad sobre la remission de Autos, que el Señor Metropolitano de estas Islas hizo al Señor Subdelegado de Mexico, en la demanda que el General Don Joseph de Oscorta intento contra el P. Calificador Fr. Bartholome Marton por ciertas cantidades que supuso extraydas de el cuerpo de bienes del General Don Marcos Quintero Ramos: de cuya instancia fue absuelto dicho P. Calificador, y por su muerte condenados dichos Provincia, y Convento en grado de Apellacion.

50 pp., rice paper, folio, new boards.

En la Imprenta del Collegio, y Universidad de Santo Thomas de la Ciudad de Manila. 1724.

£7 10s

Medina, *"La Imprenta en Manila,"* No. 458. Not known to Palau's *Manual.*

Retana mentions this work in his notes on another work by Correa y Villarreal (No. 230), and remarks concerning it:—

"Dr. José Correa Villa Real, a Judge of the Audiencia at Manila, was one of the most illustrious legal personalities in that country during the earlier part of the eighteenth century. He judged many important cases. . . . He is the author of an *extremely rare* publication, the only copy known to us being the one in Don Antonio Graiño's possession." This is the publication offered herewith. The text refers to a famous lawsuit which created considerable stir in Manila at the time: "General Quintero died in 1703; his daughter was married to another General, Don José de Oscorta, who, in 1706, claimed from Padre Marron no less a sum than 130,000 pesos which, it was said, General Quintero had diverted from the channel for which he had originally bequeathed it, on the advice of Padre Marron. This led to a big lawsuit, in which the Archbishop Camacho intervened, and of which the writer gives detailed information in his curious book. Padre Marron, on his part, has left a manuscript on Quintero's famous will."

296 Cotejo de la Conducta de S. M. con la de el Rey Britanico, assi en lo acaecido antes de la Convencion de 14 de Enero de este año de 1739, como en lo obrado despues, hasta la publicacion de Represalias y declaracion de Guerra.

Small 4to. Half morocco gilt, g. e. Madrid, Antonio Marin (1739).

£10 10s

This edition not known to Palau's *Manual*, which only quotes the Barcelona reprint.

An interesting Spanish tract, tracing the "Conduct of His [Catholic] Majesty as compared with that of the British King," which led to the rupture between England and Spain in 1739. The writer relates the grievances that had accumulated since 1716, when Captains Cuthbert and Archer, of the 'Pompey Galli' and 'Fortune' were authorized by the King of England to cruise along the coast of Florida and collect all they wanted from the shipwrecks in that region, "and with those who were already at Jamaica, they unlawfully turned the Spaniards out, although these latter, under the terms of the Peace Treaty, and their Sovereign's legitimate right, were salving these treasures. They [the English] landed and robbed the salvage guards of goods to the value of nearly four hundred thousand pesos . . . and, in addition, seized ships on their return to Jamaica, bearing cargoes of cocoa, cochineal, and money, amounting to thirty thousand pesos."

297 COVARRUBIAS Y LEYVA (Diego de).

Veterum collatio Numismatum, cum his quae modo expenduntur publica et Regia auctoritate percussa.

Small 4to., vellum.

Valentia, Joseph Estevan y Cervera, 1775.

10s 6d

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. II, p. 324.

Colmeiro states, in his notes on the first edition of 1550 (No. 161), that the work reveals "Great erudition and that wisdom which distinguishes our prince of lawyers."

The original publication contained other works by Covarrubias, but the present work is a treatise on coinage, and was published as a separate work in 1775, edited by Dr. Josef Berin. Two of the chapters on ancient Spanish gold and silver money are written in Spanish, the rest of the book being in Latin.

298 CRESPO (Francisco), Soc. Jesus.

Relacion de los Martyres que este año passado de 1624, han padecido Martyrio por nuestra S. Fé. en la Corte del Emperador de Japon.

8 pp., folio, half calf.

Madrid, 1625. £12 12s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. II, p. 325, can only quote one copy, viz., in the Bibliotheca Nacional, Madrid. Cordier, *Bibliotheca Japonica*, col. 307. Cordier had never seen a copy of this book and could only quote it from Sommervogel's bibliography.

An account of the experiences of Spanish and Portuguese Missionaries in Osaka, Nagasaki, and other parts of Japan, where some of them were martyred. The writer, who was the Jesuit Procurator-General for the Indies, describes the relations of the Catholic priests with native bonzes and the Emperor; the conditions under which they worked; and the actual martyrdoms as witnessed by correspondents in Japan, who conveyed the news by means of ships sailing from Japan to the Philippines.

299 CRONICA del muy valeroso rey don Fernando, visnieto del Sancto rey don Fernando que gano a Sevilla. Nieto del rey don Alonso que fue par de emperador, e hizo el libro de las siete partidas y fue hijo del rey don Sancho el Bravo cuyas cronicas estan impressas, y fue padre del rey don Alonso Duzeno que gano las Algeziras, y abuelo del rey don Pedro, cuyas cronicas tambien estan impressas. Este es el rey don Fernando que dizen que murio emplazado de los Carvajales.

Title in red and black, large Gothic letter, surmounted by woodcut illustration of a Knight on horseback, with attendant Squire; framed in woodcut border of masks and fruit.

Gothic letter, forty-eight lines to a full page, double columns. Folio, cloth boards, gilt morocco back.

Valladolid, Sebastian Martinez, 1554.

£6 6s

Salva, No. 2886. Palau's *Manual*, Vol. II, p. 331.

This is the sole edition, and is, like the chronicles of Alonso the Sage and

(Continued over)

CRONICA DEL REY DON FERNANDO—*continued.*

of Sancho IV, extremely rare. According to some authorities, Fernan Sanchez de Tovar of Valladolid was the author of the three chronicles, which are a continuation of the *Chronica General;* and which, in turn, are continued by the Chronicle of Alonso XI [see Nuñez de Villason (Juan), item No. 240a in this catalogue]. The licence for the publication of this work is granted to "Miguel de Herrera, resident of Valladolid, who has revised and perfected the chronicles of Alfonso X and Sancho IV in one book, and that of Don Fernando in another."

Ferdinand IV—surnamed the Summoned—was born in Seville in 1284, and succeeded his father, Sancho IV, in 1295. Other claimants had designs upon his kingdoms, however: his uncle John proclaimed himself King of Leon, and Alfonso de la Cerda took the title of King of Castile; while the Kings of Portugal and Aragon annexed other portions of his kingdom. All these usurpers were driven away in due course by his mother, Maria de Molina, the Queen-Regent.

Ferdinand repulsed the Moors and seized Gibraltar from them in 1309. He is said to have ordered two knights, the brothers Carvajal, to be thrown from a precipice. These, accusing him of his murderous intent, summoned him to appear before God within thirty days. Tradition has it that the King did, in effect, die within that period (in 1312); hence his surname "the Summoned."

300 CRONICA General de España, *Vol I consisting of* Los Cinco Libros primeros de la Cronica General de España que recopila el maëstro FLORIAN DO CAMPO, Cronista del Roy nuestro señor, por mandado de su Magestad, en Zamora.

Title in red and black (Roman letter) beneath large woodcut coat-of-arms of the Emperor Charles V, some chapter headings also in red and black.

Folio, old vellum, calf back.

Medina del Campo, Guillermo de Millis, 1553.

Vol. II: La Coronica General de España que continuava AMBROSIO DE MORALES, natural de Cordova. Coronista del Rey Catholico . . . Don Phelipe segundo . . . prosiguiendo adelante de los cinco libros que el Maestro Florian de Ocampo . . . dexo escritos.

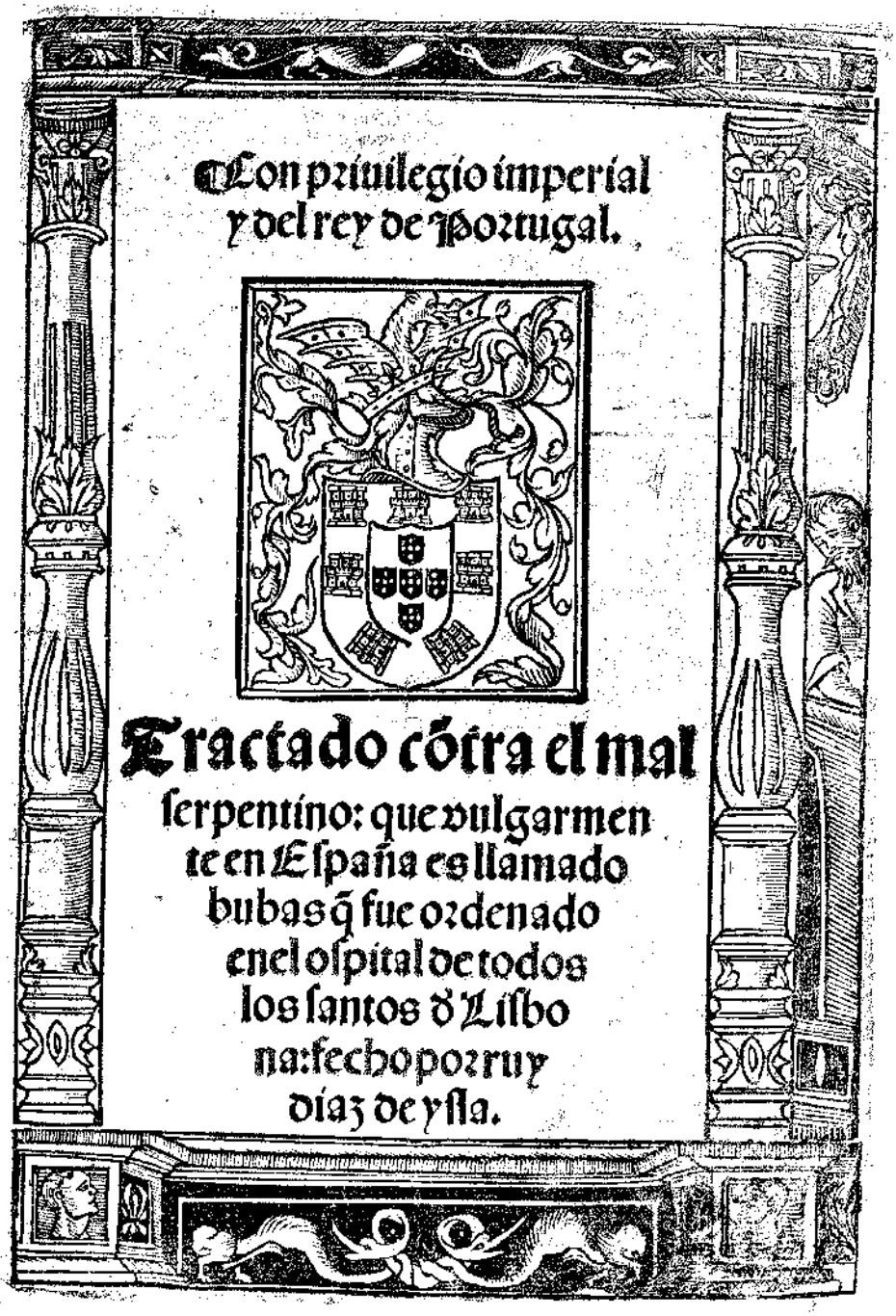
Title within woodcut architectural border; woodcut illustration of allegorical figure of Spain under Roman rule.

Libro llamado Cónsulado de mar. Obra muy util y prouechosa: y aun muy necessaria assi para todo genero de mercaderes: como de seruicio de Naos y galeras y marineros: y todos los que navegan. Donde se tener clara luz para arreglar los negocios de la mar o concernientes a ella: mayormente agora nuevamente las ordinaciones delos derechos del general y del peso del señor Rey. Es va añadido el preuilegio desde consulado y mercaderes concedido por el rey Don Hernando de gloriosa memoria. Es agora nuevamente traduzido de lengua Catalana en Castellana. Impresso y de muchos vicios reconocido.

Año de. M. D. xxxviij.

TITLE-PAGE FROM CONSULADO DE MAR. VALENCIA, 1539.

See Item No. 270.



TITLE-PAGE FROM "DIAZ DE ISLA, TRACTADO CONTRA EL MAL SERPENTINO."
SEVILLE, 1539.

See Item No. 323.

CRONICA GENERAL DE ESPANA—*continued.*

Folio, old calf.

Alcala de Henares, Juan Iñiguez de Lequerica, 1574.

Vol. III: Los Otros dos libros undecimo y duodecimo de la Coronica General de España que continuava Ambrosio de Morales. . .

Together with:

Las Antiguedades de las Ciudades de España [Alcala, 1575.]

Folio, vellum.

Alcala de Henares, Juan Yñiguez de Lequerica, 1577.

£10 10s

Catalina's Tipografia Complutense, No. 495.

The first volume of this interesting chronicle is the work of Florian de Ocampo (*c.* 1499-1555), a native of Zaragoza, and one of Nebrija's pupils at Alcala, who became successively chronicler of Castile, chronicler to Charles V (1539), and Canon of Zamora (1547). That is to say, he had edited the four parts of the *Cronica de España* which had been compiled in manuscript by Alonso the Sage, and wrote the original text of the *Five First Books of the General Chronicle of Spain* as published in 1553. The work comprises the history of Spain since the flood, to the time of the Carthaginian occupation; and naturally contains a good deal of legendary lore interwoven with historical fact. The author has endeavoured to prove that Spain is the oldest monarchy in Europe.

The second volume is the work of Ambrosio de Morales y Oliva (1513-1591), a native of Cordoba, who was born in the house known as that of the Senecas. He studied the humanities at Salamanca; entered the convent of the *Jeronimos de Valparaiso* in 1532, which he left soon after; and became ordained as a priest. While he was professor of rhetoric at Alcala, he taught Don Juan of Austria. Later, he was appointed chronicler to Philip II, and in that capacity inspected some notable libraries in Leon, Galicia and Asturias. His book on the *Antiquities of the Cities of Spain* (bound at the end of the third volume of this item) contains data already used in the part of the *Cronica* which Ocampo edited. Morales' principal claim to distinction as an historian is his accuracy, the result of very conscientious investigation; and he was the first Spanish historian to make use of the evidence of inscriptions and coins, etc., rather than literary data, in the compilation of his work.

This volume begins with the history of Spain two hundred years before the

(Continued over)

CRONICA GENERAL DE ESPANA—*continued.*

Christian era, taking up the thread of the history recording the death of the Scipios, where Ocampo had finished his narrative; and ending with the Roman domination under Theodosius.

In the third volume, Morales deals with the arrival of the Vandals; the Gothic Kings and their influence on the Christian provinces; and the Arab conquest in the eighth century.

He appends some interesting chapters describing various ancient Spanish cities, such as Cordova, etc., and refers to the fertility and mineral wealth of certain districts which he describes. In support of some of his statements, he explains that he has derived his information from the following thirteen sources: Archaeological and other fragments of the Roman period; Ptolemy; the Emperor Antoninus' itinerary; ancient geographical authorities; ancient Greek, Latin and Spanish histories; other ancient writers; the Holy Councils; the ancient and present names of places; ruins of ancient buildings, fortifications, etc.; lives, martyrdoms and legends of the saints; the authority of certain persons whose statements are credible; ancient Roman coinage bearing the contemporary names of certain Spanish cities; ancient Roman stones inscribed in Latin, "of which there is a large quantity all over Spain."

POEMS BY THE TENTH MUSE.

301 CRUZ (Soror Juana Ines de la). Poemas de la Unica Poetisa Americana, Musa Dezima.
Small 4to., contemporary vellum binding.
Madrid, Juan Garcia Infanzon, 1690.

£3 3s

Salva, No. 1200. Sabin, No. 17735. Palau's *Manual,* Vol. II, p. 336.

The author, who was known as the "Tenth Muse and Mexican Phœnix," was of Spanish extraction, but was born at San Miguel de Nepanthla, Mexico, in 1651. She seems to have been a literary prodigy, having written her first book at the age of eight, and was remarkably learned and well-informed at fifteen. She was, for a time, maid-of-honour to the Viceroy's wife, and it is recorded that on one occasion the Viceroy arranged for her *viva voce* examination before an assembly of very learned men, whose questions on a great variety of subjects were satisfactorily answered by the young authoress. Later on she became a nun at the Convent of St. Jerome, where she died in 1695. Her real name was Juana Ines de Asbaje y Ramirez de Cantillana, for which she substituted de la Cruz on taking the veil.

Her works comprised prose and an extraordinary variety of poetical compositions, in which her solid logic was allied to the grace and art of her literary style. Many of her poems dealt with love and the inconsistent attitude of both men and women towards it. Her various comedies belong to the school of Calderon.

302 CRUZ (Manuel de la).

Memorial to the King of Spain, commencing:—"Señor. Fray Manuel de la Cruz, Definidor, y Procurador General de la Provincia del Santissimo Nombre de Jesus, del Orden de S. Agustin, en las Islas Philipinas, dize." Etc.

Folio, 3 pp., wrappers.

Spain or Mexico, circa 1710.

£5 5s

Not cited by Palau's *Manual*. Not in Medina or Retana.

Memorial to the King of Spain pointing out the great work done throughout various districts and Islands of the Philippines by the Augustinian Missionaries and monks, and their conversion of various savage tribes, and asking for the King's help and favour towards the missions and that fifty new missionaries might be sent out.

303 CUBERO SEBASTIAN (Pedro).

Breve Relacion de la Peregrinacion que ha hecho de la mayor parte del mundo con el viage por tierra desde España hasta las Indias Orientales.

First Edition. Small 4to, old vellum.

Madrid, Juan Infançon, 1680.

£15 15s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. II, p. 343.

Salva (No. 3764) mentions, but did not possess this, the first edition, of this very entertaining work, which describes the missionary's peregrinations from Spain to India and other parts of Asia. In the course of his wanderings, for the most part by land, he came across many curious people, whose country, no less than their mode of life, religion, ceremonies and customs, are described with much charm and a wealth of incident. His itinerary included Paris, Rome, Venice, Constantinople, Russia, the Caspian Sea, Persia, Afghanistan, India, Malay, the Philippines and New Spain; whence he returned to Spain, to place his account of all he had witnessed, in the hands of his king, Charles II. He appends a brief statistical account of the Chinese Empire; and there are, in addition, several sonnets addressed to the author.

Pedro Cubero y Sebastian was born at Fresno, Saragossa, circa 1640; and,

(Continued over)

CUBERO SEBASTIAN (PEDRO)—*continued.*

having studied theology and jurisprudence at Salamanca, and philosophy at Saragossa, was elected *doctoral* prebend of Tarazona. He was authorized by the Congregation of Propaganda Fide to use the title of apostolic preacher, and to preach the gospel in Asia, &c. At the age of twenty-five he became preacher to the Imperial army in Hungary against the Turks; and soon after, set out upon his world tour, which lasted nine years. He was the first traveller to make a journey round the world from West to East, travelling by land whenever possible. He died in 1696.

304 CUBERO SEBASTIAN (Pedro).

Peregrinacion que ha hecho de la mayor parte del mundo, con las cosas mas singulares que le han sucedido, y visto, entre tan Barbaras Naciones, su Religion, Ritos, Ceremonias, y otras cosas memorables, y curiosas, que ha podido inquirir, con el viage por tierra desde España hasta las Indias Orientales.

4to. Old vellum.

Saragossa, Pascual Bueno, 1688.

£7 10s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. II, p. 343.

305 CUBERO SEBASTIAN (Pedro).

Descripcion General del mundo y notables sucessos que han sucedido en el. Con la Armonia de sus Tiempos, Ritos, Ceremonias, Costumbres, y Trages de sus Naciones, y Varones Ilustres que en el ha avido.

4to. Old vellum.

Valencia, Vicente Cabrera, 1697.

£7 10s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. II, p. 343.

306 CUEVA (Juan de la).

Coro Febeo de Romances Historiales.

Small 8vo, old calf.

Seville, Juan de Leon, 1588 [colophon: 1587].

£35

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. II, p. 347. Escudero, No. 761. "*Extremely rare.*"

Of the ten "books" which comprise this work, the first is dedicated to Apollo, and the others to the Muses. The ballads consist of historical subjects, the best being drawn from the old Castilian Chronicle, while others are from Roman and Greek history.

Juan de la Cueva (c. 1550-1610) was a native of Seville and went to Mexico in 1574, to accompany his brother, Claudio, who was afterwards an archdeacon and inquisitor. On his return to Seville (1577) he wrote a comedy which was performed there in 1579. His contemporaries, and later critics, have blamed him for making too many ventures into different spheres of literature: he wrote historical, satirical and dramatic works, many of his lyrical poems being autobiographical; but he failed to follow any classical or contemporary law in drama and missed the heights of complete originality, thus "falling between two stools." Menendez y Pelayo says of him: "He was not altogether either an erudite or a popular poet; and as he left no perfect work, he suffered the fate of all those pioneers who do things by halves, being forgotten and trampled on in their day of triumph by the very ones whom he had helped on the path."

It is to his credit, however, that he was the first to make use of events in national history for his comedies; and he is thus acknowledged as, to some extent, the precursor of Lope de Vega.

307 CYPARISO.

Canto, que en Elogio de la brillante invencion del Globo Aerostatico, y famosos Viages Aereos, executados por los célebres viageros Franceses en los dias 21 de Noviembre y primero de Diciembre de 1783, escribia Cypariso, Labrador Asturiano, en las frondosas Riberas del Rio Narzéa.

Small 4to, half calf. Madrid, 1784.

£12 12s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. II, p. 352.

Some charming verses on the aerial trips accomplished by the Marquis d'Arlandes and Rosier. The verses are admirably written in Spanish by an Asturian labourer, who, whilst deploring the fact that his rustic talent is unable to cope with the task of "blazoning forth these exploits," is yet satisfied that Fame, which is ever on the wing, will reach the heroes through the plaudits of the "Nations of the world, in the days of one Louis-the-Sixteenth." (The feat described in the poems was witnessed by the Duc de Chartres.)

ON THE DISCOVERY OF PHOTOGRAPHY.

308 DAGUERRE.

El Daguerotipo. Explicacion del descubrimiento que acaba de hacer, y a que ha dado nombre M. Daguerre, publicada por el mismo, y traducida por D. Eugenio de Ochoa.

8vo, half bound. Madrid, J. Sancha, 1839.

£3 18s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. III, p. 1.

309 DAZA CHACON (Dr. Dionisio), Physician and Surgeon to King Philip II.

Práctica, y teórica de Cirugia en romance y en latin.

Two parts in 1 vol., folio, old vellum.

Valencia, Francisco Cipres, 1673.

£5 5s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. III, p. 16. *Bibliografia Medica de Catalunya*, No. 848, only quotes the first part of this work.

310 De artijckelen ende Bestuyten der Inquisitie van Spaegnien, om die vande Nederlanden te overvallen ende verhinderen.

Small 4to, 4 pp. Madrid, 16th February, 1568.

£5 5s

(The decrees are dated from Madrid, but were probably actually printed in Holland.)

311 Declaracion de Su Magestad Britanica contra los Estados Generales de las Provincias Unidas de los Payses Baxos, publicada con acuerdo de su Consejo Privado en 28 de Março de 1672.

4 pp., 8vo, wrappers.

Madrid, Bernardo de Villa-Diego, 1672.

£5 5s

Not cited by Palau's *Manual*.

"Declaration by his Britannic Majesty, published with the approval of his Privy Council, against the Netherlands." This declaration of war against Holland, refers to the Dutch breach of the Treaty of Breda, one of the articles of which provided that all British subjects in Surinam (which was to be returned to the Dutch) were to be given free access to any other British plantations in the West Indies. On receiving the town from the British authorities, the Dutch unlawfully detained all the British subjects there.

THE INQUISITION AT CADIZ.

312 Decreto definitivo sobre la Inquisicion al gusto de los Liberales.

4to, wrappers.

Cadiz, Imprenta de José Maria Guerrero, 1813.

6s

Not in Palau's *Manual*.

313 DELACROIX.

Conocimiento de los Temperamentos. Pintura fiel de los estados sanguino, nervioso, bilioso y flematico, como principios de todas las enfermedades. Signos en que cada individuo conocera facilmente si la dolencia que padece proviene de la sangre, del humor o de los nervios; las disposiciones a la apoplegia, hidropesia y pulmonia; efectos y peligros del estrenimiento; medios de curar estos diferentes estados, toda clase de espasmos e irritaciones, la estenuacion y el exceso de gordura.

Madrid, Imprenta de Repullés, 1834.

Bound up with:

KOTH (Carlos).

Consideraciones Generales sobre las enfermedades de la Boca y las operaciones necesarias para su curacion, acompañadas de un método practico para la conservacion de la dentadura.

Madrid, 1851.

Together with:

MORENO (Manual Diez).

Compendio de las Relaciones Medico Legales.

Madrid, 1833.

Together with:

DEMOSTRACION de la Indivisibilidad de la Ciencia de curar.

San Sebastian, 1839.

Together with:

ABADES Y REZANO (José).

Descripcion analitica del nervio " gran simpatico.'

Madrid, 1834.

DELACROIX—*continued*

Together with:

PAGES (Juan).

Tratado sobre las nuevas preparaciones del oro o nuevo método para combatir las enfermedades sifiliticas, escrofulosas y demas del sistema linfatico.

Madrid, 1820.

Together with:

MESTRE Y MARZAL (Carlos).

El Tarantulismo, o sea descripcion de la enfermedad producida por la pleadura de la Tarantula y su método curativo.

Madrid, 1843.

7 vols. in 1, 8vo, half calf.

£5 5s

314 De Namur a viii de hebrero de 1587.

With woodcut Coat-of-Arms of Charles V, and two woodcuts, depicting warriors on the battlefield, and mounted knights in armour.

Small 4to, wrappers.

Barcelona, Jaume Cendrat, 1578.

£4 4s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. III, p. 28, could only quote one copy as having ever been offered for sale.

The text of a despatch from Namur announcing the arrival of Don Juan [of Austria] and the Duke of Parma; the campaign in the Netherlands; and the capture of substantial supplies and munitions at "Gilbu." It is reported that Scotch and other foreign troops were pardoned, provided they undertook to cease fighting on behalf of the Netherlands.

314A DELGADO DE JESUS Y MARIA (Padre Santiago).

Arte de Leer, Teorico-Practico, en ambos idiomas Castellano y Latino en las escuelas de los niños, por principios solidos y fundamentales.

12mo, vellum. (Madrid), Imprenta de Collado, 1818.

£1

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. III, p. 25.

315 Descripcion de las funebres exequias, y Regio Mausoléo, que à la perpetua memoria del Sabio, Justo, Pio, Generoso, y Magnanimo Rey de la Españas, y de las Indias, Don Carlos III., ofrecio la Ciudad de Manila, Cabeza de las Islas Filipinas, en 6 y 7 de Octubre, 1790.

With the exceedingly scarce large folding plate, engraved at Manila, of the Mausoleum in honour of Charles III of Spain.

Sampaloc, en el Convento de N.S. de Loreto, por Hermano Balthasar Mariano, 1791.

Together with:

MADRID (Juan Agustin de la).

Elogio Funebre que en las Reales Exequias tiernamente celebradas en la Santa Iglesia Metropolitana de Manila, por el Alma de Señor D. Carlos III.

In 1 vol., folio, 27 pp. and 21 pp., boards, g. e.

Sampaloc (Philippines), 1791.

£5 5s

No. 1 in Palau's *Manual,* Vol. III, p. 37. Tavera 830 and 1580. Not in Medina or Retana.

An exceedingly scarce account of the funeral celebrations in Manila, on the death of Carlos III, King of Spain. Tavera did not know of the large engraved plate contained in this copy.

316 Descripcion genealogica y historial de la ilustre Casa de Sousa, con todas las Reales, y muchas de las Grandes, que de ella participan. . . .

With three plates and thirteen folding genealogical tables.

Folio, vellum, gilt Arms on sides.

Madrid, Francisco Xavier Garcia, 1770.

£4 4s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. III, p. 34.

This very detailed history of the house of Sousa was compiled from old manuscripts, according to a note on the title-page. Coats-of-Arms are reproduced on the full-page plates, and the fullest information, relating to the many distinguished families allied to this family—including mediæval Portuguese royalty—is given in the five hundred pages of this volume and the thirteen folding tables. Over eleven hundred members of the family are mentioned.

317 Descripcion gratulatorio del templo, y Convento, todo admirable, y nuevo, con el titulo de Corpus Christi, edificado para que professen en estado de Religion, las Indias Principales de estos Reynos. A expensas, y Direccion de su piadosissimo Patron, y Fundador, El Ex. Señor Don Balthasar de Zuñiga.

16 pp., small 4to, wrappers.

Mexico, Joseph Bernardo de Hogal, 1724.

£1 10s

Not cited by Palau's *Manual.* Not in Medina, "*La Imprenta en Mexico.*"

Account of the new Church and Convent of "*Corpus Christi*" in Mexico City, built by Don Balthasar de Zuñiga, the Governor of Mexico, at his expense.

318 Devotissima exposicion sobre el psalmo de Miserere mei Deus. Fecha por un devoto religioso.

With woodcut illustration of David in the act of prayer.

Gothic letter.

24 leaves. 4to, calf.

[Seville, Jacob Cromberger, c. 1518.]

(*See Illustration opposite.*)

£18 18s

Not in Salva or Heredia.

Palau's *Manual* describes an edition published at Cuenca by Francisco de Alfaro in 1532, consisting of 48 leaves. Our book appears to belong to the first decade of the sixteenth century and was probably the first edition.

Deuotiſſima expo
ſicion ſobre el pſalmo de Mi
ſerere mei deus. Fecha por
vn deuoto religioſo.

TITLE-PAGE FROM DEVOTISSIMA EXPOSICION SOBRE EL PSALMO DE MISERERE.
(SEVILLE, JACOB CROMBERGER, CA. 1578.)

See Item No. 318.

ON CHARITY IN THE CITY OF SALAMANCA.

319 Dialogo de dos religiosos. El uno llamado Urbano, el otro Dardano. Van hablando sobre las limosnas que se an repartido en esta ciudad menospreciando la escasseza de los avarientos y alabando la largueza de los liberales. Va dedicado al magnifico y muy reverendo señor Don Garci Rodriguez, arcediano de Salamanca: hecho por un su servidor.

Title within woodcut architectural border. Gothic letter, single columns, wide margins.

Small 4to, full green morocco, gilt fillet border with fleurons in corners, gilt panelled back, g. e. (bound by Rivière)

Salamanca, 1546.

(*See Illustration opposite.*)

£42

A rare sociological tract, in verse, unknown to Salva, Gallardo, Palau or Colmeiro.

The anonymous author dedicates the work to the Archdeacon of Salamanca and expresses his views on the distribution of charitable gifts in the city of Salamanca. His censure of the avaricious, and praise of the liberal, are made the subject of a dialogue in verse, between two priests, Urbano and Dardano.

TITLE-PAGE FROM DIALOGO DE DOS RELIGIOSOS. SALAMANCA, 1546.

See Item No. 319.

320 Dialogo en verso, intitulado Centiloquio de problemas: en el qual se introduzen dos philosophos, el uno Pamphilo llamado, que cient philosophicas preguntas propone, y el otro Protidemo que respondiendo suscintamente las dissuelve. Obra muy util y provechosa de varia y singular erudicion, do se contienen muchos secretos y bivezas tocantes a la natural philosophia.

Gothic letter; full-page woodcut printer's device on verso of last page.

Small 8vo, old vellum.

Alcala de Henares, Juan de Brocar, 1546.

(*See Illustration opposite.*)

£25

Salva, No. 2151. Catalina, *Tipografia Complutense,* No. 211. Palau's *Manual,* Vol. III, p. 41.

This curious anonymous work contains an explanation in verse, by the author, stating why he preferred not to disclose his name. The initial letters of these lines, however, form the following acrostic: *"El licencyado agustin de rruescas medico segovyense hyzo este centyloquyo."* [The Licentiate Augustin de Ruescas, Segovian doctor, composed this *Centiloquio.*]

The dialogue consists of a hundred questions asked by a young student, Pamphilo, and the philosophical replies by Protidemo. The questions are based on Aristotle's problems on physiology and psychology.

Dialogo

en verſo, intitulado Centiloquio de problemas: en el q̃l ſe introduzẽ dos philoſophos, el vno Pamphilo llamado, que cient philoſophicas pregũtas propone, y el otro Protidemo que reſpondiendo ſuſcintamẽte las diſſuelue, Obra muy vtil y prouechoſa de varia y ſingular erudicion, do ſe contienen muchos ſecretos y biuezas tocãtes ala natural Philoſophia.

M. D. XLVI.

TITLE-PAGE FROM DIALOGO INTITULADO CENTILOQUIO. ALCALA, JUAN DE BROCAR, 1546.

See Item No. 320.

321 DIAZ (Francisco).

Tratado nuevamente impresso, de todas las enfermedades de los Riñones, Vexiga, y Carnosidades de la Verga, y Urina.

With Coat-of-Arms of Spain on title-page, a few woodcuts of surgical instruments, fine initial woodcut letters.

4to, calf, gilt panel back.

Madrid, Francisco Sanchez, 1588.

£21

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. III, p. 46.

Francisco Diaz, a Spanish doctor of the sixteenth century, obtained his degree of medicine in Alcala, and there became Doctor of Philosophy. Philip II chose him as physician to the Royal Family.

322 DIAZ (Dr. Francisco).

Tratado de todas las Enfermidades de los Riñones, Vejiga, y Carnosidades de la Verga, y Urina. Con un estudio preliminar acerca del autor y sus obras por el Dr. Rafrael Mollá y Rodrigo. 2 vols., 8vo, cloth, uncut. Madrid, 1922.

£1 5s

Vols. 2 and 3 of the "*Biblioteca Clasica de la Medicina Española.*" A modern reprint with notes of the preceding work published under the auspices of the Madrid Academy of Medicine.

FIRST EDITION.

323 DIAZ DE ISLA (Ruy).

Tractado contre el mal serpentino; que vulgarmente en España es llamado bubas, que fue ordenado en el Ospital de Todos los Santos de Lisbona.

FIRST EDITION. BLACK LETTER, woodcut title in red and black, woodcut initial letters, double columns (the last five leaves in facsimile).

Folio, morocco. Sevilla, Dominico de Robertis, 1539.

(See Illustration, Plate No. XVI.)

£275

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. III, p. 50. Harrisse B.A.V. Additions, No. 122. Sabin could only quote the second edition. Medina, Vol. I, No. 104.

First Edition of this the most important book on Syphilis, on which Ruy Diaz de Isla is the first authority, as he examined the sailors of Columbus, who first brought Syphilis from the New World.

The translation of the most important passage relating to the origin of the disease is as follows:—

"Of the origin and birth of this serpentine disease of the Island Hispaniola. The disease which appeared and was seen in Spain in the year of the Lord, one thousand four hundred and ninety and three in the city of Barcelona; the which city was infected and in consequence the whole of Europe and the universe of all known countries which are within reach of one another; the which evil had its origin and birth of old in the Island which to-day is called Hispaniola; this island was discovered and found by the Admiral Don Christobal Colon and up to the present there has been intercourse and communication with the people there.

"And as this disease from its own heat is very contagious and easily communicated it was quickly seen in his own navy. And as this disease had never before been seen or known by the Spaniards, those men who felt pains and other effects of the said infirmity attributed it to the work they did at sea or to other causes according to what seemed fit to every single one of them. And at the time the Admiral Don Christobal Colon came to Spain the King and Queen of Spain went to the City of Barcelona, etc. In the following year 1494 the most Christian King Charles of France hired many people and passed into Italy, and among them were many Spaniards who had been infected by this said infirmity and they started

(Continued over)

DIAZ DE ISLA (RUY)—*continued.*

to infect the rest with this said infirmity. . . . In the Island of Hispaniola of old the Indians had called it Guaynaras also Hipas and Taybas and Ycas."

In the preface, which is used to dedicate the book to King John III of Portugal, the author states that a million men at least had died of this disease because of their ignorance, which might be prevented by the nations having their attention called to his treatise, which was founded on his experience of over ten years as a salaried surgeon in the Lisbon hospital.

Harrisse calls attention to the important articles published on Ruy Diaz de Isla by Drs. Brehn and Gaskoin (the latter in the *Medical Times* for 1867).

323A DIAZ MANZANARES Y ENRIQUEZ (José).

Resumen del arte de escribir, ó arte de escribir el bastardo español.

With a folding plate.

8vo, half calf.

Madrid, Imprenta que fue de Fuentenebro, 1818.

£2 2s

Not cited by Palau's *Manual.*

323B DIAZ MORANTE (Pedro).

Collection of 103 plates relating to the four parts of Morante's *Arte de Escribir;* including an engraved portrait of the author. Oblong folio, black calf, gilt border. C. 1638.

£75

These plates were never published with the text, but were apparently reproduced from all the four parts of the work after the fourth had appeared. As a publication containing only plates, it is unknown to Palau, who states that "all the parts (of the *Arte de Escribir*) are rare, and we do not possess a definite description of any of them."

Cotarelo, who does not mention this publication in his Bibliography, but whose copy this was, has inserted a manuscript note to the effect that "these plates never had any text." The item is, therefore, of particular interest, in view of the fact that it is not cited in any bibliography, and is probably unknown. In addition to many curious calligraphic drawings of human and animal figures, and specimens of script, there is Morante's fine full-page calligraphic equestrian portrait of Philip IV.

323c DIAZ MORANTE (Pedro).

Early nineteenth-century manuscript, comprising the full text of Diaz Morante's *Nueva Arte donde se destierran las ignorancias que hasta hay ha habido en el enseñar a escribir,* parts one, two, three and four.

With a set of twenty photostats of specimens of seventeenth-century calligraphy.

94 sheets, small 4to, in portfolio with ties. Circa 1810.

£10 10s

An interesting record of the text of these four important books, more especially as the printed volumes were extremely scarce and had not been fully described bibliographically. The printed editions appeared as follows: (1) *Nuevo Arte donde se distierran las ignorancias que hasta hoy ha habido en enseñar a escrivir,* Madrid, por Luis Sanchez, 1616; (2) Segunda Parte . . . Madrid, Luis Sanchez, 1624; (3) Tercera Parte . . . Madrid, Imprenta Real, 1629; and (4) Quarta Parte . . . Madrid, Juan Gonzalez, 1631. See Cotarelo, No. 745.

These transcripts are written in an early nineteenth-century hand, and give the text of the preliminary pages, which include sonnets to the author by Lope de Vega Carpio, Juan Perez de Montalvan, and other literary notabilities.

Pedro Diaz Morante was a celebrated Spanish calligrapher, who was born at Alcazar de San Juan, *circa* 1565; and settled in Toledo, where, after many years of study, he invented a new method of writing: a system which seems perfectly simple and natural to us, but not so during the last years of the sixteenth century. The result was that his pupils not only learnt the art of writing more rapidly by his method, but found that the writing itself could be more rapidly executed than by the old laborious methods. These results so astonished both himself and his critics, that, although he regarded the system as something akin to Divine revelation, his enemies looked upon it as evidence of some diabolical agency, and actually reported him to the Inquisition! He left Toledo in 1612 and opened a school of calligraphy in Madrid, where he wrote his books on the *New Art;* was nominated examiner of tutors in calligraphy; and taught the Infante Ferdinand, son of Philip III, how to write. He died in 1636, leaving a son, Pedro Diaz Morante, who was born in Toledo in 1590, who continued his father's calligraphic work. [See Palomares' work in this catalogue with regard to the latter.]

324 DIAZ TANCO DE FREXENAL (Vasco).

Libro intitulado Palinodia, de la nephanda y fiera nacion de los Turcos, y de su engañoso arte y cruel modo de guerrear. Y de los imperios reynos y provincias que han subjectado y poseen con inquieta ferocidad. Recopilado por V. D. T. natural de Frexinal de la Sierra. Dirigido al muy alto y muy poderoso principe, don Phelippe, nuestro Señor. Ano MDXLVII.

Title in red and black. Gothic letter beneath a large woodcut, representing the Emperor Charles V and Philip II as Prince, in armour, on horseback; with the Royal Coat-of-Arms above. Text of dedication within handsome woodcut border; Gothic letter, forty lines to a full page; ornamental woodcut capitals; Second title, RELACION DE LAS GUERRAS DEL GRAN TURCO SOLIMANO, Y DE LA GOVERNACION DE SU CASA Y CORTE . . . within architectural woodcut border (Text of this section in double columns). Woodcut Coat-of-Arms of the author-printer above the colophon, which is as follows: "*Este libro llamado Palinodia fue ympresso en la Ciudad de Orense que es en Galizia En la ympression del proprio actor que lo hizo e recopilo e onde al presente haze su residencia, Acabose de imprimir a quinze dias de setiembre del año de nuestra redecion m.q.xxxxvii.*"

Folio, old vellum.

Orense (privately printed by the author), 1547.

(*See Illustrations opposite, overleaf and Plate No. XVII.*)

£150

Salva, No. 3310. Palau's *Manual*, Vol. III, p. 54.

An excessively rare book, of which Salva states that he only knew of his own copy "which is the one that had belonged to the Mayans library and was afterwards sold at the Gohier sale."

As the author was known to have indulged in many bibliographical extravagances, such as printing this work privately at his own residence, it is possible that the edition was extremely limited, as was the edition of his *Ternarios*. At any rate,

SIT·NOMEN·DOMI·BENEDICTV

✠

Vasco diaz tanco (Allias) Clauedan del estãco al serenissimo príncipe don Philippe nro Señor,

Muy alto y muy poderoso. S.

Stan conoscido el catholico proposito de vuestra alteza entre los criados y familiares de su casa real: y tan notorio en todas las naciões xpianas q̃ por la defensa dela Fe de Jhesu christo y conseruacion de su ley christiana: y aumẽto delos feligreses della: ser a todo trabajo dispuesto y aparejado: todos vniuersalmẽte por cierto tienẽ y de ninguna tempestad de ynfieles temeroso. cõ cordial desseo de seguir las paternas pisadas del Augusto Cesar vuestro padre: que tantas y tan asseñaladas vezes con tan generoso animo contra ynfieles y ereges se ha mostrado. y se muestra de cada dia, poniendo la vida y bienes al discurso de la variable fortuna. Teniendo por perpetua guia a Jesu christo crucificado hijo del potẽtissimo dios el qual le da tan triumphãtes y gloriosas victorias En lasquales empresas su Mag, ha sido conoscido entero en toda virtud con tanta grandeza de aio q̃ los q̃ presẽtes en tales successiones se hãballado

A PAGE FROM VASCO DIAZ TANCO. PALINODIA. ORENSE, (PRIVATELY PRINTED BY THE AUTHOR), 1547.

See Item No. 324.

A PAGE FROM VASCO DIAZ TANCO. PALINODIA. ORENSE, (PRIVATELY PRINTED BY THE AUTHOR), 1547.

See Item No. 324.

DIAZ TANCO DE FREXENAL (VASCO)—*continued.*

all the works of this author are rare; and this item, particularly scarce. Palau cites only two other known copies besides the Salva-Mayans copy.

The work is a *palinodia* or recantation of the feats at arms between the Emperor Charles V and the Turks during the earlier part of the sixteenth century, and is something of a romance of chivalry founded on historical fact; with interesting information on Turkish court life.

Vasco Diaz Tanco ("*alias Clavedan del Estanco,*" as he declares in the dedication) was a native of Fregenal de la Sierra, and was known as a *littérateur,* printer, historian, astrologer, translator of Latin works, dramatist, editor of Synodal tracts, and traveller. In the course of his wanderings he was captured by Turks, but released before 1547. After he had regained his freedom he wrote forty-eight books, of which thirty were dramatic works, based on biblical stories, which he presented on the stage, and of which no known copy is in existence at present. This is probably due to his taste for printing small editions at his private press.

He seems to have enjoyed modifying and altering his name as much as wandering indefatigably in foreign countries, and stated that "just as I am known in Estremadura—which is my country—as Vasco Diaz, in Portugal and Galicia they call me Frejenal; and in the Canary Islands, the *Bachiller* Tanco; and in Aragon and Cataluña, the Licentiate Casero; and in parts of France and Italy, Dr. Estanco; and in the provinces of S. Marco, the *Maestro* Clavedan; and in the Kingdoms of Greece, Clerostegnes; and I am one and the same"!

325 DIAZ TANCO DE FREXENALL (Vasco).

Libro intitulado Palinodia. Another copy.

With large woodcut on title-page, etc.

Folio, green morocco, gilt border and library stamp on sides, gilt panelled back, g. e.

Orense, en la ympression del proprio actor, 1547.

£85

The Mayans-Gohier-Salva-Heredia copy. (Salva's, No. 3310).

Many pages have marginal repairs, and some leaves are slightly wormed in the text, though not affecting its legibility.

326 DIAZ TANCO DE FREXENAL (Vasco).

Jardin del Alma Xpiana do se tractan las significaciones de la missa y de las horas canonicas; y de las nueve ordenes ecclesiasticas, con otras muchas cosas notables importantes a los clerigos.

Title within architectural woodcut border, surmounted by Coats-of-Arms; eight full-page woodcuts; smaller woodcuts in text, and some pages with woodcut borders. Gothic letter, twenty-four lines to a full page.

First Edition. Small 4to, brown calf, blind-stamped border, panelled back.

[Last page in facsimile; some others re-margined.]

Valladolid, Juan de Carvajal, 1552.

(*See Illustration opposite.*)

£65

Not in Salva. Palau's *Manual*, Vol. III, p. 55.

This *Garden of the Christian Soul* contains many curious theological and moral treatises interspersed with woodcuts of the Virgin and Child, the Crucifixion, and biblical characters.

Not the least curious chapter is the *preface* addressed by the author to the Chapter and clergy of Orense. In this he explains that his object in compiling this work is to enlighten his colleagues of the church in matters ecclesiastical, "understanding (as I do) the poor learning and negligence in such matters amongst the clergy of this diocese"! He further proves his "friendship" for them by acting up to the moral principle of not sparing the rod or his friends' feelings. He informs his "reverend companions" that until then they had had no reason to complain of him, "although you may have blushing reasons to blame me for my contempt of your conversations and company." He tells them that he has no taste for quaffing the goblet of wine, or playing cards, or eating more than he requires or is accustomed to eating; that he has had little time for "even honest and permissible conversations" on account of his onerous duties; and that he was determined never again to do any remunerative work for an ecclesiastical chapter or prelates. During an interval, however, he had found time to compile these essays and offered them as spiritual fruit to his brethren, reminding them that what these treatises lacked might be found in some of his numerous other liturgical works, which he enumerates, and which he had compiled for the Chapter of Orense.

For further notes on the author, see footnote to his *Palinodia*, No. 324

TITLE-PAGE FROM VASCO DIAZ TANCO DE FREXENAL. JARDIN DEL ALMA CHRISTIANA. VALLADOLID, JUAN DE CARVAJAL, 1552.

See Item No. 326.

THE INQUISITION IN SPAIN.

327 Dictamen Imparcial sobre la resolucion que podria tomar, con arreglo a nuestra sabia constitucion, el soberano Congreso de las Cortes, si fuese de su agrado, y lo conceptuase justo, en el asunto pendiente, acerca del Tribunal Supremo de la Inquisicion.
4to, wrappers. Cadiz, Viuda de Gomes, 1812. 15s

Not cited by Palau's *Manual.*

328 Dictamenes de los Principes sobre la guerra general por la sucession de España. Traducido de Latin en Frances, y de Frances en Castellano.
[8 pp. En Colonia, en casa de Pedro Vray, año de 1703.]
Together with:
Alma del Manifiesto ó respuesta del Serenissimo Elector Duque de Baviera, a las repetidas Letras Avocatorias Cesareas, y à la declaracion de la Guerra, confirmada con la actual invasion de sus Estados, y hostilidad en ellos de sus enemigos.
[8 pp. 1703.]
Small 4to, unbound. 1703. 15s

Unknown to Palau's *Manual,* and to Salva.

The first publication consists of clever and apt quotations from the Bible, purporting to come from various personages as their comments on the Spanish war of Succession. For instance, Cardinal Portocarrero, accused by the Emperor Leopold, retorts: "What should I do that I have not already done?" [Isaiah] and on being asked by the Austrian candidate Archduke Charles, "Why have you behaved thus towards us?" [Luke] the Cardinal replies with *Daniel*: "You have been weighed and found wanting"!—while the Emperor Leopold pleads "Give to Cæsar what belongs to Cæsar" [Matthew] and Philip V comments: "What I have I hold; I will not cede my glory to another" [Isaiah]. The Pope's grief at the controversy is summed up in a suitable quotation from Jeremiah; and others who take part in the amusing dialogue are Louis XIV, Queen Anne, the Duke of Bavaria, the King of Portugal, the Netherlands, etc.

The second publication consists of the text of a manifesto addressed by the Elector of Bavaria at Munich in June 1703, calling upon his vassals and troops to support him against the invasion of his country by his enemies.

328A DILLON (John Talbot).
Travels through Spain, with a view to illustrate the Natural History and Physical Geography of that Kingdom, in a series of letters.
With engraved portrait frontispiece of King Charles III of Spain, a map of Spain and three other engraved plates.
8vo, calf. Dublin, S. Price, 1781. 10s 6d

329 Discurso ajustado con la muestra que hizo de la gente de guerra de la ciudad de Lisboa S.A. la Serenissima Infanta Margarita de Saboya, Duquesa de Mantua, y Monferrato Virrey de las Coronas y conquistas de Portugal . . . Capitan General de sus armas y de las de Castilla en aquellos Reynos.
4 pp., small folio, wrappers.
Madrid, Diego Diaz de la Carrera, 1639.
£2 10s

This edition not known to Palau's *Manual*, which could only quote a Lisbon reprint.

An account of a military review, held in Lisbon on 8th April, 1639, by the Infanta Margaret of Savoy, Duchess of Mantua, at the request of Philip IV of Spain, with a view to impressing his enemies with the extent of his military resources in Europe.

330 DOLCE (Ludovico).
Dialogo de la dotrina de las mugeres. En que se enseña como an de vivir en qualquier estado que tengan.
12mo, half calf (rebacked).
Valladolid, viuda de Bernardino de Sancto domingo, 1584.
£8 8s

Salva, No. 3883. Palau's *Manual*, Vol. III, p. 74.

A curious and rare work on the training, deportment and character of girls and women. It was, according to the preface, originally written by Ludovico Dolce, and translated into Spanish by Pedro Villalo de Tortoles. The work is divided into three "books," and while containing much that is of interest regarding the principles of faith and virtue, which are eternal, the dicta regarding social elegancies and what was considered appropriate to the education of a lady in those days, are quaint and amusing.

331 DOMINGO (H.).

Vocabulario de la Lengua Tagala Primera, y Segunda Parte. En la Primera, se pone primero el Castellano, y despues el Tagalo. Y en la segunda al contrario, que son las raices simples con sus acentos.

Printed on rice paper. Folio, original vellum.
Manila, Tomas Oliva, 1835.

£18 18s

Not cited by Palau's *Manual.*

332 DORMER (Diego Josef).

Discursos Historicos, Politicos, sobre lo que se ofrece tratar en la Junta de los Ilustrissimos Quatro Braços del Reyno de Aragon, de los Eclesiasticos, Nobles, Cavalleros, é Hidalgos, y de las Universidades que el Rey nuestro Señor Don Carlos Segundo ha mandado congregar este año de 1684 en la ciudad de Zaragoça.

Small woodcut heraldic device on title.

Small 4to, old vellum. [Saragossa, Pascual Bueno, 1684.]

£4 4s

Colmeiro, No. 175. Not in Salva; Palau's *Manual,* Vol. III, p. 81.

The value of this extremely rare book tends to rise, according to Palau. From the point of view of literature and political economy, the work is important, consisting of seven "discourses" in which the author not only incorporates much interesting information on the laws and history of Aragon, but describes "with exquisite clarity," as Colmeiro states, "the trend of commerce, the nature of exchange, the use and utility of money, the inefficiency of prohibitions, and the true means of developing national industry." It is one of the most original works of its kind, containing economic theories much in advance of its time.

At the end of the volume is another publication entitled *Exortacion alos Aragoneses al remedio de sus calamidades,* by Marcelo Nabacuchi, and published by Joseph Gracian Serrano, in which Dormer's work and theories are criticised.

Doctor Don Diego Josef Dormer was Archdeacon of the Church of Huesca and state chronicler of Aragon. He wrote various historical works relating to Aragon, including *Discursos varios de Historias* [Salva, No. 2923] which was published a year before these political *Discursos.*

333 DUBE.

El medico y cirujano de los pobres, que enseña el modo de curar les enfermedades con remedios faciles de encontrarse en el pais.

(Translated into Spanish by Don Francisco de Elvira.)

4to, limp vellum. Madrid, 1755.

£1 5s

Not cited by Palau's *Manual.*

333A DUPLESSIS-BERTAUX.

Victories of the Duke of Wellington.

With magnificent frontispiece showing the Duke of Wellington on horseback and twenty-four engraved vignettes depicting views of the battles of the Peninsular War.

Large folio, crimson crushed morocco, gilt toolings on sides, inside dentelles, g. e. Paris [1840].

£3 3s

Text engraved in English and French on opposite columns.

334 DUTHU (Juan Bautista).

Navegacion Aerea al alcance de los Sabios. Trabajos y Observaciones de 1870 á 1880.

With folding diagram of a balloon.

8vo, boards. Madrid, 1880.

10s 6d

Not cited by Palau's *Manual.* Signed copy of a limited edition.

335 Edificio y Arco Triunfal que los Mercaderes Alemanes Imperiales que assisten en esta ciudad de Lisboa hizieron quando en ella entro la S. C. R. Mg. del Rey D. Philippe III de las Hispañas y II de Portugal el año de 1619.

Small 4to, wrappers.

Lisbon, Pedro Crasbeck, 1619.

£1 10s

Not cited by Palau's *Manual.*

A description of the triumphal arch erected in the palace courtyard at Lisbon, by the German merchants of the city, on the occasion of the state entry of Philip III into the capital on 29th June, 1619.

336 EDREHI (Moseh de Isaac).

Sermon Moral predicado en la celebracion del estrenamiento de la Santa Jesiba de Hezrath Holim, instituyda de nuevo, que Dio prencipio en Sabath Vaislach, en 16, de Kislev Ao. 5562.

4to, wrappers. Amsterdam, S. A. Proops, 5562 (1802).

£10 10s

Signed by the author.

AGAINST ICED DRINKS.

337 EGUIA (Dr. Felix).

Dissertacion physica medica politica, lo mucho dañoso y estragos mortales que acarrian las Bebidas tan heladas como se venden en las Botillerias, à la Salud humana.

4to, wrappers. Madrid, N.D. (about 1740).

15s

The author is not known to Palau's *Manual.*

At end are 7 pp. containing a list of the published and unpublished work of the author.

338 EICHOVIUS (Cyprianus).

Deliciae Hispaniae et Index viatorius, indicans itinera, ab urbe Toleto, ad omnes in Hispania civitates et oppida.

With ten engraved maps of Spain and Portugal.

Oblong 8vo, vellum. Ursel, Cornelius Sutorius, 1604.

£2 2s

Heredia, No. 7211. Palau's *Manual*, Vol. III, p. 105.

The maps are very interesting and curious from the point of view of their *in*accuracy!—and are evidently reproductions of quite early geographical drawings.

339 ENRIQUEZ GOMEZ (Antonio).

El Siglo Pitagorico, y vida de Don Gregorio Guadaña.

Second Edition. With vignette on title-page.

4to, half calf. Rouen, 1682.

£2 2s

Kayserling, p. 50. Palau's *Manual*, Vol. III, p. 117.

This poet was a native of Segovia (late seventeenth century), and was also known by the name of Enrique Enriquez de Paz, son of Diego Enriquez Villanueva. He studied philosophy, history and literature, and at the age of twenty embarked upon a military career. He was persecuted by the Inquisition, who accused him of the heresy of Judaism, and his effigy was burnt at Seville in 1660. He went to France, where he remained for some years in Bordeaux and Rouen, and where he published some of his earlier works. He died in Holland circa 1662.

340 ENRIQUEZ GOMEZ (Antonio).

Luis dado de Dios a Luis y Ana; Samuel dado de Dios a Eloana y Ana dedicado a la Magestad Christianissima de Luis XVI, Rey de Francia y de Navarra.

4to, old vellum. Paris, Réné Baudry, 1645.

£7 10s

Fine copy of this rare work. Palau's *Manual*, Vol. III, p. 117.

Antonio Enriquez Gomez (called at the Spanish Court, Enrique Enriquez

(Continued over)

ENRIQUEZ GOMEZ (ANTONIO)—*continued.*

de Paz), a Spanish poet, was born in Segovia towards the end of the sixteenth century, and died in 1662. He was a son of the Marano Diego Enriquez de Vilanueva. Of exceptional abilities, Antonio devoted himself to study while very young. At the age of twenty he entered upon a military career, in which he distinguished himself so greatly that he was soon advanced to the rank of captain, was decorated with the Order of St. Michael, and received the title of "Royal Counselor." Later, however, he was suspected by the Inquisition, and fled to France. For several years he remained in Bordeaux, Rouen, or Paris, and then settled in Amsterdam, where he openly professed Judaism. In April, 1660, he was publicly burned in effigy in Seville.

Gomez cultivated almost every branch of literature. He distinguished himself as philosopher, poet, theologian, statistician, and author.—(Jewish Encyclopædia.)

341 ERCILLA Y ZUNIGA (Alonso).

La Araucana de don Alonso de Ercilla y Zuñiga, dirigida a la sacra Catholica Real Magestad del Rey don Philippe nuestro Señor.

With woodcut portrait of the author.

Second Edition. 8vo, old calf.

Salamanca, Domingo de Portonariis, 1574.

£10 10s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. III, p. 125, could quote no copy of this edition.

The very rare second edition, which Salva did not possess, but of which he gives a collation under No. 579.

Alonso de Ercilla y Zuñiga was a member of the expedition sent by the viceroy to establish Garcia de Mendoza in his office, and to carry on the war against the Araucanian Indians. He was born in Madrid on August 7, 1533. The young Ercilla undertook a journey in 1554, accompanying Philip when that prince went to wed Mary Tudor, the Queen of England.

While in England Ercilla learned that the Araucanians were in revolt, and that Hernandez Giron was leading a rebellion against the legitimate government in Peru. The state into which affairs in Peru had fallen during the rebellion rendered the post of viceroy especially unattractive. Two persons to whom the king had offered it declined the honour. It was, however, accepted by Andrés Hurtado de Mendoza, Marquis de Cañete. Alderete, who had been in America, was in England with Philip's escort. From him Ercilla got information that awakened his adventurous spirit, and he left Europe for America with the fleet that carried Alderete and Viceroy Mendoza. He arrived in Peru on July 6, 1556. Here he joined the expedition sent by the viceroy against the insurgent Araucanians. This

ERCILLA Y ZUNIGA (ALONSO)—*continued.*

expedition was commanded by the viceroy's son, Garcia Hurtado de Mendoza, a youth of twenty-one, who had been appointed governor of Chile.

On his arrival in Chile Garcia de Mendoza arrested both Aguirre and Villagra and sent them to Lima. Thus freed from the embarrassing presence of the two rival claimants, he entered upon his campaign against the Araucanians, and on this campaign Ercilla acquired his first experience in warfare with the Indians. To describe the events of the war and his part in it was the primary purpose in writing La Araucana.

THE FIRST EDITION OF PART II.

342 ERCILLA Y ZUNIGA (Alonso).

Primera y segunda Parte de la Araucana.
2 parts in 1 vol., 4to, vellum.
Madrid, Pierres Cosin, 1578.

£35

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. III, p. 125.

This Edition ranks as the First Edition of Part II of the Araucana, and is the first Edition to contain both parts together.

See note to No. 341 of this catalogue.

343 ERCILLA (A.).

Primera segunda, y tercera Parte de la Araucana de D. Alonso de Ercilla y Zuniga, Cauallero de la Orden de Santiago, Gentilhombre de la Camara de la Magestad del Emperador.
3 vols., small 8vo. Madrid, Juan de la Cuesta, 1610.

£5 5s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. III, p. 126.

A CELEBRATED PICARESQUE NOVEL.

344 ESPINEL (Vicente).

Relaciones de la vida del Escudero Marcos de Obregon.
12mo, half red calf, gilt panelled back, g. e.
Barcelona, Geronimo Margarit, 1618.

£21

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. III, p. 147.

Mentioned by Salva (No. 1798) but not in his collection. This is the rare

(Continued over)

ESPINEL (VICENTE)—*continued.*

Barcelona "pirated" edition, printed the same year as the first edition, which was printed by Juan de la Cuesta in Madrid, and for which he seems to have obtained an "exclusive" license—having also paid a hundred gold crowns for the privilege.

Ticknor states that "the *Escudero Marcos de Obregon* has, on many accounts, attracted attention, and deserves to be remembered as the best of its kind in Spanish literature except *Lazarillo* and *Guzman* . . . though it falls below both in the beauty of style, it has more life in its action than either of them, and the series of its events is carried on with greater rapidity, and brought to a more regular conclusion.

"It is the story of a youth who left his father's home to seek his fortune; became first a student and afterwards a soldier; visited Italy; was a captive in Algiers; travelled over a large part of Spain; and after going through a great variety of dangers and trials, intrigues, follies and crimes, sits down quietly in his old age to give an account of them all, with an air as grave and self-satisfied as if the greater part of them had not been of the most discreditable character."

The work served as a basis for much of Le Sage's *Gil Blas;* and although a great many of the episodes and adventures are autobiographical, it must be regarded as a romance.

Vicente Martinez Espinel was born at Ronda in 1550, and was educated at Salamanca University, where he was obliged to add to his scant allowance by giving singing lessons (which were, however, "more frequently given than paid for"!) He returned to his home in 1572 in consequence of the disturbances due to Fray Luis de Leon's Lawsuit, and was nominated chaplain by his uncles, who had founded a local chaplaincy. He returned to Salamanca to continue his studies for a further two years, and became a friend of the Dukes of Alcala and Alba, the Argensolas and Gongora. In 1574 he joined a fleet at Santander but was obliged to abandon it owing to the outbreak of plague. He then became *escudero* or esquire to the Conde de Lemos, and subsequently enjoyed the friendship of the young Don Francisco Gomez de Sandoval, who afterwards became Duke of Lerma and Philip IV's Prime Minister. He served in Italy for some years, where he had many adventures, alluded to in his book; and returned to Madrid and Ronda. In order to facilitate his admission to the priesthood, he wrote his *Cancion a su patria* and his *Epistola,* addressed to his friend, Bishop Pacheco, in which he condemns his youthful indiscretions and the jealousy of his rivals. In due course, he was ordained at Malaga; graduated as a bachelor of arts in Granada (1589) and was nominated Chaplain of the Royal Hospital of St. Barbara in Ronda.

Ten years later, he graduated as Master of Arts at Alcala, and became chaplain at the Bishop of Plasencia's Chapel in Madrid, where he died in 1624. Hurtado says, in his *Literatura Española,* that Espinel gained some renown in Madrid, with his poems, his *decimas*—a form of verse which is sometimes called *Espinelas* after himself—and his music, to which he contributed the fifth string to the guitar.

345 ESPINOLA Y TORRES (Juan).

Transformaciones y Robos de Jupiter, y zelos de Juno.

12mo, black calf blind-stamped.

Lisbon, Jorge Rodriguez, 1619.

£16 16s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. III, p. 149. Not in Salva or Heredia. Gallardo, No. 2130.

An extremely rare Spanish poem on the Olympic loves and quarrels. Palau was unable to trace the existence of any copy except that belonging to Hidalgo-Marques de Xerez, described by Gallardo, which is now in the Hispanic Society of America, New York.

345A [ESPINOSA (Alonso de), Friar.]

The Guanches of Tenerife. The Holy Image of Our Lady of Candelaria and the Spanish Conquest and Settlement. Translated and edited, with notes and an Introduction by Sir Clements Markham.

With frontispiece.

8vo, cloth. London, 1907.

£1

346 ESPINOSA (Gabriel de).

Historia de Gabriel de Espinosa, Pastelero en Madrigal, que fingió ser el Rey Don Sebastian de Portugal; y asimismo la de Fr. Miguel de los Santos, en el año de 1595.

Small 8vo, calf, gilt lines, panelled back, gilt Arms on sides.

Madrid, Pantaleon Aznar, 1785.

£1 10s

Salva (Nos. 3455-6) cites two earlier editions, both of which lacked title-pages. Palau's *Manual* did not cite this edition.

This is an amusing story of the life of Gabriel de Espinosa, the Pastry-cook of Madrigal (Castile) who impersonated the missing King Sebastian of Portugal in 1595, and created some sensation until he was peremptorily arrested.

347 ESPINOSA (Juan de).

Dialogo en laude de las Mugeres, intitulado Ginaecepaenos. With woodcut portrait of the author surrounded by ornamental woodcut frame, on verso of title.
FIRST EDITION. Small 4to, vellum.
Milan, Michel Tini, 1580.

£12 12s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. III, p. 150. Salva, No. 1797 (" very rare.")
An entertaining dialogue between " Philalithes " and " Philodoxo," in praise of women, dedicated to the Empress Maria of Austria, daughter of Charles V.
The author was born at Belorado in 1540, and from an early age, served in the Spanish army in Italy and elsewhere, coming under the favourable notice of the Emperor Charles V, and later of Philip II, on account of his bravery and merit. In addition to this dialogue, he wrote *Microcanthos* and compiled a collection of six thousand proverbs; the last-named work, however, was never published. Espinosa died in 1595.

347A ESPINOSA (Juan de).

Dialogo en laude de las Mugeres. Intitulado Ginaecepaenos, diviso en V partes. Interloqutores, Philalithes y Philodoxo. With woodcut portrait of Spinosa within full-page woodcut border, on verso of title.
Small 4to, boards. Milan, Michel Tini, 1580.

£12 12s

Salva, No. 1797.
An excellent large-paper copy of a very rare work, in praise of Woman, based upon the dicta of Plutarch, Aristotle, Seneca, Ovid, Virgil, Albertus Magnus, Solomon, David, St. Jerome, Boccacio, Euripides, Herodotus, Livy, Pliny, and many others.
The author was a gentleman-in-waiting to Charles V, and dedicated the work to the Emperor's daughter, the Empress Mary Theresa of Austria.
Juan de Espinosa, or Spinosa, was a soldier and writer; born at Belorado in 1540; a member of a noble family, and had served in the Spanish army since his earliest youth. He served with distinction in Italy, and enjoyed the favour of both Charles V and Philip II. His literary works are extremely scarce, and Salva admits that he has never seen a bibliographical notice of Spinosa's earlier publication, *Microcanthos*; while a later book, *Coleccion de mas de seis mil proverbios vulgares*, although mentioned in Jeromino Serrano's biography of Spinosa, never went through the press. He died in 1595.

348 ESPIRITU SANTO (Father Prospero del).

Breve Suma de la Historia de los Sucessos de la Mission de Persia de los Carmelitas 1621-1624.

Woodcut Coat-of-Arms on title.

Folio, 12 pp., half morocco, t. e. g.

Madrid, Viuda de Alonso Martin, 1626.

£6 10s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. III, p. 153, was unable to trace any copy of this rare item having at any time been offered for sale.

This scarce "relation" is "A Short Account of the History of the Events of the Mission of the Barefoot Carmelites to Persia, from the year 1621 to 1624," is written by the Carmelite Prior stationed at the Persian Court at Ispahan, and contains interesting particulars of Persia under Shah Abbas the Great, and of her relations with Arabia, Turkey, England, and Spain.

In 1598 Sir Anthony and Robert Shirley arrived at the Court of Shah Abbas. Robert Shirley took service with the Shah and was sent as his Ambassador to England and Spain to try and open up trade with those countries. His proposals met with greater success in Spain than in England, and for some years, until 1622, he was stationed at Madrid as Persian Ambassador. While in Madrid, Spain sent a special Embassy to Persia, and Shah Abbas granted special favours to the Roman Catholic Missionaries in his realms, even allowing a Carmelite Prior to be stationed at his Court. This present "relation" is the report sent home by that Prior.

348A ESPIRITU SANTO (Prospero del).

Relacion, (copiosa) que se dio al S.P. Urbano VIII, y al Rey don Philipe IIII de los sucessos que han tenido los Padres Carmelitas Descalços, que fueron al Reyno de Persia, a propagar nuestra Santa Fé Catolica. Y de las grandes persecuciones, que el Persiano ha movido en las Provincias de Armenia, con muerte y ausencia de muchos, que martyrizados murieron por la Fé de Christo.

Folio, 4 pp, half levant morocco, gilt, g.e.

(N.P. 1626.)

£12 12s

Not in Palau's *Manual.*

CALIFORNIA OWES ITS NAME TO ESPLANDIAN.

349 ESPLANDIAN.

El ramo que de los Quatro Libros de Amadis de Gaula sale, llamado Las Sergas del muy esforçado cavallero Esplandian, hijo del excelente Rey Amadis de Gaula.

Title in red and black Roman letter, with woodcut illustration of Esplandian mounted, and in armour; also printed in red and black; text in Roman letter, double columns.

Small folio, mottled calf, gilt panelled back.

Alcala de Henares, Juan Gracian, 1588.

(*See Illustration, Plate No. XVIII.*)

£85

Not in Salva. Catalina (*Complutense*), No. 638. Palau's *Manual,* Vol. I, p. 63.

The excessively rare fifth book of the Amadis de Gaul cycle.

California owes its name to a book published in Spain in 1510, "Las Sergas de Esplandian." By California was implied insularity coupled with riches.

"Know that on the right hand of the Indies there is an island called California, very close to the side of the Terrestrial Paradise; and it was peopled by black women, without any man among them, for they lived in the fashion of Amazons. They were of strong and hardy bodies, of ardent courage and great force. Their island was the strongest in all the world, with its steep cliffs and rock shores. Their arms were of gold, and so was the harness of the white beasts they tamed to ride; for in the whole island there was no metal but gold."

With the Sergas, Cortes and his followers (the discoverers of Lower California, 1533-1535) had ample opportunity to be acquainted. The first time (so far as known) that the name of California was applied to any actual body of land, was in 1539, in the diary of Francisco Preciado.

350 Estado actual de la Aviación.
With 80 illustrations.
8vo, original wrappers. Barcelona, 1909.

4s

351 Estado del Christianismo del reino de Tunkin, y breve relacion de los martirios y persecuciones que ha sufrido la Mision que la Provincia del Santismo Rosario de Filipinas del Orden de Predicadores tiene en aquel reino.
Small 8vo, wrappers, uncut. Madrid, 1841.

10s 6d

Not cited by Palau's *Manual*.

352 Estado i sucesso de las Cosas de Japon, China, i Filipinas. Dase cuenta de la cruel persecucion que padece la Cristiandad de aquellas partes, i del numero de martyres que en ellas an avido de diferentes Religiones.
Escrito por un Religioso de la Compañia, que assiste en las Filipinas, a otro de Mexico, i de alli enbiado en el aviso a los desta ciudad de Sevilla.
4to, wrappers. Sevilla, Francisco de Lyra, 1621.

£18 18s

Not cited by Palau's *Manual*. Title reads (in translation):—
"State of the affairs of Japan, China, and the Philippines, in which an account is given of the cruel persecutions of Christianity in those parts, and the number of the martyrs of the different monastic orders who have suffered. Also telling of great and terrible earthquakes, openings in the ground, portents, of mountains coming together, the overwhelming of cities, and other great disasters. Written by a monk of the Order of Jesuits, living in the Philippines and sent by him to a colleague in Mexico, and thence to the Jesuits at Seville."

353 Este es un traslado bien y fielmente sacado de una carta de privilegio del Rey Don Felipe . . . dada en la villa de Madrid a veynte y un dias del mes de Hebrero . . . de mil seyscientos y un años.

Small folio, vellum. [Valladolid, 1621.]

£5 5s

Not cited by Palau's *Manual*.

The text of several royal decrees given by Philip III in 1601, referring to the establishment of a royal mint "for the manufacture of gold and silver money" at Valladolid; and to the petition addressed by Dr. Diego Gasca, Treasurer at Valladolid, for better conditions for the officials. Dr. Diego Gasca was a brother of the famous Pedro de la Gasca, the pacificator of Peru.

354 Este es un Traslado bien y fielmente sacado de una cedula Real del Rey nuestro Señor (Dios le Guarde) escrita en papel, y firmada de su Real mano, y refrendada del Señor Alonso Perez Cantarero, Cavallero de la Orden de Santiago, siendo su Secretario de la Guerra. Dada en Madrid a diez y ocho de Julio de mil y seiscientos y cincuenta años.

6 pp., folio. Madrid, 4th June, 1680.

£1 5s

Not cited by Palau's *Manual*.

Printed transcript of a Royal Decree, which had originally been given at Madrid on 18th July, 1650, by Philip IV, forbidding civil judges to deal with any case against Artillery officers, who were only to be judged by a Court-Martial of the General in command and his lieutenants. The transcript, dated 1680, printed on stamped official paper for official circulation, is signed by the royal notaries and endorsed by Don Juan Pacheco, Conde de Villalobos, the General in command f Artillery.

355 ESTELLA (Diego de).

Tratado de la vida, loores y excelencias del glorioso apostol y bienaventurado evangelista San Juan. Nota que el autor mas da en este libro de lo que promete; porque a bueltas de los loores de San Juan van entretexidas algunas materias morales: de manera que no solo a los devotos de San Juan es aplazible pero aun a todos los fieles Christianos util y provechoso.

FIRST EDITION. Title within woodcut border; woodcut of St. John the Evangelist on verso of title.

Small 4to, brown morocco, wide border of gilt fluerons on sides, gilt panelled back, doublures of blue crushed morocco with gilt border, blue watered silk fly-leaves, g. e.

Lisbon, German Galharde, 1554.

£25

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. III, p. 159, was unable to mention the fact of any copy of this book having been ever offered for sale.

Throughout this biography of St. John the Evangelist, the author introduces moral maxims as " spiritual good " for the reader, while maintaining a high literary standard.

Fray Diego de Ballestero de San Cristobal was born at Estella (Navarre) in 1524, and renounced his surname for that of his native town when he became a Franciscan. He was a nephew of St. Francis Xavier, and received a brilliant education at Toulouse and Salamanca. He was specially appointed as preacher to Philip II, who valued his friendship and frequently consulted him on theology, and would have made him a bishop, had not Fray Diego declined the offer. He spent many years in Portugal, where this book was published and dedicated to the Queen of Portugal; and on his return to Spain he was imprisoned—for some unknown reason —but reinstated with honours when his innocence was proved. He died at Salamanca in 1578.

His ascetic works are notable for the purity and elegance of his style no less than for his erudition; his *Tratado de la Vanidad del mundo*—which was reprinted in Spanish many times, and translated into practically every language—and *Meditaciones Devotisimas del amor de Dios,* which also passed through numerous editions, are regarded as masterpieces of Spanish literature, and are classed amongst the " deepest and most eloquent books " of Spain's golden age. The last-named work was a favourite book of St. Francis de Sales, and inspired his own *Traité de l'amour de Dieu.*

See also *Catalogue of a collection of Early Portuguese Books in the Library of H.M. King Manuel of Portugal,* Vol. I. London (*Maggs Bros.*), 1928 (*in preparation*).

356 ESTEVANILLO GONZALEZ.

La vida y hechos de Estevanillo Gonzalez, hombre de buen humor. Compuesta por el mismo.

12mo, half red morocco, panelled back.

Madrid, Bernardo de Peralta, 1725.

£7 10s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. III, p. 161.

This edition not in Salva, who describes earlier and later ones (Nos. 1830-2). Heredia, No. 2621. This edition is unknown to Ticknor.

The story, which is a *novela picaresca* of the style of "Lazarillo," was first published by the anonymous author in 1646, and dedicated to his patron, the Duque de Amalfi. It is, as Ticknor says, the autobiography of a buffoon, who was long in the service of Ottavio Piccolomini, the great general of the Thirty Years' War and is worth reading if only to compare his drawing of Piccolomini with the stately portrait in Schiller's "Wallenstein." "The autobiography is so full of fiction that Le Sage, sixty years after its appearance, easily changed it into a mere romance." It gives an account of Estevanillo's adventures as courier, cook and valet of the different distinguished masters whom he served, from the King of Poland to the Duke of Osuna. Ticknor comments: "Nothing can exceed the coolness with which he exhibits himself as a liar by profession, a constitutional coward, and an accomplished cheat, whenever he can thus render his story more amusing;—but then, on the other hand, he is not without learning, writes gay verses, and gives us sketches of his times and of the great men to whom he was successively attached, that are anything but dull."

Estevanillo's experiences begin as a barber's assistant in Rome, Messina and Naples—where, masquerading as a doctor, he bleeds his patients with less success than their pockets; later, we find him in Portugal (where he is the victim of some gypsies); Seville (where he is the servant of an actress, and gives his observations on theatrical life); France, Italy and Flanders (where he serves in the Spanish army as the Duque de Amalfi's vivandier); and travels to Vienna, Poland and England, his life as a vagabond ending in 1645. There is an over-abundance of incident in this novel, but it contains useful data for the history of the Spaniards in Flanders and Italy; and above all, a true picture of the conditions of social life at that time.

357 ESTEYNEFER (Juan de).

Florilegio Medicinal de todas las enfermedades, sacado de varios, y clasicos Authores, para bien de los pobres, y de los que tienen falta de Medicos.

Small 4to, green calf, gilt back.

En Mexico, por los Herederos de Juan J. Guillena Carrascoso, En Madrid, por Alonso Balvas [1729].

£16 16s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. III, p. 162. Not in Salva. Medina, No. 2710. Sabin, No. 23051. Extremely rare.

There is no definite date of publication on the title-page, but it would appear that this Madrid edition was published late in 1729, since the Licences are dated Madrid, August and September, 1729.

The book is an instructive medical work, compiled for the use of Jesuit missonaries in the outlying missions in Sonora, California, and New Spain, who would be unlikely to obtain ordinary medical assistance. It contains instructions for surgical and medical treatment for most of the accidents and ills which flesh is heir to, and there are numerous prescriptions for herbal medicines which could be dispensed by unqualified home doctors; the work being divided into three "books"; Medicine, Surgery, and Antidotes.

The compiler, Juan de Esteynefer, was a Jesuit, a native of Silesia, who had spent many years assisting the missionary Fathers in Sinaloa and Mexico. Moved by compassion for the continual sufferings which he witnessed, owing to the lack of medical assistance for both Indians and missionaries, he resolved to publish this work from diligent researches amongst the most authentic medical books.

DEDICATED TO THE QUEEN OF CHARLES II OF ENGLAND.

358 ESTRELLA (Fray Paulino de la).

Flores del Desierto, cogidas en el Jardin de la clausura Minoritica de Londres, offrecidas a la Magestad de la Serenissima Reyna de la Gran Bretaña.

12mo, contemporary vellum.

[Lisbon], Antonio Craesbeeck de Mello, 1674.

£5 5s

First edition of this rare little publication (which Palau's *Manual,* Vol. III, p. 165, cites without, apparently, having seen a copy, as he gives the date " 1674 or 1675.") These charming poems are dedicated to the Queen of England (Katherine of Braganza, wife of Charles II). The *Flowers of the Desert* are of an abstract and spiritual nature, and were reprinted in *Poesias Espirituales,* published in Madrid in 1779.

EUTROPIUS. See under CORDERO (Juan Martin), No. 289 of this Catalogue.

359 F.G.A. Tres Imposibles Vencidos ó tres Inventos del Siglo. La direccion de los globos; El movimiento continuo; La cuadratura del Circulo. Resolucion y demostracion cientifica de estos tres problemas.

With three folding plates.

8vo, wrappers. Barcelona, 1864.

£1 5s

Not in Palau's *Manual.* Three essays on the dirigibility of balloons, Perpetual motion, and the squaring of the circle.

359A FARIA Y SOUSA (Manuel de.)

Imperio de la China, i cultura evangelica en èl, por los Religiosos de la Compañia de Jesus.

Compuesto por el Padre Alvaro Semmedo, Procurador General de la provincia de la China, Año de 1640.

FIRST EDITION. Small 4to, half morocco.

Madrid, Juan Sanchez, 1642.

£5 5s

A long account of China, its various provinces, inhabitants and their manners and customs, Government and Military Art, the propagation of the Gospel, and more particularly an account of the labours of the Jesuits there, written by their Procurador General.

360 Another Edition. Folio, calf, gilt. Lisbon, 1731.

£5 5s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. III, p. 187.

This valuable and important work on China is divided into three parts:— Part I, containing a general account of China and its various provinces, climate, etc. Part II, describing the peoples of China, their manners, customs, and government. Part III relates the introduction and progress of Christianity in China.

360A FARIA Y SOUSA (Manuel).

Asia Portuguesa.

With engraved title-pages, fifty woodcuts representing governors, vice-roys and soldiers, and eighteen fine engraved plates of cities and fortresses.

3 vols. Folio, contemporary calf.

Lisbon, Valente de Oliveira y Craesbeeck de Mello, 1666-1675.

£21

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. III, p. 187.

361 FARIA Y SOUSA (Manuel de).
Noches claras.
12mo, old mottled calf, gilt panelled back.
Madrid, Viuda de Cosme Delgado, 1624. £5 5s

Salva, 1798. Heredia, 6016. Innocencio, 493. Palau's *Manual*, Vol. III, p. 186.

The preliminary pages contain an interesting licence issued by the celebrated Spanish writer, Vicente Espinel, and a verse by Lope de Vega Carpio, to "the Spanish Demosthenes, the Lusitanian Seneca."

The book consists of seven parts or "nights," each of which is devoted to a philosophical discourse in dialogue. The author was a Portuguese philosopher, who wrote in beautiful Spanish at a time when Portugal was still under Spanish rule, and contributed various learned works to Spanish literature. He had intended this book to be called "Discursos morales y politicos" and sent it to his Madrid printer under that title, but the publisher altered the name to "Brilliant Nights," in the hope that the title would attract a larger public.

Innocencio describes Manuel de Faria y Sousa as "a poet, critic, historian, philologist, moralist, and one of the most erudite men of his century, who enjoyed a very high literary reputation in his own day—a reputation which has not remained intact with the passage of years." He was born at Pombeiro in the province of Minho in 1590; a member of a distinguished family; a knight of the Order of Christ; and a most prolific writer, whose Portuguese works were outnumbered by those in Spanish, and whose talents roused the envy and malice of rivals. He wrote a wonderful commentary on the *Lusiads*, which took him twenty-five years to compile, and in the course of which he referred to more than a thousand authors. Although it was enthusiastically received, it was not long before a rival denounced both the work and its author to the Inquisition, with the result that it was suppressed, but provoked the author to write and promptly publish a defence.

He died in 1649, leaving a number of unpublished MSS.

362 FARIA Y SOUSA (Manuel de).
Noches Claras, Divinas y Humanas Flores.
Small 8vo, mottled calf, gilt back.
Lisbon, Antonio Craesbeeck, 1674. £2 10s

Salva, No. 1799. Palau's *Manual*, Vol. III, p. 186 .

This is the second edition of this series of essays on miscellaneous subjects. The work is divided into seven chapters, or "bright nights," during which Lusitano, Elasso and Sanazaro discourse upon moral, artistic, philosophical and other subjects; their conversations touching—with considerable learning and interest rather than sparkle—upon numerology, beauty, culture, social distinctions, friendship, witchcraft, religion, love, individuality and heredity, political power, etc.

PLATE XVII.

El libro intitulado Palinodia, de la nephanda y fiera nacion de los Turcos, y de su engañoso arte y cruel modo de guerrear. Y de los imperios, reynos, y prouincias q̃ han subjectado, y poseen cõ inquieta ferocidad. Recopilado por Vasco diaz tanco, natural de Freginal de la sierra. Dirigido al muy alto y muy poderoso principe, dõ Phelippe, nuestro señor. &c. Año. M. D. xlvij.

TITLE-PAGE FROM VASCO DIAZ TANCO. PALINODIA. ORENSE, (PRIVATELY PRINTED BY THE AUTHOR), 1547.

See Item No. 324.

ELRAMO

QVE DE LOS QVA
TRO LIBROS DE AMADIS
DE GAVLA SALE

LLAMADO LAS SERGAS DEL MVY
Esforçado Caualleros Esplandian hijo del excelente Rey
Amadis de Gaula.

AORA NVEVAMENTE ENMENDADAS
en esta impression, de muchos errores que en las
impressiones passadas auia.

CON LICENCIA.

Impresso en Alcala de Henares, por los herederos de Iuan Gracia
que sea en gloria, Año M. D. LXXXVIII.

A costa de Iuan de Sarria mercader de libros.

TITLE-PAGE FROM ESPLANDIAN. LAS SERGAS DE ESPLANDIAN. ALCALA, 1588.

See Item No. 349.

363 FAYOL (Joseph).

Relacion de varios successos de mar y tierra en las Islas Filipinas en estos ultimos años, hasta el Temblor . . . y las peleas y victorias navales contra el Olandes. [22 pp.]

Segunda Relacion. Escrivese lo succedido en el Puerto de Cabite, Provincia de la Pampanga y otras partes de la Baya de Manila con el Herege Olandes. . . . [12 pp.]

Small folio, blue calf, morocco grain, gilt fillet border, inside dentelles, panelled back.

Manila, Imprenta de la Compañia de Jesus, 1647.

£52 10s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. III, p. 189. Not in Salva, Medina, or Retana.

Two interesting and rare publications, on Chinese rice paper, from the Jesuit press in Manila; the first, containing a contemporary account of the conditions in the Philippines, the battle between the Dutch and the Champans off the coast of Ylocos and Pangasinan, the earthquake in Manila, which resulted in the demolition of the Palace and other buildings, the effect of the earthquake upon other parts of the island, and the storming of Manila by the Dutch fleet.

The second publication describes the conflict between the Dutch and Spanish off Cairte, and Pampango. All these events are related with much spirit, while the descriptions of Manila during the earthquake are picturesque and of considerable historical value.

The author was a Padre of the Order of Mercy, Senior Chaplain of the Royal Chapel of La Encarnacion, of Manila.

364 FELIPPE (Bartolomé).

Tractado del Consejo y de los consejeros de los Principes.

First Edition. Small 4to, old vellum.

Coimbra, Antonio de Mariz, 1584.

£5 5s

Innocencio, No. 1351. Palau's *Manual*, Vol. III, p. 191.

A treatise on the Ruler's need for good advisers, and the moral responsibility of such advisers.

The author, who makes many interesting and shrewd comments on the art of governing a nation, was a native of Lisbon; and, according to his own state-

(Continued over)

FELIPPE (BARTOLOME)—*continued.*

ment, had studied at the Universities of Lisbon, Salamanca and Coimbra for twenty years. There seems to be no definite record of the years of his birth or death; but he must have been born *circa* 1516, as he states that he had begun to write books in 1536, and from then until 1584, had written twenty books on civil and canonical law, twenty on military science, about another twenty on moral problems, and various other works on social, political, and ascetic questions, including two books of "discreet and ingenious replies." The present work is, however, his most important book, and is now a rare item sought by collectors.

In his preface, the author states that he had some difficulty in obtaining permission to publish this work; he had travelled to Madrid, but was denied a licence by the Spanish Real Consejo, and finally obtained one from the State Council of Portugal, who submitted the work to the Coimbra University for publication. He obtained a government allowance of a hundred *milreis* per annum from 1581 to 1589, for the publication of his books. According to Innocencio, he died at Coimbra at the age of a hundred and ten.

365 FERDINAND V. (King of Spain).

Original Manuscript Royal Decree, signed by Ferdinand the Catholic, King of Spain, to the commissaries or legal administrators of the property of Jews in Aragon, in respect of the transfer of a certain annuity to the Baile of Aragon.

Folio, 1 page. [Large seal.]

Tordesillas, 26th May, 1494.

£150

This interesting document is a revelation of the curious method of administering fundamental injustice with a superficial show of legal justice, which prevailed in the days of the persecution of the Jews under Ferdinand V of Aragon. Property was confiscated from Jews *as* Jews, and placed in the hands of the *Comisarios de los bienes de los Judios* for administration, yet this decree upholds the right of an individual Jew to a certain annuity payable to him by the corporation of Ayerbe—a sum which had unlawfully been consigned to the Bailiff-General of Aragon. The decree is addressed to "our magnificent and well-beloved councillors, Gabriel Sanchez [the Marano who helped Columbus, and to whom the Spanish letter of Columbus was addressed, and whose father was burned as a Jewish heretic at Saragossa in 1493], Treasurer-General; Vicente de Bobadilla, our *receptor* [actuary who attends a delegate judge]; Sancho Paternoy, controller of the royal household;

FERDINAND V. (KING OF SPAIN)—*continued.*

Domingo Augustin, lieutenant of the bailiff-general; and Julian de Perrera, commissaries administering the property of the Jews of Aragon;" and goes on to state that, from information received by the commissaries of Jewish property in Huesta, at the instance of Don Juan Perez Durries, who owned the town of Ayerbe, "it appears that the Consejo of Ayerbe was under an obligation to pay one Samuel Argelet, a Jew of Huesta, in respect of property worth 3500 sueldos, an annuity of 233 sueldos, as convened between Juan Perez and Argelet;" that is, that the Consejo of Ayerbe should pay Argelet 230 measures of wheat payable in eight years, and that, when payment had been completed, the annuities should cease, and the Consejo should be exempt from further payment. According to the commissaries' report, only six of the 230 measures of wheat had been duly paid, and the remainder had been consigned by the commissaries of Huesta to the Bailiff-General of Aragon, in part payment of the amount received annually from the Jews—"which cannot be done; for it is our will that the matter should proceed as convened; and that from other property of the Jews, you or the commissaries should remunerate the said Bailiff-General."

366 FERMO (Seraphino de).

Obras Spirituales en las quales se enseña maravillosamente el mejor, mas cierto y mas seguro camino de la vida espiritual. Trasladadas de lengua Italiana en Romance por el Licenciado Buenaventura de Morales.

With woodcut Coat-of-Arms on title, and full-page woodcut of the Crucifixion.

Title in red and black; Gothic letter.

Small 4to, morocco-grained cloth, gilt back.

Salamanca, Juan de Junta, 1552.

£9 9s

Not in Salva. Palau's *Manual* refers to the 1554 editions of Salamanca and Medina del Campo, and the Antwerp edition of 1556 only, but does not mention this rare first edition.

367 FERNAN GONZALEZ (El Conde).

Hystoria del noble cavallero el Conde Fernan Gonzalez con la muerte de los siete Infantes de Lara.

Title within woodcut architectural border, beneath vignette of a group of warriors; Gothic letter.

Salamanca, Juan de Junta, 1547.

(*See Illustration opposite.*)

Together with:

La Hystoria breve del muy excelente cavallero el conde Fernan Gonçales, sacada del libro viejo que esta en el monesterio de San Pedro de Arlança, que es la hystoria verdadera y la del Conde Garci Fernandez su hijo, con la muerte de los siete Infantes de Lara.

Title in Gothic letter beneath woodcut vignette of a mounted knight in the battlefield; woodcut headpiece to second part.

2 works bound in 1 vol. morocco, gilt fleurons on sides. Small 4to. [Two or three blank marginal repairs.]

Burgos, Juan de Junta, 1546.

(*See Illustration Overleaf.*)

£105

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. III, p. 195, knew of no copy of these rare works.

These two editions are mentioned by Salva in his notes to No. 1601 (Brussels, 1588), although he did not possess a copy of either.

Both these versions refer to the heroic deeds of Fernan Gonzalez, Count of Castile, and the seven Infantes de Lara; the second work, written by the priest Garcia Moreno, containing a further brief history of the Count's son, Garci Fernandez.

These chronicles were written in 1492 and first published in 1509. The subject matter is incorporated in one of the most famous Spanish ballads, the *Poema de Fernan Gonzalez*, attributed to a thirteenth-century monk of the monastery of San Pedro de Arlanza; and these short prose chronicles are abridged from this poem, which is "a monument of heroic-traditional poetry." It records the early history of Castile and its first Count, Fernan Gonzalez, who was to that county what the Cid was to Valencia, and Romulus to Rome. He is an outstanding figure

TITLE-PAGE FROM HISTORIA DEL CONDE FERNAN GONZALEZ.

SALAMANCA, 1547.

See Item No. 367.

¶ La hystoria breue del muy excelẽte cauallero el conde fernã gõçales

Sacada del libro viejo que esta enel monesterio de san Pedro de Arlança. Que es la hystoria verdadera, y la del conde Garci fernandez su hijo Con la muerte de los siete infantes de Lara. 1546.

TITLE-PAGE FROM LA HYSTORIA BREVE DEL CABALLERO FERNAN GONÇALES. SALAMANCA, 1546.

See Item No. 367.

FERNAN GONZALEZ (EL CONDE)—*continued.*

in legend and history: born in the early days of the tenth century, the son of Gonzalo Fernandez, he served Ramiro II of Leon and waged war against the Moorish invaders, from the time of their defeat at Osma in 933, to his death in 970; when he was succeeded by his son Garci. The Legend of the Infantes of Lara, who lived in Garci's time, relates how these seven brothers were betrayed by their uncle and slain by the Moors, but were afterwards avenged by their half-brother, the Bastard Mudarra, son of the Lord of Lara and a Moorish lady. In view of their semi-legendary nature, these chronicles rank as romances of chivalry, though many of the facts recorded appear in the General Chronicle of Spain, as did some of the chronicles of the Cid.

368 FERNANDEZ DE CASTRO (Nicolas).

Portugal Convenzida.

With woodcut Coat-of-Arms of Spain, incorporating the Arms of Portugal.

Thick small 4to, old calf.

Milan, Hermanos Malatestas, 1648.

£3 10s

Añibarros *Diccionario de Burgos,* p. 165. Salva, 2940. Palau's *Manual,* Vol. III, p. 203.

The author espouses the cause of the House of Austria against that of Braganza, in this lengthy work on the succession to the crown of Portugal. The work called forth a vigorous reply (published in Lisbon in 1652) from Velasco de Gouvea, a political opponent, who described Fernandez de Castro's book as "misguided, fatuous and scandalous."

Nicolas Fernandez de Castro, descendant of an illustrious old family, was born at Burgos in 1606, and died in Milan in 1661. He graduated in Law at Salamanca at the age of nineteen, and subsequently became professor of Law there; afterwards administering the state revenue of his province, without remuneration.

In 1639 he obtained a legal appointment in Milan, and was nominated royal delegate to "watch" the case of Dom Duarte of Portugal.

He was officially admitted to the Italian nobility in 1650, after his marriage with Donna Victoria Sforza, sister of the Conde della Somaglia; was a Senator in Milan for seven years; Governor of Vercelli; Adviser to the Viceroy of Sicily (1655); and returned to Milan in 1661 as President of the special council which was assembled for the administration of public funds which were being squandered. He had an enviable reputation for remarkable integrity, erudition and eloquence.

369 FERNANDEZ DE HUETE (Diego).

Compendio numeroso de zifras armonicas, con theorica y practica, para Harpa de una orden, de dos ordenes, y de organo. Segunda Parte.

With 69 engraved plates of music.

Oblong 4to, original limp vellum.

Madrid, Imprenta de Musica, 1704.

£12 10s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. III. Not in Library of Congress Catalogue of Early Books on Music. The author was Harpist of Toledo Cathedral. Part I was published in 1702.

370 FERNANDEZ DE MEDRANO (Sebastian).

Breve Descripcion del Mundo, ò Guia Geografica: lo mas principal de ella en Verso, y con su Mappa Mundi, y en Prosa, todas las principales Villas de cada Provincia.

With a large folding "Mappa Mundi."

12mo, old calf.

(Antwerp), Henrico, y Cornelio Verdussen, 1708.

£3 3s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. III, p. 210.

This edition not in Sabin. The author commences by giving a 16 page poem on the general description of the world; then follows a table of the principal towns and cities, under headings of the various countries and districts, including Florida, Mexico, S. America, Tierra-Firme, Peru, Paraguay, Brazil, and the Islands; at the end are various lists of the possessions of the world's principal countries and Empires.

Fernandez de Medrano was a celebrated Spanish military engineer, and at the Military School at Brussels trained numerous young officers in his military science, his pupils being in great demand in various armies. He died in 1704.

371 FERNANDEZ DE NAVARRETE (Domingo).

Tratados, historicos, politicos, ethicos y religiosos de la Monarchia de China. Descripcion breve de aquel Imperio, y exemplos raros de Emperadores y Magistrados.

Folio, original vellum. Madrid, 1676.

£10 10s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. III, p. 212.

Medina, Vol. III, No. 1611, devotes 4 pages to this book. Sabin, No. 52095.

A large section (pp. 289-450) relates to the voyages of the Author in Mexico and the Philippines.

An extremely interesting and valuable account of China.

371A [FERNANDEZ DE NAVARETTE (Domingo.)]

Reparos historiales apologeticos, . . . propuestos de parte de los Missioneros Apostolicos del Imperio de la China. Representando los descuidos, que se ha publicado en Madrid, en grave perjuizio de aquella Mission.

Small 4to, original vellum.

Pamplona, Tomás Baztan (1678).

£5 5s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. III, p. 212.

This work was privately printed for the Chinese Missionaries in reply to the "Tratados Historicos" of Navarrete, a Dominican, over the disputes with the Pope concerning their work in China. Towards the end is included the latest unpublished information with regard to the recent persecution in China against the Christians, with a short chronological account of that Kingdom, and other historical curiosities up to the year 1677.

372 FERRAGUT (Bernardo).

Conjectura de los efectos significados por los Cometas que aparecieron el mes de Noviembre, en el horizonte de la ciudad de Huesca año 1618.

With woodcut vignette of a battle scene on last page.

12mo. Huesca, Pedro Bluson, 1618.

£4 4s

Not in Arco's *Imprenta de Huesca,* or Salva, or Palau.

A curious little tract on the portent of the comets of 1618, as seen at Huesca. The author was an astrologer and mathematician, a native of Majorca, and a student at the University of Huesca.

373 FERREIRA DE LACERDA (Doña Bernarda).

Soledades de Buçaco a las Religiosas Carmelitas Descalças del Convento de S. Alberto de Lisboa.

Engraved title-page with two Coats-of-Arms.

Small 8vo, old vellum, gilt fluerons on sides and corners.

Lisbon, Mathias Rodrigues, 1634.

£10 10s

Salva, No. 612. Palau's *Manual,* Vol. III, p. 222.

A rare book, consisting of some 24 ballads—for which reason Gallardo considers it should be classified as a *Romancero*—and various sonnets and other poetical compositions in Spanish. There are also a few compositions in Portuguese and Latin.

Doña Bernarda Ferreira de Lacerda was a celebrated Portuguese poetess, who was born at Oporto in 1596. She was the daughter of the High Chancellor, Ignacio Ferreira Leitão, and married Fernão Correa de Sousa. Possessed of brilliant intellectual gifts, she had made a profound study of philosophy, mathematics and history; Hebrew, Greek and Latin; and was a miniaturist and musician. Philip IV wished to appoint her as governess to the Infantes Carlos and Fernando, but she refused—probably from patriotic motives. In addition to the poems in this volume, she published another important book, *España Libertada,* a poem in twenty cantos, which elicited a laudatory sonnet from Lope de Vega.

This book is dedicated to the Carmelite nuns of Lisbon, where she died in 1644, after having been instrumental in founding a Carmelite Convent at Goa.

374 FERRER DEL RIO (Antonio).
Historia del Reinado de Carlos III. en España.
Engraved portrait of Charles III.
4 vols., 8vo, half calf. Madrid, 1856. £1 15s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. III, p. 226: "*Obra estimada y de provechosa consulta.*"
The History of the reign of Charles III of Spain includes much that is important in American History, such as: Various affairs in Spanish America; loss of Florida to England, and its recapture; the Rebellion of Tupac-Amaru in South America; help given by Spain in the American War of Independence; Capture of Manila by the English; etc.

375 FETE OF SANTA ROSA DE LIMA.
Manuscript Report (in Spanish) by Antonio de Mendoza, Secretary to the King of Spain, of the Establishment of the Fête of Santa Rosa de Lima at the Convent of St. Thomas in Madrid, by Dr. Juan Antonio de Medina.
21 pp., folio. Madrid, March, 1695.

£21

Translation:—"In the city of Madrid on the 29th of March, 1695, in the presence of witnesses, Dr. Don Juan Antonio de Medina, of the Cathedral Church of Panama, at present residing in this city—on the one part; and on the other part, the Reverend Father Prior and the Religiosos of the Convent of St. Thomas of this city, having congregated in the Chapter House according to custom, for the purpose of conferring upon matters relating to the service of God and the benefit of the said Convent, Fray Matheo Caro de Montenegro Prior of the Convent, Fray Gaspar de Cordoba, etc., etc., on behalf of themselves and those who were absent through sickness or other cause, and on whose behalf they were authorized to vote, did convene that . . . the said Dr. Juan de Medina—in view of his great devotion to Santa Rosa de Santa Maria, and a member of the Order of Saint Dominic and a native of the province of Peru—should undertake to establish and maintain permanently, a Fête on her Day, the thirtieth of August, in the church of the said Convent, with the image of the Most Holy revealed all day at the High Altar, Mass to be sung, with the deacon and sub-deacon officiating, with due solemnity such as that community is accustomed to, and a sermon delivered at the hour which is usual for sermons on Festivals. The first celebration to take place on the thirtieth of August this year and to be repeated annually; and having conferred with the Reverend Father Prior and other Religiosos, the conditions of endowment were pronounced . . . three hundred 'reales' per annum were allotted to the festival fund, and for the purpose of facilitating this pious work, it was convened

(Continued over)

FETE OF SANTA ROSA DE LIMA—*continued.*

that the said Convent should receive the sum of seven thousand five hundred reales, to be wisely invested in mortgages at four per cent. . . . for which permission was granted by the Most Rev. Padre Fray Domingo Perez, Provincial of the Dominican Order in Spain . . . and in fulfilment of the agreement, the said Doctor has handed to this Convent the sum of 7,500 reales, as capital for the said endowment fund under the following conditions."

The conditions are then set forth fully, with regard to the date of the Fête Day; the festival service; the nomination of a "Patron" for the festival in the person of "Don Antonio Artiz, Knight of the Order of Santiago and member of His Majesty's Council for the Indies"; and of a successor in the event of his death —Don Sancho Londoño, Knight of the Order of Alcantara. Etc.

The Convent was to keep a record of this endowment "inscribed in its books so that for all time the conditions may be observed."

Should all or any of the conditions not be complied with, it would be open to the Patrons to withdraw the fund and endow some other Dominican Convent in Spain, for the purpose of keeping up the festival, in which case, the monks of the Convent of St. Thomas would be required to return the 7,500 reales.

376 FIGUEROA (Francisco de).

Obras publicadas por el Licenciado Luis Tribaldos de Toledo, Chronista mayor del Rey.

First Edition. Small 8vo, old vellum. Lisbon, Pedro Craesbeeck, 1625.

£8 8s

Salva, No. 613. Palau's *Manual,* Vol. III, p. 234.

An extremely rare work, of which this first edition is almost unknown; many bibliographers citing the Lisbon edition of 1626 as the only early one. Fernandez reprinted the poems in his *coleccion* in 1804; and the 1626 edition was reproduced by Mr. Huntington in New York in 1903; while still later reprints have appeared in Spain.

The author, known as the Spanish Pindar, has written some of the most charming lyrics in the language. Francisco de Figueroa (1536—c. 1617) was of noble lineage and a native of Alcala de Henares. As a quiet and unassuming youth, he spent much of his time in the study of letters, and lived for a great many years in Italy. During his residence at Sienna, he achieved fame as a poet who could write with equal facility and distinction in Italian and Spanish. On his return to Spain, he was married at Alcala; but accompanied Don Carlos of Aragon, Duke of Terranova, on his expedition to Flanders in 1579. The latter part of his life was spent in his native town, where he was much beloved and honoured; and he was described by his contemporaries as "divine." The volume contains a biography of Figueroa by Luis Tribaldos de Toledo.

377 FLAVUS (John).

Libellus de beneficiis in curia vacantibus: per Joannem Flavum editus.

With large round woodcut Coat-of-Arms of Ferdinand and Isabella on title, and another within oblong full-page frame, incorporating the motto "*Tanto Monta,*" on verso of last page;

Gothic letter, forty-seven lines to a full page, double columns.

Small folio, half vellum, g. e. Seville, Juan Varela. 1514.

(*See Illustration Overleaf.*)

£18 18s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. II, p. 241, only knew of the copy in the Bibliotheca Colombina at Seville.

Escudero (*Tipografia Hispalense,* No. 175) mentions that some confusion has arisen in connection with this work, and that of Palacios Rubios' *De Justitia et jure obtentionis ac retentionis regni Navarrae* [No. 708 of this catalogue] on account of Nicolas Antonio having cited both as the work of Palacios Rubios. This mistake probably occurred because both these publications were usually bound together. On comparing the two in our possession, it would appear that they are not the work of the same printer.

378 FLORES (Antonio Francisco de).

Descripcion de las plausibles Reales Fiestas de luminarias, procession general, cañas y toros, con que la . . . ciudad de Sevilla, celebró obsequiosa los dichosos años de la Sacra Catholica Mag. de N. Rey y Señor D. Felipe Quinto.

[24 pp. Seville, Juan F. de Blas, 1704.]

Together with:

(2) Cultos que a la Magestad de Christo . . . consagró en hazimiento de gracias la ciudad de Sanlucar de Barrameda

(Continued over)

Libellus de beneficijs in curia vacãtibus: per Joannẽ flauũ seu ab aula flaua decretorum doctorẽ regũq; consiliariũ edit⁹.

TITLE-PAGE FROM JOHANNIS FLAVUS. DE BENEFICIIS IN CURIA VACANTIBUS. SEVILLE, JUAN VARELA, 1514.

See Item No. 377.

FLORES (ANTONIO FRANCISCO DE)—*continued.*

. . . por los años que cumplió N. C. M. Don Felipe Quinto. [8 pp. 1704.]

(3) Delineado Bosquejo a las plausibles y reales fiestas que celebro la ciudad de Sevilla con veneracion obsequiosa al cumplir años . . . D. Felipe Quinto. Dedicase a D. Juan de Cordova Laso de la Vega por un Afecto Sevillano.

[18 pp. Seville, Juan Francisco de Bras, 1704.]

(4) Breve Noticia del Passeo scriojocoso con que el Colegio mayor de Santo Thomas de Sevilla hizo expresion de su leal afecto al cumplimiento de los años de nuestro Rey y Señor D. Phelipe Quinto que Dios Guarde.

[4 pp. Seville, 1704.]

(Together) 54 pp., small 4to. Seville, 1704.

10s 6d

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. III, p. 246.

These publications describe the festivities held in honour of Philip V's birthday; the first three being in verse, and the fourth in prose.

379 FLORES (Juan de).

Historia de Aurelio y Isabel hija del Rey de Escocia. Mejor corregida que antes, puesta en Español y Frances.

12mo, green calf, gilt, with Salva's device in gold.

Brussels, Rutger Velpius, 1596.

£10 10s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. III, p. 247. Salva's own copy (No. 1625). Printed in double columns in Spanish and French.

The author was a fifteenth-sixteenth century Spanish writer. His principal novel was this work, entitled *Historia de Grisel y Mirabella,* which was translated into Italian under the name of Historia de *Aurelio e Isabella,* and further rendered into French and English. It is a tragic story of the King of Scotland's daughters Mirabella and Grisel, and influenced Ariosto's *Orlando Furioso* and other works. Fletcher made use of the theme in his *Women Pleased.*

380 FLORIANO (Antonio C.).

La Aljama de Judios de Teruel y el Hallazgo de su Necropolis.

With illustrations.

8vo, wrappers. Teruel, 1926.

4s

381 FLOURNOY (Th.).

Espiritus y Mediums (Metaphysica y Psicologia). Traduccion por Francisco Lombardia.

With numerous engraved illustrations.

2 vols., 8vo, original wrappers. Madrid, 1916.

10s 6d

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. III, p. 255.

ACCOUNT OF CAPUCHIN MISSIONS IN TIBET. PRINTED IN MEXICO.

382 FONSANCIO (Fradenio).

Carta familiar de un Sacerdote, Respuesta a un colegial amigo suyo, en que le da cuenta de la admirable Conquista espiritual del vasto Imperio del Gran Thibet, y la Mission que los Padres Capuchinos tienen alli.

With curious plate engraved in red.

4to, calf. Mexico, Imprenta de la Bibliotheca Mexicana, 1765.

£5 5s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. III, p. 257, states that the author's real name was Ignacio Carrillo y Perez.

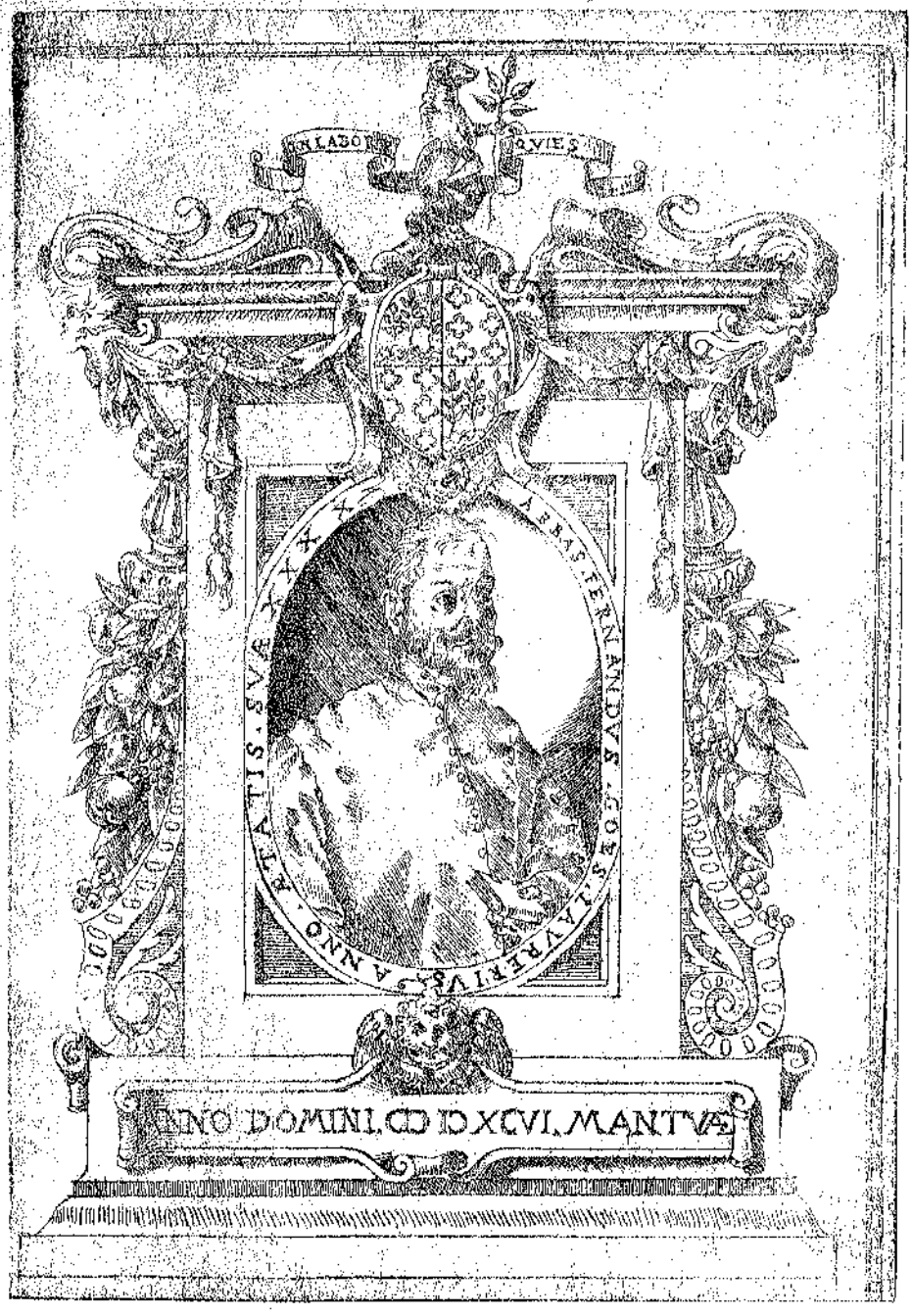
Sabin, 11098. Medina, *La Imprenta en Mexico,* Vol. V, No. 4991, could only trace one copy, viz., his own. See also Beristain, Vol. II, p. 455.

The Account of Tibet is of especial importance, and occupies pp. 31-41. References are also made to the Capuchin Missions in India, and other parts of Asia.

TITLE-PAGE FROM MIGUEL DE FUENLLANA. LIBRO DE MUSICA PARA VIHUELA, INTITULADO ORPHENICA LYRA.

SEVILLE, 1554.

See Item No. 392.



PORTRAIT OF THE AUTHOR FROM FERNANDO DE GOES LAURERIO, VIDAS Y HECHOS DE LOS REYES DE PORTUGAL. MANTUA, 1596.

See Item No. 417.

FONSECA (Christoval de). See under Cervantes No. 216 of this Catalogue.

383 FONSECA (Damian).

Relacion de lo que passo en la expulsion de los Moriscos del Reyno de Valencia. En la qual juntamente se trata del fin que hizieron estos miserables desterrados.

With engraved frontispiece.

First Edition. 8vo, crimson calf, gilt fluerons in corners, gilt panelled back, inside dentelles, g. e.

Rome, Jacomo Mascardo, 1612.

£14 14s

This rare little publication, unknown as such to Salva and Palau's *Manual,* was incorporated in the fuller history of the Moorish expulsion from Spain, entitled *Justa Expulsion de los Moriscos de España,* by the same author. That book also appeared in Rome in 1612, and this *Relacion* was reprinted by the Sociedad de Bibliofilos Valencianos in 1878 (Heredia, No. 7476).

This work is divided into two parts, dealing with the Moorish expulsion from Valencia: the first part treats of the arrangements which were made prior to their departure from Valencia; the second describes the royal and private vessels, the rebellion of some of the Moors, and how they were vanquished, how their King was hanged, and what became of some of the Moorish children who were left behind.

FIRST EDITION OF THE CLASSIC GUIDE TO SPAIN.

383A FORD.

A hand-book for travellers in Spain, and readers at home. Describing the country and cities, the natives and their names, the antiquities, religion, legends, fine arts, literature, sports and gastronomy, with notices on Spanish History.

2 vols, 8vo, calf gilt. London, John Murray, 1845.

£1 14s

384 [FORMOSA.]

Resúmen Histórico de las Misiones que la Provincia del Santisimo Rosario de Filipinas de la Orden de Predicadores tuvo en la Isla Formosa.

Small 4to, half morocco.

Manila, Colegio de Santo Tomás, 1864.

£1 15s

This is a short history of the Missions in Formosa, founded by the Order of Preachers stationed in the Philippines, and also an account of their Missions in China from 1862 to 1864, together with some of the latest details regarding those in Tongking.

At the end of the dedication are the autograph signatures of Domingo Treserra, the Prior Provincial of the Province of Santisimo Rosario in the Philippines; and of Gonsales, the Secretary.

385 FRAGOSO (Juan).

Discursos de las Cosas Aromaticas, arboles y frutales, y de otras muchas medicinas simples que se traen de la India Oriental, y sirven al uso de medicina.

First Edition. 12mo, vellum.

Madrid, Francisco Sanchez, 1572.

£14 14s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. III, p. 268. Salva, No. 2702.

A rare and interesting treatise, dedicated to the Infanta Juana of Austria, giving the medicinal and other properties of numerous aromatic plants, herbs and trees, ivory, amber, lacquer, etc., which are to be found, from the Far East to the Andes and Peru, Mexico, St. Domingo, Popayan, the Canaries and Moluccas.

386 FRAGOSO (Juan).

Tratado de cirugia, sacado de la cirugia universal.

12mo, limp vellum. Saragossa, 1692.

£3 3s

This edition unknown to Palau's *Manual*.

MIRACLES WROUGHT AFTER DEATH BY PEDRO ARBUES, THE FIRST INQUISITOR OF ARAGON.

387 FRANCES DE URRUTIGOTIY (Dr. Miguel Antonio).
Devocion, que Pedro de Arbues, Canonigo de la Santa Iglesia de Caragoça i primer Inquisidor del Reino de Aragon revelo Mossen Blasco Galvez el año de 1490, con que le asseguro el averle concedido nuestro Señor gracia de librar a sus devotos del mal de Landra, que dixo avia de padecer la Ciudad de Caragoça, confirmada con averle curado de una quebradura.

4to, dark blue calf.

Saragossa, 1652.

£6 6s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. III, p. 269.

"In Aragon the Inquisition was instituted only with the consent of the Cortes, and its introduction according to the new organization was determined (April, 1484) only after violent debates. Juglar and Arbues were appointed Inquisitors for Aragon. On May 10th, 1484, the first auto de fe at Saragossa was held under the presidency of Maestre Juglar. He was soon after poisoned by the Conversos or Maranos.

"There was violent opposition to the Inquisition throughout Aragon as well as in Catalonia, not only the Conversos and persons descended from Conversos or connected with them by marriage, but Christians also considered the Inquisition as destructive of their liberties. There was so much opposition that the assembled Cortes determined to send a deputation to protest to the king, who remained inflexible, even refusing the enormous sum which the Maranos offered to induce him to revoke the decree confiscating their property. The Maranos in despair then assassinated the inquisitor Arbues after consultation with men of high rank, like Gabriel Sanchez, the king's treasurer, the man to whom Columbus addressed his famous letter, describing the Discovery of the New World.

"When the murder became known the populace proceeded to the ghetto in order to kill the Jews and Maranos, and a fearful massacre would have followed had not the young Archbishop Alfonso de Aragon appeared in time to pacify the people. This conspiracy incited the Inquisition to horrible activity. Between December 15, 1485, and the beginning of the sixteenth century one or two autos de fé were held nearly every month at Saragossa.

"Especial severity was exercised towards the instigators of and participants in the conspiracy. Juan de Esperandeu first had his hands chopped off, and was

(Continued over)

FRANCES DE URRUTIGOTIY (DR. MIGUEL ANTONIO)—*continued.*

then dragged with Vidal de Urango to the market-place, and beheaded. Both were quartered and finally burned June 30, 1486.

"On December 15 a similar fate befell the scholarly Francisco de S. Fé (a descendant of Jerome de S. Fé), who was held in high esteem by the Governor of Aragon. Later the Jesuit Martinez de Rueden was burned, Gaspar de S. Cruce and Juan Pedro Sanchez were burned in effigy."—(Jewish Encyclopædia.)

"This assassination of Arbues gave the Inquisition ample opportunity to make a profound impression. By the punishment of fifty or sixty individuals, Arbues was sufficiently avenged, and the Sanbenitos of the victims were hung as customary in the Cathedral of Saragossa, where they are still to be seen.

"Luis de Santangel was one of the culprits beheaded and burnt for the crime. His cousin, who advanced to Isabella the 16,000 ducats which enabled Columbus to discover the New World, was penanced in 1491."—(E. N. Adler, in "*Auto de Fe and Jew.*")

388 [ST. FRANCIS XAVIER.]

Relacion de un prodigioso milagro que el Apostol de Oriente, San Francisco Xavier, hizo con una Religiosa del Convento de nuestra Señora de la Purificacion, de la villa de Moymenta en Portugal, à los diez de Marzo del año de 1637.

4 pp., folio, half calf.

Madrid, Imprenta del Reyno, 1638.

£3 3s

This is the account of a wonderful miracle performed by St. Francis Xavier, the Apostle of the Orient, through a nun in a convent in the town of Moymenta, in Portugal.

389 FRANCISCO DE LA CONCEPCION. Señor. Procurador general de la Provincia de S. Gregorio de Filipinas, de los descalços de N.P.S. Francisco, dize; Que se le ha dado traslado del memorial, y papeles con el presentados por el P. F. Joseph Maldonado, Comissario General de las provincias de las Indias,

FRANCISCO DE LA CONCEPTION—*continued.*

en que pretende se mande recoger el Breve despachado a las provincias de descalços destos Reinos de España, y las Indias, por la Santidad de Urbano Octavo su data de 22 de Diziembre de 1642. y las cedulas, y provisiones que se huvieren despachado para su execucion. y. V.M. se ha de servir de denegar lo que por el P. Comissario General se pide.

20 pp., folio, wrappers.

(Madrid), 1643.

£2 10s

Petition to Philip IV of Spain, presented by Fray Francisco de la Concepcion, of the Order of "Barefoot" Franciscans, Procurator General of the Province of San Gregorio, Philippines.

He states that he has received a transcript of the Memorial and other documents presented by Padre Fray Joseph Maldonado, Commissary-General of the Provinces of the Indies, who had asked that an Apostolic Brief issued to the barefoot Franciscans in the Spanish Dominions, by Pope Urban VIII on 22nd December, 1642, should be recalled, together with the Royal Decrees which were granted for its execution; and petitions the King to refuse to comply with Maldonado's request.

389A FRANCISCO DE SAN JUAN, *ord. S. Francisci.*

Mission historial de Marruecos, en que se trata de los Martirios, persecuciones y trabajos, que han padecido los Missionarios, y frutos que han cogido las Missiones, que desde sus principios tuvo la Orden Seraphica en el Imperio de Marruecos, y continua la Provincia de San Diego de Franciscos Descalços de Andalucia en el mismo Imperio.

With finely engraved frontispiece of Franciscan Saints martyred by the Moors and Arabs.

Thick folio, calf. Sevilla, 1708.

£10 10s

In addition to the accounts of the work and martyrdom of the missionaries in the Moorish Empire, many chapters of this work are devoted to a description of the religion, customs, etc., of the Moors. Last four leaves of Index remargined.

390 FRANCO (Francisco).

Libro de enfermedades contagiosas: y de la preservacion dellas, Compuesto por Francisco Franco, Medico del Serenissimo Rey de Portugal: y Cathedratico de prima, en el Collegio mayor de Sancta Maria de Iesus y Vniversidad de Sevilla.

Title within beautiful woodcut border, very fine woodcut initial letters, fine woodcut vignette at end.

Bound with:

Tractado de la nieve e del uso della. Dirigido al muy illustre señor don Hernando Enriquez.

Title within beautiful woodcut border, fine woodcut initial letter, woodcut vignette at end.

4to, dark red morocco, gilt lines on sides, full gilt panel back.

Sevilla, Alonso de la Barrera, 1569. £42

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. III, p. 270, only knew of copies of these two items in the Bibliotheca Nacional, Madrid.

Excessively rare. Not known to Salva.

Francisco Franco, a Spanish botanist and doctor, was born at San Felipe de Jativa (Valencia). He studied at Alcala de Henares, of whose university he became Professor, in the year 1454; a few years after he was elected for the University of Coimbra, where he made his fame, so much so that John III chose him for his physician. After a tour to other European countries, he settled in Sevilla.

391 FRIAS (Martino de).

Tractatus Perutilis Martini de Frias.

Together with:

"Tratado del modo y estilo que en la visitacion ordinaria se ha de tener."

Small 4to, vellum.

Salamanca, Juan de Junta, 1550. £5 5s

Not in Palau's *Manual.*

The Spanish treatise, which appears at the end of the book, is in Gothic letter, and contains instructions to *Visitadores* of the Church. The Latin publication includes chapters on *Canones pœnitentiales; Familiaritas mulierum a Sacerdotibus fugienda; Modus et ordo visitandi,* etc.

392 FUENLLANA (Miguel de).

Libro de Musica para Vihuela, intitulado ORPHENICA LYRA, en el qual se contienen muchas y diversas obras . . . Dirigido al muy alto y muy poderoso Señor don Philippe principe de España, Rey de Inglaterra, de Napoles &c., nro. Señor.

Title in red and black Roman letter beneath large woodcut coat-of-arms, within woodcut border. Musical notation in black and red.

Folio, vellum.

Seville, Martin de Montesdoca, 1554.

(See Illustration, Plate No. XIX.)

£350

Salva, No. 2515. Palau's *Manual*, Vol. V, p. 277. Escudero (*Hispalense*), No. 559. Copies at the British Museum and National Library of Madrid. Not in the Library of Congress Catalogue of Early Books on Music.

The only edition of this book of music for the guitar. Book V contains charming sonnets, madrigals, Christmas carols, and other songs in Spanish, Catalan, Italian, and French, set to music, from the pens of Fuenllana, Juan Vazquez, Morales, Guerrero, Flecha, Jusquin, Lupus, and others. Many of the poems do not appear in Spanish anthologies; while the musical compositions are mostly the work of Fuenllana himself.

Miguel de Fuenllana was a celebrated Spanish guitarist, who was born at Navalcarnero in the early part of the sixteenth century. Blind from birth, he dedicated his life to music, and enjoyed the patronage of some notable people at the Spanish Court. His *Orphenica Lyra* is valuable as a proof of the high standard of musical culture which was prevalent in his day. It is interesting to note that he dedicates this work to Prince Philip as " King of England " at the time of Philip II's marriage with Mary Tudor.

393 FUENTES (Diego de).

Las Obras de . . . adonde se hallaran la mayor parte de las que el ha hecho. Assi canciones como sonetos y otros generos de verso.

Title within architectural woodcut border; gothic letter, wide margins; woodcut printer's device on verso of back page.

Small 8vo.

Saragossa, Agostin Millan, 1563.

£6 6s

Extremely rare. Palau's *Manual*, Vol. III, p. 279. Sanchez' *Bibliografia Aragonesa*, No. 437. Not in Salva.

Although this work is cited in many bibliographies, the number of known copies is extremely limited: Gallardo (No. 2271) knew of only one imperfect copy; Palau quotes Gallardo and Sanchez; Sanchez knew of only one copy, belonging to the Hispanic Society of New York, in addition to his own; both imperfect. There is no copy at the British Museum; probably none other than this in England. Our copy lacks folios IV and V (as does Sanchez'), in addition to eight other leaves. The majority of these compositions, however, are perfect, being short poems, sonnets, ballads, etc., on abstract, mythical, and other subjects.

The author, an Aragonese poet from Zaragoza, also wrote some short tracts on historical subjects, which were published together with Pedro de Valles' *Historia de Hernando de Avalos, Marques de Pescara.*

394 FURLONG (Guillermo).

De Cirujano Hereje a Misionero Jesuita. Thomas Falkner, S.J. 1707-1784.

8vo, wrappers.

Buenos-Aires, 1920.

3s

An account of Thomas Faulkner, who, before becoming a missionary, practised medicine.

395 GAINZA (Fr. Francisco).
Ultimas Noticias de las Misiones Españolas del Tunkin, extractadas de la correspondencia recibida de los SS. Vicarios Apostólicos, Vicarios Provinciales y Misioneros Dominícos.
76 pp., 8vo, unbound.
Manila, Colegio de Santo Tomás, 1860.

12s 6d

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. III, p. 291.

396 [GALEN.]
Claudii Galeni de Pulsibus ad tyrones liber, e Gracco in Latinum sermonem conversus, per Ferdinandum Menam Doctorem, & in Conplutensi academia artis medicae professore, cum eiusdem commentarijs, adjectis passim plurimorum locorum in libros Galeni de pulsibus castigationibus.
With Coat-of-Arms on title-page, fine woodcut initial letters.
4to, wrappers.
Alcala de Henares, Juan Brocar, 1553.

£15 15s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. III, p. 292.
Ferdinand Mena was Professor of Medicine at Alcala de Henares.

397 GALLEGOS (Manuel de).
Gigantomachia.
Engraved title within architectural border, surmounted by Coat-of-Arms.
First Edition. Small 4to, vellum.
Lisbon, Pedro Crasbeeck, 1628.

£3 3s

Salva, No. 626. Palau's *Manual*, Vol. III, p. 297.
This heroic poem is on a classical theme and deals with the war of the
(Continued over)

GALLEGOS (MANUEL DE)—*continued.*

Giants against the Gods. It is written in octavas, divided into five "books"; and is preceded by some twenty-three sonnets, by Francisco Sa de Menezes, Francisco Manuel de Mello, Manuel de Sousa Coutinho, and others. Another poem by Gallegos, entitled *Anaxarete,* is included in this volume.

This author was a native of Lisbon (1597-1665), but spent much of his time in Madrid, where he enjoyed the friendship of Lope de Vega. After his wife's death, he took Holy Orders, and spent the remainder of his life in his native country. He is reported to have made some disparaging criticisms on Camoes, whom he regarded as a rival.

THE RAREST SPANISH BOOK ON AERONAUTICS.

398 GAMBORINO (Miguel).

Experiencias Aerostaticas en Barcelona.

With frontispiece engraving of a balloon ascending above a group of spectators.

Small 4to, half morocco. Barcelona (Francisco Suria), 1784.

£25

Not in Palau's *Manual.*

This is the rarest Spanish book on Aeronautics, and is an account of the Author's experiences as an aviator. The book is dedicated to General Felix O'Neille, Governor and Acting-Commander-in-Chief of the troops at Barcelona, whom the Author describes as "not only the descendant of one of the oldest Irish families, and a National Hero . . . but Patron of all the Sciences and of Industrial Progress."

The author mentions that the brothers "José and Estevan" Mongolfier, the inventors of that type of aircraft, had hoped to "take Gibraltar easily" by that means, and began their experiments with oilskin and paper balloons measuring thirty-five feet across, which they released after filling with "inflammable air," and which duly burst into flames some ten minutes later, when they had reached an altitude of 500 toesas (fathoms). Fortunately for aviation, neither of these enterprising brothers attempted an ascent until the machinery had been perfected, after numerous experiments in Paris and elsewhere. An imposing feat is recorded from Versailles, where on the 19th September, 1783, a balloon ascended majestically in the presence of the Royal Family and numerous other interested spectators, carrying a cage which contained a sheep, a duck and a hen—the first aviators of their kind known to history! Their sensations, however, remain unrecorded; but it is stated that within ten minutes, the entire aerial equipage had described a "parabola"

GAMBORINO (MIGUEL)—*continued.*

whose diameter measured 280 toesas, and promptly collapsed on *terra firma* some 1,700 toesas away.

Referring to his own experiences, the author has many interesting facts to record, and appends copious notes and a table of the relative weights of materials used in various types of balloons.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE AUTOS-DE-FE- CELEBRATED IN MAJORCA (AGAINST THE CHUETAS).

399 GARAU (Francisco) Soc. Jesu.

La Fee triunfante en quatro autos celebrados en Mallorca por el Santo Oficio de la Inquisicion en que han salido ochenta y ocho Reos, y de treinto y siete relajados solo huvo tres pertinaces. 12mo, old calf.

Mallorca, 1755.

£4 4s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. III, p. 301.

400 GARCIA (Fr. Juan).

Aviso que se ha Embiado de la Ciudad de Manila, del Estado que tiene la Religion Catolica en las Philipinas, Japon, y la Gran China, dase quenta como el Rey nuestro Señor, ha tomado en la gran China, una Isla llamada la Hermosa [*Formosa*], con una gran fortaleza que ay en ella.

Folio, 4 pp., half calf.

Seville, Juan Gomez de Blas, 1633.

£8 8s

Not in Retana. Medina, *Las Islas Filippinas*, No. 125.
Robertson, *Philippine Bibliography*, p. 114.

Father Garcia describes how the Emperor of Japan had imprisoned a great many of the Dutch for their bad conduct towards the Japanese, and more especially towards the Roman Catholic Missionaries, many of whom had suffered death at their instigation. He mentions the persecutions suffered by the missionaries, and gives news from Cambodia (French Indo-China), and China. He also describes the capture of Formosa by the Spaniards.

401 GARCIA (Marcos).

La Flema de Pedro Hernandez. Discurso moral y politico FIRST EDITION. Small 8vo, half calf, gilt panelled back.

Madrid, Gregorio Rodriguez, 1657.

£7 10s

Salva, No. 1822. Palau's *Manual*, Vol. III, p. 306.

This is a satirical novel with some political reflections interspersed with verse. The writer, who was the King's doctor and lecturer in surgery at the principal hospital in Madrid, has taken Francisco de Quevedo as his model, and written an amusing tale of the triumph of a phlegmatic disposition over one of which activity is the keynote. The individual sketches are well drawn, from the eager servants, students and soldiers, to the phlegmatic personage Pedro Hernandez, " whose arms fell out of their sockets from sheer listlessness."

THE INQUISITORS' GUIDE.

402 GARCIA (Pablo).

Orden que comunmente se Guarda en el Santo Oficio de la Inquisicion acerca del processar en las causas que en el se tratan. With woodcut Inquisitorial device on title.

Small 4to, brown morocco, gilt fillet border, gilt panelled back and inside dentelles, g.e., bound by David.

Madrid, Pedro Madrigal, 1591.

(*See Illustration opposite*).

£85

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. III, p. 306. Not in Salva. Perez Pastor, No. 355.

A scarce publication, compiled by the Secretary of the Council of the Inquisition for the guidance of contemporary inquisitors and other legal officials, giving the exact formulæ used in cases tried by the Inquisitorial courts in Spain. The inquisitors were obliged to record every stage of the proceedings in writing, down to the minutest details of the wearing apparel and other possessions of the prisoner; the various forms of torture applied, and behaviour and remarks of the victims under torture; the full evidence of prisoner and witnesses: the admonitions

ORDEN

QVE COMVNMENTE SE GVARDA EN EL Santo Oficio dela Inquiſicion acerca del proceſſar en las cauſas que en el ſe tratan conforme à lo que eſta proueydo por las inſtructiones antiguas y nueuas.

Recopilado por Pablo Garcia Secretario del Conſejo de la ſanta General Inquiſicion.

Van en eſta ſegunda Impreſsion añadidas algunas coſas y otras pueſtas en mejor orden.

Con licẽcia de los ſeñores del ſupremo Cõſejo de la ſanta General Inquiſicion.

EN MADRID,

En caſa de Pedro Madrigal, Año de 1591.

TITLE-PAGE FROM PABLO GARCIA. ORDEN QUE SE GUARDA EN EL SANTO OFFICIO DE LA INQUISICION. MADRID, 1591.

See Item No. 402.

GARCIA (PABLO)—*continued.*

of the inquisitors; the sentences, etc.; and for each stage of the proceedings, the requisite document was provided with its specific phraseology of outline, to be filled in according to the peculiarities of each individual case. All these specimen documents are included in the book, together with instructions in regard to procedure, from the hour of the prisoner's arrival, to the pronunciation of the sentence.

It is an extremely interesting revelation of the methods employed by the Holy Office in their attitude to all offenders, heretical or otherwise.

In the case of an offence against the Inquisition or its officials, other than heresy, "the accused should be warned to speak the truth, as information had been lodged against him. And with this, the accusation should be formally made . . . but he must not reply to it on oath, or in any other manner; at least, *he should not be requested to reply,* but if he should wish to speak, what he says must be placed on record."

With regard to cases of heresy, evidence was to be taken preferably from Christian witnesses; while, if the prisoner was considered, by the "learned men of sound conscience" who were trying him, to be giving incorrect evidence, he was to be subjected to torture; but if the prisoner preferred to confess before being taken to the torture chamber, the confession had to be ratified only after a lapse of twenty-four hours, thus leaving the unfortunate victim little or no loophole of escape.

Typographically, this is a fine publication, this handsome copy being in a perfect state of preservation.

THE RULES OF THE INQUISITION.

403 GARCIA (Pablo), Secretary of the Council of the Inquisition. Orden que comunmente se guarda en el Santo Oficio de la Inquisicion, acerca del processar en las causas que en èl se tratan; conforme à lo que està proveido por las instruciones antiguas, y nuevas.

Interleaved with blank pages on which are a number of manuscript additions.

4to, wrappers.

Valencia, Antonio Bordazar de Artazu, Impressor del Santo Oficio. 1736.

£6 6s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. II, p. 306.

404 GARCIA BLANCO (Antonio M).

Analisis Filosofico de la Escritura y Lengua Hebrea.

3 vols., 8vo, half calf.

Madrid, 1846-1851. £1 5s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. III, p. 308.

404A GARCIA (Padre Francisco).

Persecucion que movieron los Tartaros en el Imperio de la China contra la ley de Jesu Christo.

Small 4to. Alcala, Maria Fernandez, 1671.

£12 12s

Catalina's *Tipografia Complutense,* No. 1175.

In this account of the persecution of the Catholic Missionaries in China between the years 1664 and 1668, the author, himself a Jesuit, refers to the care with which many of the missionaries had approached the Tartar religious conscience through the medium of the intellect. Knowing that they were addicted to the study of astrology, the Padres assiduously cultivated this subject, studied and mastered the Chinese language, and printed more than 150 books on mathematics and a similar number on philosophy, all in Chinese characters, and astonished their persecutors by their learning.

Padre Garcia gives an account of the infamous punishments inflicted on some of the Padres; various even to which had occurred in Pekin; and a list of the missionaries who appeared before the Judges in Pekin.

405 GARCIA RACIMO (Juan).

Carta que escrivio el P. Fr. Juan Garcia Racimo, Religioso Descalço de la Orden de N. P. S. Francisco, y Procurador General de las Filipinas, en que dà quenta à su Provincial de las cosas sucedidas en las islas Filipinas, Japon y China, y otras partes del Asia, y de como se aparecio N. Señora de Cabite, encima del tejado del Convento de S. Diego,

(Continued over)

GARCIA RACIMO (JUAN)—*continued.*

que lo estavan acañoneando, y recibia en sus manos las balas, y las volvia à los enemigos.

4 pp., folio, new boards.

Madrid, 1671.

£15 15s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. III, p. 317. Tavera 1158. Medina 197.

Brother Juan Garcia Racimo was a Franciscan friar, born in Quintanilla; he took vows in 1651, and soon afterwards was sent to the Philippines. In 1668 the Governor General sent him on a mission to Java, the King of this island received him very well. The King of Java sent him as his ambassador to the Court of Madrid. After fulfilling his commission he returned to the Philippines in 1673, returning to Spain in 1674, where he remained. See Retana, Vol. II, p. 585.

406 GARCIA RACIMO (Juan).

Carta que escrivio el Padre Procurador General de Filipinas de los Religiosos Descalços de N. S. P. S. Francisco, en que dà quenta à su Provincial de las cosas sucedidas en Filipinas, China, Japòn y otras partes del Asia; y de como se apareciò N. Señora de la Concepcion en Cabite, enzima del texado del Convento de San Diego, que lo estavan acañoneando, y recibiendo en sus manos las balas, las volvia à los enemigos.

4 pp., folio, new boards.

Madrid, 1683.

£15 15s

Not in Palau's *Manual.* Not in Tavera.

The news in this letter, although beginning with the same words and paragraphs as the 1671 letter by the same author, is not identical with that. See No. 405 of this catalogue.

407 GARCIA DE TORRES (D. Juan).

El Tabaco, consideraciones sobre el pasado, presente y porvenir de esta renta.

8vo. Original wrappers. Madrid, 1876. 6s

Presentation copy to Dr. Manuel Siloela, with three-line autograph inscription signed by the author.

ACCOUNT OF THE LIFE AND DEATH OF THE FIRST ARAGONESE INQUISITOR.

408 GARCIA DE TRASMIERA (Diego), Inquisitor.

Epitome de la santa vida, y relacion de la gloriosa muerte del Venerable Pedro de Arbues, Inquisidor Apostolico de Aragon a quien la obstinacion Hebrea dio muerte temporal y la liberalidad Divina, Vida Eterna.

With full-page engraving of the murder of Pedro de Arbues.

Monreale, (in Sicily) Bua y Portanova, 1647.

£6 6s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. III, p. 318, did not know of this unusual edition. See the long note to No. 387 of this catalogue.

409 GARIBAY Y ZAMALLOA (Estevan de).

Los XL Libros del Compendio Historial de las Chronicas y universal Historia de todos los reynos de España.

Woodcut portrait of author.

Title and sub-title pages within woodcut borders with coats-of-arms.

FIRST EDITION. 4 vols. in 3.

Folio, eighteenth-century binding of red morocco.

Antwerp, Plantin, 1571.

£10 10s

Salva, No. 2953. Palau's *Manual*, Vol. III, p. 319.

Fine copy of a very worthy addition to a Spanish library. The author's signature appears on the verso of title, Vol. I. This enthralling history of Spain begins with the period of the patriarch of the Spanish nation, Tubal, circa 3831 B.C.! The author traces the successive influence of Egyptians, Chaldeans, Persians and Jews, and the part these latter played in the foundation of the cities of Seville, Cordova and Toledo, six hundred years before Christ; the Carthaginians in 400 B.C., and the invasion of the Romans two centuries later; the Caesarian period, and the Nativity. The first volume also comprises the history of Spain under Vandal, Gothic, Arab, Christian and Moorish domination, until the early years of the

(Continued over)

GARIBAY Y ZAMALLOA (ESTEVAN DE)—*continued.*

eleventh century. The second and third volumes deal chronologically with the general history of Spain until the author's own day, 1566; while the fourth volume deals with the separate history of the kingdoms of Aragon, Sicily and Naples, Navarre, Portugal, Cordoba, Castile, Leon, Granada, etc. There is, in addition, much interesting information concerning the ecclesiastical and social history of the country, the genealogy of the royal houses, heraldry and other matters inseparably associated with history. The woodcut sub-titles, inserted throughout the work at intervals, depict the arms of the separate kingdoms of Spain before the union.

Esteban de Garibay y Zamalloa was born at Mondragon, Guipuzcoa, in 1533, and died in Madrid in 1599. He had made a profound study of Greek and Latin, and was particularly well-versed in his special subject, Spanish history. He became Philip the Second's librarian, and later his chronicler. His famous work, the forty "books" of his Compendious history, offered herewith, was written when he was thirty-two; and a few years later he published several works on genealogy and heraldry. His name figures in the *Catalogo de Autoridades de la Academia de la lengua.*

410 GARNELO (P. Benito).

Los Hebreos en Egipto. Discurso leido el dia 21 de Diciembre de 1924 en la solemne distribucion de premios del Colegio de PP. Agustinos de Madrid.

8vo, wrappers.

Real Monasterio de El Escorial, 1924.

4s

411 [GARNERIN (Elisa).]

Noticia de la incomparable Experiencia Aereostatica de bajada en paracaida, por la animosa é intrepida Aereoporista, que ha tenido el honor de ser presentada a SS. MM. y AA., a todos los Soberanos de la Europa, al Rey de Francia y su Real Familia, que se practicará el 26 del presente Abril en el real sitio del Retiro.

8vo, half calf. Madrid, 1818.

£7 7s

Not in Palau's *Manual.*

Two-page printed Advertisement, with an engraving of the "intrepid lady

GARNERIN (ELISA)—*continued.*

aviator" descending in her parachute; and an autograph note from a disappointed spectator, who reviles her for not having complied with the expectations of the crowd, incurring their hostility by announcing that the descent could not be made on that occasion owing to lack of gas for the balloon. The crowd surged round her private residence, ordering her to come out, as they wanted to kill her—an invitation which she prudently rejected! The writer of the autograph paragraph is evidently much incensed by her proud boast that she had undertaken the descent eleven times in France, and was to perform the same feat in Lisbon, and expresses his scepticism in bitter terms. This lady claimed to have performed her aeronautical feats before the French Royal Family, and to have been presented to all the Sovereigns of Europe.

It apparently did not satisfy the mob, many of whom, it is stated, were arrested; and the lady-aviator was subsequently ordered to leave.

412 Gazeta general de Martes, 5 de Noviembre de 1680.
Folio, 4 pp., wrappers. Madrid, 1680.

£1 15s

This curious Spanish news-sheet gives an account of the news from East India, dated Batavia, March 11th, and Embassy from China, of a horrible earthquake in Pekin, a great storm on the Coromandel coast, and news from Java.

413 Gazeta general de todas las Novedades de este Correo. Spanish news tract, giving contemporary social and military news.
4 pp., 8vo, wrapper.
Cordova, Imprenta de S. Agustin, 1705.

10s 6d

The tract contains news from Vienna, Chambéry, Brussels, Paris, and Salvatierra, dated in 1704. The latter paragraph refers to the movements of the Duke of Berwick during the campaign, in which the English upheld the claim of the Archduke Charles against that of Philip of Anjou with regard to the succession to the throne of Spain.

414 Gazeta Nueva de las cosas mas notables, assi politicas, como militares, sucedidas en la mayor parte de la Europa, desde mediado del mes de Abril de este año de 1661 hasta parte de Mayo del mismo. Estadō de la Religion Catolica en los Reinos del Japon, China, y Tartaria.

4to, wrappers. Madrid, 1661.

£2 10s

This early Spanish newspaper begins in translation as follows:—

"The news which the dispatch boat has brought from New Spain is as follows: That the fleet has arrived safely at the Provinces of New Spain, and that at Vera Cruz General Adrian Pulido and many other people have died of a sickness, etc."

415 GAZTANETA ITURRIVALZAGA (Antonio de) Admiral. Proporciones de las medidas mas essempiales para la Fabrica de Navios y Fragatas de guerra . . . cuyas proporciones tiene resuelto Su Magestad se observen por regla general en todos sus Astilleros de España, como en las de America, Con las Explicaciones de le Construccion de la Varenga Maestra, plano y perfil particular de un Navio de 70 Canones, con los largos, gruessos y anchos de los materiales con que se debe executar.

With a large folding plate.

Folio, calf.

Madrid, Philipe Alonso, 1720.

£27 10s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. V, p. 328. Interesting specifications and plans for eighteenth-century Spanish warships.

416 GIL (Rodolfo). Romancero Judeo-Espanol.

8vo, original wrappers.

Madrid, 1911. 8s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. III, p. 338.

An account of Ladino, the Judeo-Spanish tongue of the Orient. An anthology of the most interesting Judeo-Spanish poetry; a grammar and a glossary.

417 GOES LAURERIO (Fernando de).

Breve Summa y Relacion de las Vidas y Hechos de los Reyes de Portogal, y cosas succedidas en aquel Reyno desde su principio hasta el año de MDXCV.

With woodcut coat-of-arms on title and engraved portrait of the author.

First Edition. Small 4to, green and brown marbled calf, gilt lines and panelled back, inside dentelles, g.e., bound by F. Bedford.

Mantua, Francisco Osana, 1596.

(See Illustration, Plate No. XX.)

£7 15s

Fine copy. Palau's *Manual,* Vol. III, p. 351.

Innocencio (No. F., 116) declares that this is a rare work, of which he had not seen a copy anywhere. The book is dedicated to the Duke of Mantua, whose coat-of-arms appears on the title; and is a brief history of the kingdom of Portugal—interesting from the point of view of fact, but recorded with a somewhat fanatical prejudice which throws the writer's contemporaries into disproportionately high relief.

Fernando de Goes Laurerio, a native of Lisbon, began his career as a member of King Sebastian's household, and accompanied the youthful monarch on his expedition to Africa, of which he wrote an account which remained in manuscript. On his return to Portugal he took Holy Orders, and became Abbot of San Martinho de Soalhães, in the diocese of Oporto. He went on to Rome, where he spent a number of years, and is believed to have died there, as there is no record of his return to Portugal.

418 GOMEZ ARIAS (Federico).

Memoria sobre la propulsion aereo-dinamica. Elevacion y direccion de Aparatos mas graves que la atmosfera; Elevacion y direccion de los Globos; Observaciones utiles á los Navegantes aéreos y á los estudios aéreos y dinámicos.

With 4 folding sheets of diagrams, etc.

8vo, original wrappers. Barcelona, 1876.

£2 2s

Not in Palau's *Manual.* A treatise on aero-dynamic propulsion.

419 GOMEZ DE CIUDAD REAL (Alvaro).

De Militia principis Burgundi quam velleris aurei vocant, ad Charolum Caesarem eiusdem militiae principem libri quinque. Ad magnum item Philippum iuventutis principem in eiusdem velleris locos obscuriores Alexii Vanegas brevis enucleatio.

Title beneath woodcut coat-of-arms of the Emperor Charles V.

First Edition. Small 8vo, old calf.

Toledo, Juan de Ayala, 1540.

£5 5s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. III, p. 359.

The original Latin poem of the Order of the Golden Fleece, with commentary by Alejo Vanegas. The work was subsequently translated into Spanish prose by Juan Bravo, and published under the title of *El Vellocino Dorado.* Both are rare.

Very little is definitely known of the author, who is not mentioned by Ticknor or Hurtado. He is believed to have been a native of Guadalajara (1488-1538), and was a soldier in his early youth, when he distinguished himself at the battle of Pavia. He devoted a great part of his time to the study of letters, and wrote many works in Latin. His name figures in the *Catalogo de Autoridades en la Lengua,* and is given in full as Gomez de Ciudad Real.

This order of Knighthood, of which Gomez writes, was instituted at Bruges in 1429 by Philip le Bon, Duke of Burgundy, in honour of his mistress, Marie de Crumbrugge, whose golden curls had inspired the institution in a jocular mood. The order was originally limited to twenty-four knights, but gradually extended to a company of fifty, with the Duke as grand master. With the absorption of the Dukedom of Burgundy by the house of Austria, the Emperor Charles V controlled the order, which passed to his descendants, the Kings of Spain. After the establishment of the Bourbon dynasty in Spain by Philip V, however, (in 1701), the order was jointly controlled by the Kings of Spain and the Emperors of Germany, as descendants of the house of Austria. The insignia is a ram's fleece, suspended from a gold chain, with the initial " B."—for Burgundy—at intervals.

The legend of the golden fleece commemorates the story of Phryxus, who, condemned to death, was saved by a ram with a golden fleece, on whose back he arrived in Colchis. The fleece was offered to Mars and hung on a sacred tree, guarded by a fiery dragon, and was subsequently acquired by Jason.

Salva mentions this edition (which he did not possess) in describing his Spanish version under No. 2962.

According to Brunet (No. 12952), " this poem is regarded as the *chef-d'œuvre* of an author who has been called the Spanish Virgil."

420 GOMEZ D' OLIVEYRA (Antonio).

Idylios Maritimos, y rimas varias.

With woodcut heraldic vignette on title.

First Edition. Small 8vo, half calf.

Lisbon, Pedro Craesbeeck, 1617.

£5 5s

Salva, No. 639. Palau's *Manual*, Vol. III, p. 362.

There are six *Maritime Idylls* in this collection, the rest consisting of charming sonnets and songs. The author was a Portuguese poet, and composed practically all these poems in Spanish, only one or two of the songs being in Portuguese. His work is graceful, of a high literary order, and copies of it are now very scarce. As secretary to General Mathias de Albuquerque, he assisted in the campaign against the Spaniards at Montijo and Elvas, during the middle of the seventeenth century.

421 GONZALEZ (Dr. Domingo).

Relacion del Ilustrissimo Martyrio de los Padres . . . de la Orden de N. P. S. Domingo, y dos Compañeros suyos seglares el año passado 1637 [in Japan].

With woodcut heraldic device on title.

Small 4to, half bound.

Madrid, Diego Diaz de la Carrera, 1639.

£25

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. III, p. 368. Wenckstern's *Bibliography of Japan*, No. 256. Retana, *Imprenta Filipina*, No. 51.

This relation, written by the Dominican Commissary of the Inquisition, Fray Domingo Gonzalez, contains a detailed account of the martyrdom suffered in Japan by the Dominican Fathers, Antonio Gonzalez, Guillermo Cortet, Miguel de Aozaraza, and Vicente de la Cruz, and two secular priests in 1637. This appears to be the first edition printed in Spain.

422 GONZALEZ ANDRADA (Paulo).

Varias Poesias. Parte Primeira.

Printed in italics.

FIRST EDITION. 12mo, green crushed morocco, gilt fillet border with fleurons in corners, gilt panelled back, inside dentelles, g. e. (bound by Emile Rousselle).

Lisbon, Mattheus Pinheiro, 1629.

£21

Innocencio, No. P. 84. Palau's *Manual*, Vol. III, p. 370, only knew of the Coimbra 1658 edition.

This charming little book contains sixty-five sonnets, eleven ballads, and thirty-two other poetical compositions, including songs, carols, madrigals, etc., from the pen of this distinguished Portuguese poet; in addition to numerous sonnets to the author by Francisco Sà de Menezes, Manoel de Faria e Sousa, and others. Many of his poems were written in early youth and those included in this volume are in Spanish, with the exception of six short poems, five of which are in Portuguese, and one in Italian. According to his biographer, José Maria da Costa e Silva, this poet was gifted with a vivid imagination, brilliant powers of expression and a happy talent for versification; although "he was not free from the sin of Gongorism of the Castillian school to which he belonged." His love sonnets are amongst the most charming of his poetical compositions.

423 GONZALEZ ANDRADA (Paulo).

Varias Poesias . . . offerecidas a Francisco de Faria Severim.

Small 8vo, old vellum.

Coimbra, Manoel Dias, 1658.

£3 3s

Innocencio, No. P. 84. Not mentioned by Salva. Palau's *Manual*, Vol. III, p. 370.

This is the second edition of a collection of a variety of poems, including some charming sonnets, madrigals, songs, elegies, ballads, etc.

Although the verses are in Spanish (with the exception of sonnets Nos. 46 and 47, which are in Portuguese) the titles are all in Portuguese. According to the author's preface, they represent some of his earlier poetical efforts, and are amplified by some sonnets addressed to him by Francisco de Sa de Meneses, Francisco Manoel de Mello, Doña Bernarda Ferreira, and others.

Very little is known as regards the author's private life. He is believed to have been a native of Lisbon; and, as a poet, flourished during the reigns of Philip II and Philip III.

GONZALES DE BOBADILLA (Bernardo). See No. 217 of this Catalogue.

424 GONZALEZ de MENDOZA (Juan).

Historia de las cosas mas notables, ritos y costumbres, Del gran Reyno de la China, sabidas assi por los libros de los mesmos Chinos, como por relacion de Religiosos y otras personas que an estadó en el dicho Reyno. Con un Itinerario del Nuevo Mundo. 12mo, calf. Antwerp, 1596.

£12 10s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. III, p. 377. Wagner, *The Spanish South-West*, 7F.

This was the product of three missions. The notes of Martin de Rada, or de Herrada, in the first expedition (along with Pedro de Sarmiento) in 1575, and those of Gonzalez de Mendoza on his mission of 1578, enabled the latter to write the *Historia*. A third journey in 1581, by Martin Ignacio de Loyola, furnished the *Itinerario*, which includes Mexico and the Philippines.

This *Itinerario* is very interesting. Fr. Ignacio on his voyage to China went via the Canaries and S. Dominique, from there he passed to Vera Cruz, across Mexico, between Mexico and Acapulco, and re-embarked from this Port for the Philippines and China. Although brief, the account of the Voyage is extremely interesting. He speaks of the Discovery of New Mexico by Ant. d'Espejo.

425 GONZALEZ DE SALCEDO (Pedro).

Examen de la Verdad en respuesta a los Tratados de los derechos de la Reyna Christianissima sobre varios estados de la Monarchia de España.

With engraved title-page.

Folio, old calf, gilt panelled back. [Madrid, 1670.]

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. III, p. 380. £2 2s

This work consists of a minute study of the claims of the Queen of France, to certain duchies and counties connected with the Netherlands which were in abeyance on the death of Philip IV of Spain. The writer considers that the claims put forward on behalf of Louis XIV are untenable.

Pedro Gonzalez de Salcedo was a Spanish magistrate and a native of Najera, Logroño. He was one of the "contraband" judges at the court of Granada and Madrid, and wrote a judicial work on contraband in 1664. Amongst his other publications is a curious work on the origin and dignity of the post of the Queen's ladies-in-waiting. His name figures in the *Catalogue of Authorities* published by the Spanish Academy.

426 GONZALEZ DE SAN PEDRO (Francisco), Procurador-General of the Franciscan Province of Santo Rosario of the Philippines.

Señor. El Lector Fray Francisco Gonçalez de San Pedro, del Order de Predicadores, Procurador General de su Provincia del Santo Rosario de Philipinas, dize: Que por su parte se representò à V. M., que en la Ciudad de Manila se avia dado principio à la Fabrica material de una Casa de Beatas, ò Terceras de su Orden, en que se recogiessen 15 de ellas, Españolas, ò Mestizas.

8 pp., folio, unbound. Madrid, 1704.

£2 10s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. III, p. 380.

The petition protests against the Royal Decree dissolving a Franciscan Home in Manila for 15 Spanish matrons and 80 Indian girls.

427 GONZALEZ DE LA TORRE (Juan).

Docientas Preguntas con sus Respuestas en versos differentes. Van otras glosas y versos de devocion. Y la Vida del glorioso San Francisco de Paula. Y otros motes y villancicos.

With four woodcuts.

4to, original vellum. Madrid, Francisco Sanchez, 1590.

£15 15s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. III, p. 382.

Both the riddles and the replies are in verse. A few worm holes in margin.

428 GORDONIO (Bernaldo).

Lilio de medicina. Lo contenido en este presente volumen de Bernaldo Gordonio es lo siguiente. Primeramente los siete libros que se intitulan Lilio de medecina. Lo segundo: Las tablas delos ingenios. Lo tercero: el regimiento delas agudas. Lo quarto: el Tractado delos niños con el Regimiento del ama. Lo quinto y postrimero: Las pronosticas.

BLACK LETTER, double columns.

Fine woodcut on title-page; with woodcut initials.

Royal 8vo, brown calf, blind stamped on sides, gilt panel back.

Toledo, Juan de Villaquiran, 1513.

£75

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. III, p. 384.
Bernaldo Gordonio was a celebrated Spanish doctor.

429 GOYENECHE (Francisco Xavier de).

Comercio de Holanda o el gran thesoro historial, y politico del floreciente comercio, que los Holandeses tienen en todos los Estados, y Señorios del Mundo. Qual es el modo de hazerle, su origen, sus grandes progressos, sus possessiones, y gobierno en las Indias. Como se han hecho dueños absolutos de todo el comercio de Europa y quales son las mercaderias convenientes para el trato Maritimo. De donde las sacan, y las considerables ganancias, que en el hazen.

Small 8vo, original vellum. Madrid, Imprenta Real (1717).

£2 10s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. III, p. 388. Medina, 2291.

Chapter XV relates to the Trade of the Dutch Company in America. Other sections of the book relate to the Dutch commerce in the East Indian Archipelago, Japan, China, Various parts of India, Ceylon, Persia, Siam, etc.; and a general history of the Commerce of Holland is given.

430 GRACIA DEI (Pedro de).

Blason General y Nobleza del Universo. Al Serenisimo Principe, alto y muy poderoso Rey Don Juan II de Portugal.

With reproductions of heraldic woodcuts.

Small folio, boards. Madrid, M. Murillo, 1882.

£3 3s

Not in Salva. Heredia, No. 3451. Palau's *Manual,* Vol. III, p. 389.

One of a limited facsimile edition of 102 copies on linen paper with wide margins; the original double-column Gothic text and woodcuts reproduced by photo-lithography.

This interesting heraldic book was the work of Ferdinand and Isabel's King-at-Arms. Gracia Dei's position at court gave him the title of chronicler; and a history of the reign of Don Pedro the Cruel has been ascribed to him.

Although the subject matter of his *Blason General* has been adversely criticised by later genealogists—Argote de Molina in particular—the merit of this reproduction lies in the bibliographical value of the original, which is described in the introduction as " one of the most singular monuments of the typographical art of the fifteenth century."

THE LAWS OF THE ENCLAVE-VALLEY OF ARAN.

431 GRACIA DE TOLVA (Dr. Juan Francisco de).

Ordinaciones, Pragmatica y Edictos Reales del Valle de Aran.

With woodcut Coat-of-Arms on title.

Folio, half calf.

Zaragoza, Juan de Lanaja y Quartanet, 1618.

£10 10s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. III, p. 389.

These edicts and laws governing the Valley of Aran, are preceded by an interesting history of the district since the days when the Druids' example of maintaining law by custom rather than by written statute, was followed by the people of Aran. Later, coming under the rule of the Kings of Majorca and of Aragon, the written laws were gradually compiled, from the twelfth century onwards; and have been published in an interesting form by Don Juan Francisco de Gracia of the Real Audiencia of Majorca.

The district of Aran, which was judicially and geographically somewhat isolated, is situated to the extreme north-west of Catalonia, almost entirely surrounded by the Pyrenees mountains; and has been, in turn, under French, Majorcan, Aragonese and Catalonian rule.

432 GRACIAN (Lorenço).

Arte de Ingenio, tratado de la agudeza. En que se explican todos los modos y diferencias de Conceptos.

Small 8vo, old vellum [slightly wormed].

Lisbon, Officina Craesbeeckiana, 1659.

£1 5s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. III, p. 390.

Salva (No. 2271) only possessed the fourth edition of Antwerp, 1702, which contained various additions to the text.

This treatise on mental concepts and rhetoric enjoyed a great vogue in the seventeenth century, and exercised more influence on the gongorist style of literature than any other. The writer analyses abstract qualities referred to by other authors, whom he quotes, and displays much ingenuity in his paradoxes.

Baltasar Gracian y Morales was born at Belmonte, Calatayud, in 1601, and died at Tarazona in 1658. He was brought up at Toledo by an uncle, the Licentiate Antonio Gracian, and at the age of eighteen became a Jesuit. He took part in the Catalonian war as chaplain to Philip IV's forces, under the command of the Marques de Leganes; and his heroism earned for him the sobriquet of "Padre of the victory."

His first work was *El Heroe,* written for the purpose of opposing the theories of Machiavelli, and describes his *beau ideal* of a hero as typified by Philip IV. His greatest work was *El Criticon,* an allegory on human life; but the most influential was his *Arte de Ingenio*: it is said to have influenced Voltaire, Schopenhauer and Goethe.

No reason is given for his choice of the name Lorenço Gracian instead of his own; but as he had written the first part of his *Criticon* under the pseudonym of Garcia de Morlanes (an anagram on his surnames) and had been reprimanded by his Order for publishing "frivolous works under an assumed name," he probably wished to avoid incurring further displeasure by placing his own name on record as the author.

433 GRAU Y MONFALCON (Juan).

Señor. Don Juan Grau y Monfalcon, Procurador general de la . . . ciudad de Manila, Dize, que por la necessidad que las dichas Islas tienen, de que se tome resolucion en algunas materias, de mucha importancia que tocan a su comercio, conservacion, govierno, etc., (in 81 paragraphs.)

(Continued over)

GRAU Y MONFALCON (JUAN)—*continued.*

With initial letter containing the Arms of the City of Manila.

32 pp., folio, half morocco, t. e. g., by Riviere.

Madrid, 1638.

£25

Not in Palau's *Manual.* Tavera, No. 1248.

An important petition to the King of Spain, relating to the commerce of the Philippines with Mexico, China, Spain, and to the dangers that the colonists incurred from the native inhabitants and pirates, and also mentioning the Governor of the Islands, the celebrated Sebastian Hurtado de Corcuera.

Cut close at the top and bottom.

434 GREGORIUS (Pope).

Los Morales de Sant Gregorio papa.

Large woodcut on recto of title-page, representing the crucifix in the form of a stem, springing from a flower, with branches, on which the various Saints and Apostles appear with their emblems, surrounding the figure of Christ. On the verso of title is another full-page woodcut of the crucifixion. Title printed in red. Gothic letter, forty-eight long lines to a full page; ornamental woodcut capitals.

Folio, original Spanish binding of black morocco, blind-stamped in an arabesque design forming two small panels with cruciform leaves in centre, framed in double border of interlaced cable-work, panelled back.

[Seville, c. 1530.]

£21

Not in Salva, Palau's *Manual,* Heredia, Gallardo or Brit. Museum.

An edition (containing, in 2 vols., the 35 "books" of Gregorius' *Morales* on the Book of Job, translated into Spanish by Alonso Alvarez de Toledo, and printed at Seville by Jacob Cromberger in April (1527) is cited as No. 261 of Escudero's *Tipografia Hispalense.*

This item, containing some typographical variations, and consisting of the

GREGORIUS (POPE)—*continued.*

first seventeen "books," is Vol. I of what appears to be an unknown edition. From the preface, it was apparently re-published by an anonymous editor, and printed at Seville by Jacob Cromberger during the reign of Charles V and soon after the birth of Philip II (May, 1527.)

The *Morales* had been begun by Gregory the Great at Constantinople, and completed on his elevation to the papal throne (A.D. 590). In this work, he gives a triple exposition of the Book of Job: the literal or historical; the mystical; and the moral. The work popularised the secrets of asceticism, and served as a basis for theological instruction throughout the middle ages.

The Spanish edition is dedicated to Alonso Manrique, Archbishop of Seville, as the most appropriate recipient and the successor of Saint Leander, first Archbishop of Seville, to whom the original Latin work had been dedicated, and who made it known in Spain in pre-Gothic times. With the arrival of the Arabs, the book was lost sight of for a time, but was restored to the Spaniards by Tajon, Bishop of Saragossa, who made a pilgrimage to Rome early in the eighth century for that purpose. Pedro Lopez de Ayala (1332-1407) translated the original into Spanish, but the text of this work is more probably from the translation by Alvarez de Toledo.

435 GREGORY (Pope).

Expositio beati Gregorii pape super Cantica canticorum: in qua docetur fidelis anima qualiter diligere debeat Christum sponsum suum.

Gothic letter, double columns, thirty-three lines to a full page. Small 4to, rough calf. Salamanca, Juan Gysser, 1508.

£6 6s

436 GUERRA (A. R.).

Diccionario medico-vulgar, o sea la medicina segun el vulgo. 12mo, half calf. Porto de Santa Maria, 1841.

10s 6d

Not in Palau's *Manual.* Very curious work on Popular medicine.

437 GUERRERO (Francisco).

Sacrae cantiones, vulgo moteta nuncupata, quatuor et quinque vocum.

Roman Letter. With 63 pages of printed music, numerous large woodcut initials. Printer's device on recto of last leaf.

Oblong 8vo, boards.

Sevilla, Martin de Montesdoça, 1555.

(*See Illustration opposite.*)

£75

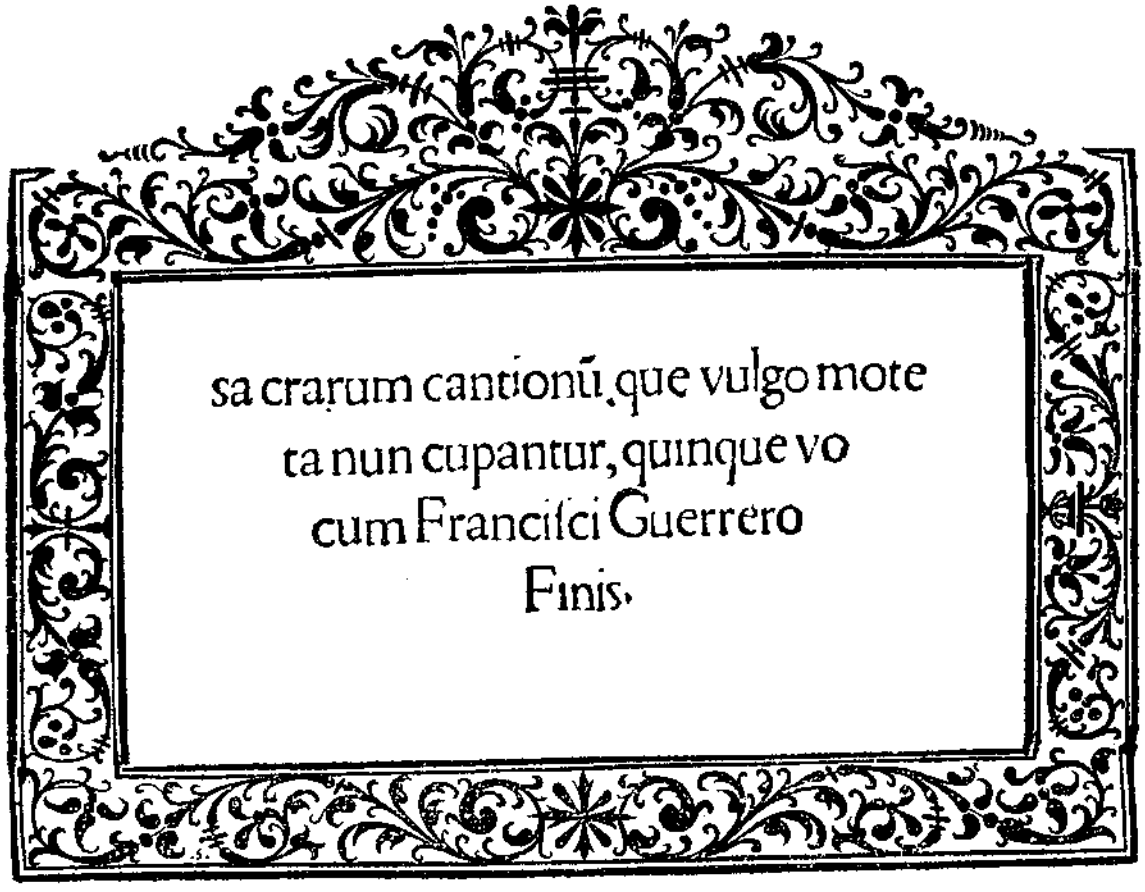
Palau's *Manual* does not mention this work. "*Las publicaciones musicales de Guerrero son rarisimas.*"

This extremely rare work of Guerrero is unrecorded in the bibliography of early Spanish music by Julian F. Riano ("*Critical and bibliographical notes on early Spanish Music*"); there is no copy of it in the British Museum; nor, in fact, have we been able to trace another copy; Pedrell, indeed, describes the book fully in his "*Hispaniae schola musica sacra,*" vol. v. xxix, but does not give the source of his information.

Eitner, Vol. IV, p. 406.

Not in Library of Congress Catalogue of Music.

Francisco Guerrero, one of the chief representatives of the early Spanish school of composers, was born at Seville in 1528, and received his education first from an elder brother, and then from the great Morales. At the age of 18 he was made chapel-master at Jaen, a few years afterwards obtained a similar position at Malaga; and finally succeeded Fernandez in the cathedral at Seville. At the age of 60 he undertook a pilgrimage to Palestine, an account of which was afterwards published with the title "*El viage de Jerusalem que hizo Francisco Guerrero*" (Alcala, 1611). Guerrero died in 1599 at the advanced age of 81. (*Grove's Dictionary of Music*).



FINE WOODCUT BORDER FROM GUERRERO (F.), SACRAE CANTIONES. SEVILLA, 1555.

See Item No. 437.

438 GUEVARA (Antonio de).

Libro aureo de Marco Aurelio, emperador, y eloquentissimo orador.

Title in red, large Gothic letter, within handsome woodcut architectural border, surmounted by the Coat-of-Arms of the Emperor Charles V.

Gothic letter, ornamental capitals; forty-one long lines to a page. Folio, crimson morocco, blind-stamped fillet panel with gilt fleurons in corners and on sides, panelled back, gilt inside dentelles, g. e.

Seville, Juan Cromberger, 1533.

(*See Illustration, Plate No. XXI.*)

£85

The Heredia Copy, No. 358. Palau's *Manual*, Vol. III, p. 421.

Fine copy of an extremely rare edition.

This is one of Guevara's principal works, an historical novel, which is supposed to be a translation from an ancient manuscript. The author intended this work to be a guide to Rulers with regard to their private and public conduct, and is divided into three " books " : on " the need for the Prince to be a good Christian "; " how he should behave towards his wife and children "; " how he should govern himself and his country." Interposed, are letters purporting to have been written by Marcus Aurelius, long discourses on political ideals.

Antonio de Guevara had a great vogue in England, and it is he who is said to have inspired Euphuism. Referring to this *Golden Book of Marcus Aurelius*, Hume remarks : " The book was considered in England as the fine quintessence of political subtlety, and its maxims were collected and repeated in the court of Elizabeth by every one who aspired to literary taste . . . it caught on, and allusions to it, and extracts from it, abound in Elizabethan literature."

Antonio de Guevara was a native of Alava (*c.* 1470-1544) and from an early age, was associated with the court of Castile. On the death of Isabel the Catholic,

GUEVARA (ANTONIO DE)—*continued.*

he entered the Franciscan Order, and became successively Inquisitor at Toledo and Valencia, Bishop of Guadix and of Mondoñedo. He was chaplain and chronicler to the Emperor Charles V, whom he accompanied on his journeys to Tunis and Italy. His numerous works included a curious book on the art of navigation; the *Epistolas Familiares; Menosprecio de Corte; Despertador de Cortesanos,* etc. His *Villano del Danubio,* which presents a plea for the human rights of slaves, was reproduced by Lafontaine as the subject matter of one of his fables.

Bouillet states: "As a writer, one lauds his purity; as an historian, one doubts his veracity." But this was precisely the characteristic peculiarity of his style: his tendency to interweave legend with history enabled him to evolve some remarkable literature out of his vast store of knowledge, amplified by his fertile imagination.

439 GUEVARA (Antonio de).

Libro Aureo de Marco Aurelio, eloquentissimo orador.

Title within architectural woodcut border; Gothic letter.

12mo, pink watered silk, g. e.

Alcala de Henares, Sebastian Martinez, 1566.

£7 15s

A good early edition, not mentioned in Catalina's *Tipografia Complutense* or by Salva, but cited by Palau's *Manual,* Vol. III, p. 421.

440 GUEVARA (Antonio de).

Libro Aureo del Gran Emperador Marco Aurelio, con el Relox de Principes.

Small 4to, old vellum. Madrid, Melchor Sanchez, 1658.

£3 3s

A scarce edition, not in Salva or Heredia. Palau's *Manual,* Vol. III, p. 421.

"THE DIALL OF PRINCES," 1588.

441 GUEVARA (Antonio de).

L'Horloge des princes, avec le très renommé Livre de Marc Aurele, recueilly par Don Antoine de Guevare. Evesque de Guadix et Mondonedo: Traduit en partie de Castillan en François par feu N. de Herberay seigneur des Essars, et depuis reveu et corrigé nouvellement.

Small 8vo, red morocco, full gilt lines on sides, gilt back, inside dentelles, g. e., by Trautz-Bauzonnet.

Paris, chez Gabriel Buon, 1588.

£18 18s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. III, p. 422.

Choice copy of this very famous Book which was first translated into English by Sir Thomas North in the Reign of Queen Mary.

This is a translation into French of Antonio de Guevara's *Marco Aurelio con el Relox de Principes*, consisting of an imaginary life of the Emperor Marcus Aurelius followed by his letters together with some additions.

From the Robert Hoe collection.

442 GUEVARA (Antonio de).

Libro Primo delle Lettere del Ill. S. Don Antonio di Guevara, Vescovo di Mondogneto, predicator, chronista, et consigliero della Maesta Cesarea. Tradotte dal S. Dominico di Catzelu.

[Venice, 1547.]

And:

Libro Secondo delle Lettere. . .

[Venice, 1546.]

2 vols., 8vo, contemporary brown Venetian morocco, blind-stamped panelled backs, gilt lines, lettering and fleurons on sides, g. e., silk ties.

Venice, Giolito de Ferrari, 1546-7.

£15 15s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. III, p. 423.

The second of these volumes probably belongs to the first Venetian edition,

GUEVARA (ANTONIO DE)—*continued.*

and the *Libro Primo* belongs to the second edition, which was published by the same printer. Both these editions are unknown to Salva and Heredia, but Palau mentions that the first edition was printed in 1545, and the second in 1547, omitting all mention of the *Libro Secondo* dated 1546.

This Italian version by Dominico di Catzelu is the earliest known translation of Guevara's *Epistolas Familiares,* which are considered by some critics to incorporate the Bishop of Mondoñedo's best work, and which were translated, subsequently, into French, English and German.

The epistles cover a wide range of subjects, and are written with a fine regard for manner and matter. Some of the questions dealt with are: the ancient art of writing and its characteristics; the qualifications of a warrior; instructions to Knights; the benefits and disadvantages of medical attendance; the privileges of old age; the proper attitude of husbands and wives towards one another; disputes with the Jews of Naples on the mystery of the Trinity; Plutarch's epistle to Trajan, etc. The letters are addressed to various personages, including the Queen of France, and express his views on society, morality, theology, politics, love and fidelity; history and scripture.

443 GUEVARA (Antonio de).

Libro llamado Menospreccio de Corte y Alabança de Aldea. Compuesto por el Ilustre Señor Don Antonio de Guevara, Obispo de Mondoñedo. De nouveau mis en François par L(ouis) T(ruquet) L(yonnois) auquel avons adiousté l'Italien pour l'utilité de soulagement de ceux qui prennent plaisir aux vulgaires qui sont aujourd' huy les plus estimé. Pour plus grand enrichissement de cest Oeuvre y ont été adjoustés les vers François des Evesques de Meaux et de Cambray, et les Latins de N. de Clemenges Docteur en Theologie, sur la grande disparité de la Vie Rustique avec celle de Cour.

Printed in Italic letter, " caractères de civilité " (script type) and in Roman Letter.

Printed in three languages, in French, Spanish, and Italian.

16mo, calf. Lyons, Jean de Tournes, 1591.

£10 10s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. III, p. 424.

444 GUEVARA (Antonio de).

Le Mespris de la Court, avec la vie rusticque. Nouvellement traduict d'Espagnol en Francoys (by Antoine Alaigre).

12mo, old French green morocco, gilt lines on sides, gilt panel back, inside dentelles, g. e.

Paris, Guillaume Thibout, 1544.

(*See Illustration opposite.*)

£52 10s

The first work is written in prose, the other works as follows are in verse:—

L'Amye de Court, by Jean Boiceau, Seigneur de la Borderie.

La Parfaicte Amye, by Antoine Heroet, de la Maisonneuve.

La Contreamye, by Charles Fontaine.

L'Androzyne de Platon, by Antoine Heroet.

L'Experience de l'Amye de Court, contre la Contreamye, by Maistre Paul Angier.

At the end is found an 8-line poem by Paul Angier dedicated "to the very learned Poets Marot, Saint Gelais, Heroet, Sabel, Borderie, Rabelais, Scève, Chapuy and others."

Antonio Guevaras' *Menosprecio de la Corte* became very popular in its French dress.

"Jean Boiceau, seigneur de La Borderie, published a poem entitled *L'Amie de Court* in which a coquette gives her views on the subject of matrimony. Better, she says, a rich fool than a poor man of intelligence, but until she has found this desirable husband she likes to have round her a crowd of admirers. This chaste but passionless lady provoked a rejoinder from Charles Fontaine, who in his *Contr' Amye de Court* proclaimed the rights of love. He was followed by an obscure poet, Paul Angier, who in his *L'Expérience contenant une briefve diffense en la personne de l'honneste amant pour l'Amye de Court contre la Contr' Amye* took the part of La Borderie and attacked Fontaine with some asperity. Finally Almanaque Papillon contributed in *Le Nouvel amour*, under the guise of a mythological narrative, another apology for honourable love. The poetry of this controversy is not of a high order, but is is for the most part characterised by an ease of style and clearness of expression which testify to the progress that French poetry had made since the beginning of Francis's reign. Fontaine's verses are perhaps the most poetical, while La Borderie's have the most point and interest." (Tilley, *The Literature of the French Renaissance*).

Le meſ-

PRIS DE LA COVRT,

AVEC LA VIE RVSTIC-

que. Nouuellement traduict De-
ſpagnol en Francoys.

Lamye de court
La parfaicte amye
La contreamye
Landrozyne de Platon
Lexperience de lamye de court,
contre la contreamye.

Imprimé a Paris par Guillaume Thibout
rue du bon puys, aux cinq mirouers.
1 5 4 4.

TITLE-PAGE FROM [GUEVARA] LE MESPRIS DE LA COURT, AVEC LA VIE RUSTICQUE. PARIS, GUILLAUME THIBOUT, 1544.

See Item No. 444.

445 GUEVARA (Antonio de).

Le Mespris de la Court, avec la Vie Rusticque. Nouvellement traduict d'Espagnol en Françoys.

L'amye de court. La parfaicte amye. La contreamye. L'androgyne de Platon. L'experience de l'amye de court, contre la contreamye.

16mo, old calf, three-line fillet border on sides, gilt back.

Paris, Jehan Ruelle, 1545.

£31 10s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. III, p. 425.

446 GUEVARA (Antonio de).

Le Mespris de la Court, avec la vie rustique. Nouvellement traduict d'Espagnol en Françoys.

L'amye de court. La parfaicte amye. La contreamye. L'androgyne de Platon. L'experience de l'amye de court, contre la contreamye. La nouvelle amour.

THE SECOND EDITION. Printed in Roman Letter with charming initial letters.

12mo, vellum. Paris, Guillaume le Bret, 1546.

£15 15s

This edition unknown to Palau's *Manual*.

447 GUEVARA (Antonio de).

La primera parte del libro llamado Montecalvario . . . tracta el auctor en este libro todos los mysterios del monte Calvario. . .

Valladolid, 1551.

Together with:

La segunda parte del libro llamado Monte Calvario. . . . Tracta el auctor en este libro de las siete palabras que nuestro redemptor Jesu Christo dixo en el arbol de la Cruz.

Valladolid, 1552.

Two separate title-pages, printed in red and black, within ornamental woodcut borders; two colophons; Gothic letter, double columns, forty-seven lines to a full page; ornamental woodcut capitals.

Folio, leather boards, leather back.

Valladolid, Sebastian Martinez, 1551-2.

£5 5s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. III, p. 426.

One of the less well-known works of Guevara, not mentioned by Salva or Hurtado. This is a theological treatise on Calvary; the first book dealing with " the prophecies and mysteries of the Mount of Calvary, from the moment of Jesus' condemnation by Pilate until he was placed in the sepulchre by Joseph and Nicodemus "; while the second deals specifically with Christ's sayings at the crucifixion. The work was translated into English in 1595.

448 GUEVARA (Antonio de).

Oratorio de Religiosos y exercicio de Virtuosos. . . . Van en esta obra grandes doctrinas para religiosos . . . notables consejos para mundanos, etc.

Title printed in red and black, Gothic letter, within woodcut architectural border; handsome woodcut capitals; text in Gothic letter, forty-four lines to a full page, double columns.

Folio, cloth boards, gilt panelled morocco back.

Valladolid, Juan de Villaquiran, 1546.

£8 8s

Palau's Manual, Vol. III, p. 426.

The third edition of this work, upon which the Bishop of Mondoñedo declares that he "spent more time; searched more books; sweated and forfeited more sleep; and composed in a more lofty style than any other."

449 GUGLIELMOTI (Father Alberto).

Memorias de las misiones Catolicas en el Tonkin, noticias breves de la persecucion que en aquel reino ha sufrido el Catolicismo, y de los martirios de los misioneros de la Orden de Santo Domingo. Traducidas al Español por el P. F. Manuel Amado. 8vo, calf. Madrid, 1846.

18s

450 [GUIDO.] VILLA FRANCA (Antonio Juan).

Flores de Guido nuevamente corregidas de muchos errores que avia: Por Antonio Juan de Villa Franca, medico Valenciano.

With engraved vignette on title-page.

12mo, leather (title mended).

Alcala de Henares, Sebastian Martinez, 1574.

(*See Illustration opposite*).

£25

FLORES

DE GVIDO NVEVAmente corregidas de muchos errores que auia: Por Antonio Iuan de Villa Franca, medico Valenciano.

¶ Impresso con licencia en Alcala de Henares, en casa de Sebastian Martinez. Año de 1574.

¶ Fuera dela puerta delos Martyres.

Esta tassado en mrs.

TITLE-PAGE FROM GUIDO, FLORES CORREGIDAS POR ANTONIO JUAN DE VILLAFRANCA. ALCALA, 1574.

See Item No. 450.

451 GUTIERREZ (Alonzo Fernando).

Memorial, que a la inclyta Generosa Nacion Espanola ofrece D. Alonso Fernando Gutierrez, Cavallero del antiguo Orden de San-Tiago.

44 pp., small 4to, wrappers.

Lima, por Alonso Fernandez Fontecha, 1706.

£1 10s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. III, p. 434. Medina "*La Imprenta en Lima,*" No. 724.

Although purporting to have been printed in Lima, the author's name, and that of the printer, are unknown in the history of that City. The "*Memorial offered by the Illustrious and Generous Spanish Nation by Don Alonso Fernando Gutierrez, Cavalier of the ancient order of Santiago*" is an extraordinary appeal to Spaniards under the headings of Convenience, Honour, and Conscience, concerning the trade of England, France, Holland, etc., with America, and other matters. It is supposed to be printed in Lima, but the author's and printer's names are probably fictitious ones.

452 GUTIERREZ (Alonzo Fernando).

Memorial que a la inclita Generosa Nacion Española ofrece D. Alonso Fernando Gutierrez, Cavallero de el antiguo Orden de S. Tiago.

44 pp., small 4to, wrappers.

Lima, por Alonso Fernandez Fontecha, 1706.

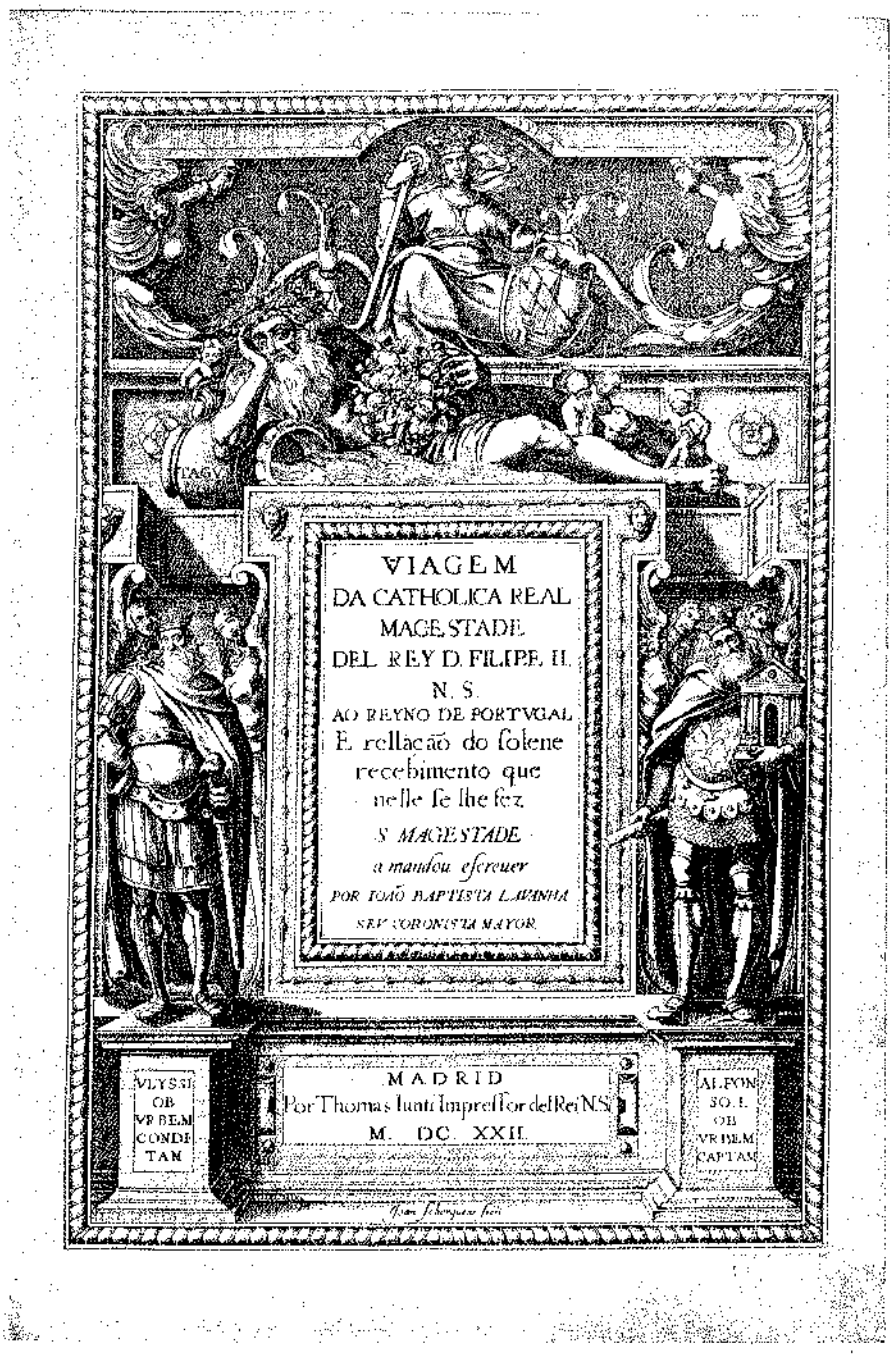
£1 10s

Not in Medina "*La Imprenta en Lima,*" but see No. 724.

This is exactly the same as the preceding edition, but is entirely reprinted. The lettering of the title varies slightly, the setting up of the pages differs, and different type has also been used.

TITLE-PAGE FROM ANTONIO DE GUEVARA, LIBRO AUREO DE MARCO AURELIO, EMPERADOR. SEVILLE, JUAN CROMBERGER, 1533.

See Item No. 438.



TITLE-PAGE JOA BAPTISTA LAVANHA. VIAGEM DEL REY D. FILIPE II. MADRID, THOMAS JUNTI, 1622.

See Item No. 515.

453 GUTIERREZ (Juan de).

Arte Breve y muy provechosa de cuenta castellana y Arithmetica, donde se muestran las cinco reglas de guarismo por la cuenta castellana, y reglas de memoria: compuesta por Juan Gutierrez.

With woodcut device on title-page, illustrations and diagrams.

4to, green levant morocco, g. e., by Rivière.

Sargossa, Pedro Bernuz, 1566.

£15 15s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. III, p. 437, mentions the fact that a copy of this unusual edition had once been offered for sale.

454 GUZMAN (Luis de).

Historia de las Missiones que han hecho los Religiosos de la Compañia de Jesus, para predicar el Sancto Evangelio en la India Oriental, y en los Reynos de la China y Japon.

2 vols., folio, contemporary calf.

Alcala, por la Viuda de Juan Gracian, 1601.

£52 10s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. III, p. 440. Sabin, 3338. Retana, *Filipinas,* No. 50. Medina, *Filipinas,* No. 31.

A very interesting work, commencing with a long account of the life of St Francis Xavier, the apostle of the Indies, and giving a history of the Jesuit Missions to India, China, Japan, Philippines, and other parts of Asia, and also including a 40-page account of the Missions in Brazil.

455 HAEDO (Fray Diego de).

Topografia e Historia General de Argel. Vol. I. (all published).

Title printed in red and black.

Royal 8vo, wrappers, uncut. Madrid, 1927.

10s 6d

This work contains notes on the captivity of Cervantes in Algiers.

456 HAZER QUENTA SIN LA HUESPEDA. Zarzuela, que se representa actualmente en Villa-Viciosa de Portugal, Recreo del Rey Don Pedro.

Text in double columns.

16 pp., small 4to, half calf, gilt panelled back, t. e. g.

Saragossa, 1704.

£2 2s

Not cited by Palau's *Manual*.

An anomymous farce (a free translation of which is "Reckoning without the Host") which was being performed at that time before King Pedro II of Portugal at his palace at Villaviçosa, the *dramatis personæ* including the character-part of the king himself. The farce refers to the Spanish war of Succession.

457 HERA (Pedro de la), Soc. Jesu. Provincial of the Province of the Philippines.

Noticia, de la Vida, Virtudes, y Missiones del Padre Antonio Xavier Mir, de la misma Compañia, y Provincia.

23 pp. ,4to, unbound. (Madrid, 1730.)

£3 10s

Tavera, No. 1300. Palau's *Manual*, Vol. IV, p. 18, only knew of one copy.

Father Xavier Mir was born at Palma on Mallorca in 1681. He joined the Jesuit Order in 1699. During a severe illness he made a vow to go to the missions in America, in the case of his recovering his health. He embarked in 1706 for Mexico, and went to Manila in 1707, where he spent 20 years in missions in the interior. Father Mir died in 1726.

458 HEREDIA (Fray Angel Tineo), a Franciscan.

Los Judios en España.

8vo, original wrappers. Madrid, 1881.

5s

459 HEREDIA Y RIO (Pedro Maria).

Noticia del Establecimiento de la Santa Inquisicion por el glorioso Santo Domingo de Guzman, sacada del Beato Francisco de Posadas de su mismo Orden de Predicadores en el capitulo XIII del Libro I de la vida que escribio del Santo Patriarca; con algunas reflexiones del Editor.

16 pp., small 4to.

Cordoba, Luis de Ramos y Coria, 1824.

15s

Not in Palau's *Manual.*

The publication consists of Chapter XIII of the book written by Francisco de Posadas on the Life of Saint Dominic de Guzman, relating to his establishment of the Inquisition; with " reflections " by the nineteenth-century editor, who makes a showy attempt to justify its existence, more by sentimental praise of its founder's " benevolent character," than by any substantial evidence in favour of the institution itself.

460 HERRERA (Alexandro).

Alegacion Juridica en que ... se muestra el infalible derecho con que los Reynos y Señorios de España pertenecen por muerte del Rey Carlos II, al Archiduque de Austria Carlos III, Verdadero y legitimo Rey de las Españas.

Small folio, vellum.

Lisbon, Valentin de Acosta Deslandes, 1704.

£2 2s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. IV, p. 26.

The author, Doctor of Laws of the University of Coimbra, presents the case in favour of the Archduke Charles as the more suitable successor to Charles II of Spain than the young Duke of Anjou, who eventually ascended the Spanish throne in 1701 as Philip V and founded the Bourbon dynasty in Spain.

It should be noted that the claimant Charles (whom the author prematurely describes as Charles III) was only proclaimed King by a small body of partisans and " dethroned " very shortly afterwards by Philip; and that the King who was known in history as Charles III was the son of Philip V, who was born in 1716, and became King of the two Sicilies in 1734, before succeeding to the throne of Spain.

461 HERRERA (Antonio de).

Cinco Libros de Antonio de Herrera de la Historia de Portugal, y conquista de las Islas de los Açores, en los años de :582 y 1583. FIRST EDITION. Small 4to, crimson crushed morocco, gilt fillet border, panelled back, inside dentelles, g. e. (bound by Emile Rousselle).

Madrid, Pedro Madrigal, 1591.

(*See Illustration opposite.*)

£25

Not in Salva. Perez Pastor, No. 357. Palau's *Manual,* Vol. IV, p. 27, " Libro buscado y raro."

The " five books " into which this interesting history is divided, deal almost entirely with the period of the usurpation of the Portuguese crown by Philip II of Spain; and consequently, Don Antonio, the Prior of Crato, and the Portuguese claimant to the throne, figures largely in these pages. Being written by a contemporary historian—and one of such eminence—the work is of special merit.

The earliest history of Portugal is depicted in " Book I," while the remainder deals very fully with the case of Don Antonio and the Spanish succession. The two last " books " relate the history of the conquest of the Azores in 1582 and 1583, when Don Antonio was again defeated by the Spaniards.

Don Antonio of Portugal was born in Lisbon in 1531. He was the son of the Infante Luis, Duke of Beja (brother of Joao III) and a Jewess, Violanthe Gomez.

Complying with the wishes of his uncle, the Cardinal Infante Dom Henrique, he took Holy Orders and became Prior of Crato. Dom Henrique was, during his regency, concerned in a conspiracy against Antonio, the latter being obliged to seek sanctuary in Madrid, where he was well received by Philip II. On his return to Portugal he was given the Governorship of Tangier in 1564.

Returning to his native country he found that Dom Henrique had tried to exclude him from the succession on the grounds of illegitimacy, but he was able to obtain an annulment of this decree from Pope Gregory XIII.

Philip II, who had pretensions to the Portuguese crown, sought to induce him to renounce his claim by offering him a dukedom and a generous annuity. Don Antonio's ambitions, however, soared high above this, but his demands were firmly refused by the Spanish king.

Influenced by Catherine de Medici and Queen Elizabeth, he proclaimed himself King of Santarem. He entered Setubal in state, but on reaching Lisbon found that, although the populace were ready to acclaim him, the nobility had been bribed or influenced by Philip's agent, Christoval de Mora, in favour of Spanish rule.

He had many encounters with the Spaniards; and again attempted to estab-

CINCO LIBROS DE ANTONIO DE HERRERA DE LA HISTORIA de Portugal, y conquiſta de las Iſlas de los Açores, en los años de. 1582. y 1583.

Dirigida à don Luys Carraſa de la Marra Principe de Stillano.

CON PRIVILEGIO.

En Madrid, En caſa Pedro Madrigal, Año de 1591.

Vendeſe en caſa de Iuan de Montoya, librero.

TITLE-PAGE FROM ANTONIO DE HERRERA. HISTORIA DE PORTUGAL. MADRID, PEDRO MADRIGAL, 1591.

See Item No. 461.

HERRERA (ANTONIO DE)—*continued.*

lish his claim to the throne of Portugal in 1586, being assisted by an English fleet under the command of Francis Drake, but without success.

Philip II put a price on his head, and he took refuge in France, where Henry III accorded him royal honours, and where he retired to a small village near Paris, styling himself the King of Portugal, and suffering great hardships, which were shared by his two sons, Dom Miguel and Dom Christoval. He died in Paris in 1595.

462 HERRERA (Francisco Manuel de).

Representacion que la muy noble y muy leal ciudad de Cadiz haze al Rey nuestro señor, en respuesta al segundo memorial presentado a nombre de la muy noble y muy leal ciudad de Sevilla, sobre las pretensiones a la translacion del Comercio y Carrera de las Indias.

Folio, wrappers. (Cadiz), 1727.

£4 4s

Not cited by Palau's *Manual.*

Representation made to the King of Spain by the city of Cadiz in reply to a Memorial presented by the city of Seville.

Cadiz, then the official centre for Spanish-American commerce and shipping, disputed Seville's claim that the "Consulate" (Board of Trade) should be transferred there because it had previously been established in Seville.

462A HERRERA MALDONADO (Francisco de).

Epitome historial del Reyno de China. Muerte de su Reyna, madre deste Rey que oy vive, que succedio a treinta de Marco, del Año de 1617. Sacrificios y Ceremonias de su Entierro. Con la descripcion de aquel Imperio.

With Salva's Arms on cover.

Small 8vo, calf, gilt. Madrid, Andrés Parra, 1620.

£12 12s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. IV, p. 31.

463 HERRERA y LINARES (Emilio).
Apuntes de Navegacion Aeronautica.
With numerous illustrations and diagrams.
Royal 8vo, wrappers. Madrid, 1911.

10s 6d

A technical work on aerial navigation.

464 HEYDECK (Juan José).
La Fe Triunfante, o carta a la junta llamada el Gran Sanhedrin de los Judios de Paris, y a todo el pueblo Hebreo esparcido por el mundo.
8vo, Spanish calf. Madrid, 1815.

£3 3s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. IV, p. 35.

465 HIDALGO (Gaspar Lucas).
Dialogos de Apacible entretenimiento, que contiene unas Carnestolendas de Castilla.
16mo, old vellum. Brussels, Roger Velpius, 1610.

£15 15s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol IV, p. 35. This edition not in Salva's collection (but mentioned under No. 1848).

This little volume, divided into an account of three nights during Carnival, and written in the form of dialogues, full of both ingenious wit and broad humour, has been regarded as a model of the Spanish language in its own particular way. Its great rarity is due to the fact that it was banned by the Inquisition.

465A ——— Another Edition.
Madrid, Viuda de Alonso Martin, 1618.

£18 18s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. IV, p. 35. Perez Pastor, No. 1547.

THE FIRST BALLADS IN ROMANY, THE GIPSY DIALECT OF SPAIN.

466 HIDALGO (Juan).

Romances de Germania, de varios autores, con el Vocabulario al cabo por la orden del a, b, c, para declaracion de sus terminos y lengua.

Two small woodcuts on title, one representing Cupid blindfold, in the act of shooting an arrow, another woodcut illustration of a man in armour as headpiece to the first composition, *Perotudo*. 12mo, brown levant morocco, gilt lines and small fleurons in corners, gilt panelled back, g.e.

Saragossa, Juan de Larumbe, 1644.

(*See Illustration opposite.*)

£25

Salva (Notes to No. 373); Palau's *Manual*, Vol. IV, p. 36.

The second edition of this very rare work, of great interest, for the study of the gipsy dialect.

This volume contains the first ballads that were written in Romany, and a vocabulary of the dialect with the Spanish translation. Later editions contain a study of the expulsion of the gipsies from Spain, by Sancho de Moncada and a further study of the ballads by Quevedo. Many of the ballads refer to Toledo, which was probably a camping-ground for the gipsies who, having reached Barcelona, *circa* 1447, gradually made their way south to the great gipsy encampments in Andalusia. The subject-matter of the ballads refers to lovers, robbers, and "the Great God Mars."

466A Hispania Illustrata. or, the Maxims of the Spanish Court, and most Memorable Affairs, From the Year 1667, to the Year 1678. Fully laid open in Letters From the Right Honourable The Earl of Sandwich, The Earl of Sunderland, And Sir William Godolphin, During their Embassies in Spain. Together with several Curious Papers from Don John of Austria. . . . As also a Treatise by my Lord Sandwich. . . . And another by Sir William Godolphin about the Wools of Spain.

8vo, speckled calf. London, 1703.

10s 6d

ROMANCES DE
GERMANIA,
DE VARIOS AVTO-
res, con el Vocabulario al ca-
bo por la orden del a, b, c,
para declaracion de
sus terminos, y
lengua.

Compuesto por Iuan Hidalgo.

9

Con licencia,

EN ÇARAGOÇA,
Por Iuan de Larumbe,
Año 1644.

TITLE-PAGE FROM JUAN HIDALGO. ROMANCES DE GERMANIA. SARAGOSSA, JUAN DE LARUMBE, 1644.

See Item No. 466.

A BIOGRAPHY OF SAINT MAGDALENE.

467 HISTORIA DE LA BENDITA MAGDALENA, sacada largamente de los evangelios y otras partes: por mandado de la muy alta y catholica gran reyna doña Ysabel para que los devotos desta gloriosa Santa puedan saber complidamente su vida.

With woodcut printer's device on title and last page. Gothic letter.

Small 4to, full morocco, g. e., by Rivière.

Toledo, Arnaldus Guillem de Brocar, 1521.

(*See Illustration opposite.*)

£25

Salva, No. 3457. Perez Pastor's *Imprenta en Toledo*, No. 90. Palau's *Manual*, Vol. IV, p. 45, only knew of the Salva-Heredia copy.

One of the rare publications from Brocar's Toledo press. It is a biography of Saint Magdalene, written by order of Isabel the Catholic.

FIRST SPANISH PROSE TRANSLATION OF HORACE.

468 HORACE.

Q. Horacio Flacco poeta lyrico latino. Sus obras con la declaracion magistral en legua Castellana. Por el doctor Villen de Biedma.

Folio, limp vellum. Granada, Sebastian de Mena, 1599.

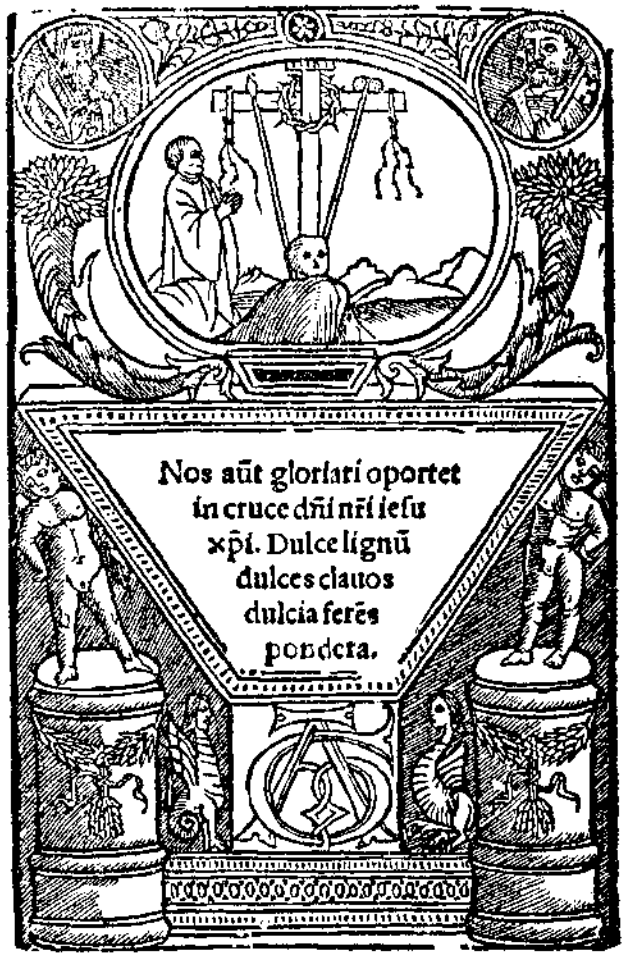
£3 3s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. IV, p. 59.

This contains the Latin text and the first Spanish prose translation of Horace.

Hiſtoria dela bendita Magdalena

ſacada largamẽte delos euãgelios ẽ otras ptes: por mãdado dela muy alta ẽ catholica gran reyna doña yſabel de buena memoria pa q̃ los deuotos desta glorioſa ſanta puedã ſaber cõplidamente ſu vida.



TITLE-PAGE FROM HISTORIA DE LA BENDITA MAGDALENA. TOLEDO, ARNALDUS GUILLEN DE BROCAR, 1521.

See Item No. 467.

A SPANISH BOOK OF HOURS FORBIDDEN BY THE INQUISITION.

469 HORAS (las) de nuestra Señora segun el uso Romano.

Printed in red and black in Italic letter throughout. With 12 vignettes and 20 charming little woodcuts.

32mo, old morocco.

Lyons, Pierre Fradin, por los Herederos de Jacobo Junty, 1560.

£25

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. IV, p. 61, only knew of the Firmin-Didot copy.

This is a charming little example of a Spanish book printed at Lyons for exportation to Spain. All Books of Hours in Spanish were listed on the Index and forbidden by the Inquisition.

ONE OF THE FIRST SPANISH EMBLEM BOOKS.

470 HOROZCO Y COVARRUBIAS (Juan de).

Emblemas Morales.

With 100 woodcuts of emblems within architectural borders.

First Edition. Small 4to, original Spanish binding, blind-stamped calf, lozenge panel within oblong arabesque border, gilt fleurons at corners, gilt sacred monogram in centre of upper cover, crowned "M" on lower cover.

Segovia, Juan de la Cuesta, 1589.

(*See Illustration opposite.*)

£21

Salva, No. 2080. Palau's *Manual*, Vol. IV, p. 62. This edition unknown to Ticknor and Nicolas Antonio.

The first edition of a very rare Spanish book of emblems; it is said to be the first of the Emblem books to be printed in Spain, which is doubtful, but it is in any case one of the first. It was reprinted in Spanish in 1591, and translated into Latin in the first decade of the seventeenth century. The work contains a hundred devices, one of the woodcuts being used by Stirling-Maxwell in his "*Annals of the Artists of Spain.*"

Juan Horozco y Covarruvias (or Covarrubias y Orozco) was a Spanish pre-

El que vn bien recebido no agradece
da muestras de no auerle merecido,
mas aquel que le estima y engrandece,
y se ha mostrado siempre conocido
en voluntad y obras, no merece
q̃ el biẽ hechor se muestre arrepẽtido:
Bendito el que dá solo, porque quiere
y dando a manos llenas no çayere.

EMBL. XXVII. H 5 En

A PAGE FROM JUAN DE HOROZCO Y COVARRUVIAS. EMBLEMAS MORALES. SEGOVIA, JUAN DE LA CUESTA, 1589.

See Item No. 470.

HOROZCO Y COVARRUBIAS (JUAN DE)—*continued.*

late of Seville, and Bishop of the Sicilian See of Agrigento. He was a native of Toledo, and the nephew of Don Diego Covarrubias y Leiva, the eminent Spanish theologist, to whom this book of emblems is dedicated. Don Juan was the victim of slander on the part of the clergy and laity of his diocese, in connection with some of his publications. He was obliged to appear at Rome to vindicate his character, but many years elapsed before he could prove his innocence. He then immediately sought and obtained permission from Philip III and Pope Clement VII to renounce the Sicilian See; and, soon after, was nominated Bishop of Guadix, which post he filled for three years, until his death in 1608.

Most of his publications were of a philosophical character, his first book being a treatise, "*On true and false prophecy*," while his last works, no doubt inspired by his own sufferings, included a book on the teachings of Job, and another entitled *Consuelo de Afligidos*.

471 HOROZCO Y COVARRUBIAS (Juan de).
Paradoxas Christianas contra las falsas opiniones del mundo.
With woodcut ecclesiastical Coat-of-Arms on title, repeated on verso of two other pages.
Small 4to, old mottled calf (back wormed).
Segovia, Marcos de Ortega, 1592. £4 10s

Not in Salva. Palau's *Manual*, Vol. IV, p. 62, cites this as the only edition.

This is one of the author's later ascetic works: he had written several before, and had, as may be imagined, perfected his handling of the subject by practise. He takes a highly philosophical view of human conduct; and in speculating upon the glories of the Kingdom of Heaven, underlines the adage *sic transit gloria mundi*. For further notes on this author, see his *Emblemas Morales*, No. 470 of this catalogue.

472 Horrores y verguenzas de la intolerancia religiosa, patentizados en la exacta y detallada descripcion de un Auto de Fé, con los nombres, naturaleza, edad y circunstancias de 118 victimas, delitos de que fueron acusados por el Santo Oficio. Sentencias recaidas y ejecucion de las 19 mas atroces, llevadas a cabo en el quemadero de la Puerta de Fuencarral, con expresion de los Grandes de España, Titulos de Castilla y personajes notables de la corte que contribuyeron celosamente a la mayor brilliantez de aquella "Barbaric."
8vo, original wrappers. Madrid, 1875.

7s 6d

473 [HOZES SARMIENTO (Juan Antonio de).]

Extracto de lo mas a lo menos, parabien, que da a la Monarquia Española y a nuestro amado Monarca el Señor D. Luis Primero.

With woodcut Coat-of-Arms.

Small 4to, 8 pp., wrappers.

Seville, Herederos de Tomas Lopez de Haro (1724).

15s

Not cited by Palau's *Manual*.

Text of the address of welcome to Luis I of Spain, addressed by the senior King-at-Arms and chronicler of Castile, on the new King's accession, with an account of the festivities which took place in Madrid on 9th February, 1724, when Luis Ferdinand's standard was raised in the capital.

This king succeeded his father, Philip V, when the latter abdicated, in February, 1724; but as he only lived until the 31st August of the same year, Philip again became King of Spain in September 1724, until his death in 1746, when he was succeeded by his other son, Ferdinand VI.

BY THE FATHER OF MODERN PSYCHOLOGY.

474 HUARTE (Juan).

Examen de Ingenios para las Ciencias en el qual el lector hallará la manera de su ingenio, para escoger la ciencia en que mas ha de aprovechar: y la diferencia de habilidades que ay en los hombres y el genero de letras, y artes que a cada uno responde en particular.

Small 4to, old vellum.

Madrid, Melchor Sanchez, 1668.

£3 3s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. IV, p. 65.

Salva (Nos. 2283 to 2287) cites other editions but not this one, which contains many curious additions. In this work, the author propounds some interesting theories on the different types of mentality in man, and the cause of these differences. In brief, he considers that not only is the poet "born and not made," but the doctor, soldier, philosopher, etc., must first possess the natural bent, before his studies in those branches of science can be of any avail.

Juan Huarte (c. 1530-1592) was a native of Navarre, and a celebrated Spanish

(Continued over)

HUARTE (JUAN)—*continued.*

philosopher and doctor. He is acknowledged as the true precursor of the movement which led up to modern psychology; and his theories upon the relation between the physical, moral and mental, have had considerable influence upon anthropological science. His work achieved for him great fame amongst foreign contemporaries, and amongst his later followers were Montesquieu, Bacon, Descartes, and Bock. His daring theories respecting biology and psychology, however, brought the book into disfavour with the Inquisition, and the book was condemned and subjected to expurgation. The work was, nevertheless, published with and without "corrections," many times in Spain; it was also translated by Lessing and other translators into Latin, German, French, Italian, and English. Huarte died a pauper, but left his book to his son as a legacy of his fame.

PRINTED AT MANILA.

475 HUERTA (Felix de).

Estado Geográfico, topográfico, estadístico, histórico-religioso de la Provincia de S. Gregorio Magno, de Religiosos Menores Descalzos en las Islas Filipinas: comprende de número de Religiosos, Conventos, Pueblos, situacion de estos, años de su fundacion, tributos, almas, producciones, industria, cosas, y casos especiales de su administracion espiritual, en el Archipiélago Filipino, 1577-1853.

With large folding list of Franciscan Monks and Nuns in the Philippines.

FIRST EDITION. Small 4to, original wrappers.

Manila, 1855.

£3 3s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. IV, p. 67.

A very important book for the history of the Philippines, containing indispensable details concerning the administration of the Franciscans.

476 HUERTA (Geronimo de).

Florando de Castilla, Lauro de Cavalleros, compuesto en octava rima, por el Licenciado H. de G. natural de Escalona.
With woodcut vignette on title.

Small 4to, gilt brown morocco, panelled back, g. e.

Alcala de Henares, Juan Gracian, 1588.

£42

Catalina (Tipografia Complutense), No. 633. Palau's *Manual,* Vol. IV, p. 67.

This chivalric poem in *octavas* is divided into thirteen cantos, and succeeded the Palmerin romances of chivalry, which had such a great vogue in the sixteenth century. If these works were unpopular with the ascetics, who prohibited their publication in America, "it is equally true," says Hurtado, "that people of such cultured taste as the Emperor Charles V, Saint Theresa and Juan de Valdes read them," while they numbered amongst their apologists Lope de Vega and the Portuguese *littérateur* Francisco Rodriguez Lobo.

This poem is polymetric, an unusual circumstance until the romanticist period; and relates the adventures of Florando of Castile in Babylonia, whither he had gone to rescue the Infanta Saphirina.

The author, whose real name was Huerta (though spelt Guerta on the title-page of this book), was a native of Escalona, and doctor to Philip II.

477 HURTADO DE MENDOZA (Antonio).

Obras Liricas y Comicas, Divinas y Humanas, con la celestial ambrosia del admirable poema sacro de Maria Santissima.

Small 4to, old vellum. Madrid, Juan de Zuñiga, 1728.

£1 10s

Salva, No. 1285. Palau's *Manual,* Vol. IV, p. 74.

In this volume, the *Vida de Nuestra Señora* (the poem which was published separately in 1672) is reprinted, with other lyrics from Antonio Mendoza's pen, which are not included in earlier editions.

This Spanish poet, who was born in 1590, was a favourite of Philip IV, and became a Secretary of State, a Knight of Calatrava, and an Inquisitor. Some of his more frivolous poems were not intended for publication, and none of his works was published in his lifetime. He died in 1644.

478 [HURTADO DE MENDOZA (Diego).] LUNA CASTELLANO (J. de).
La Vida de Lazarillo de Tormes. Sacada de las Coronicas antiguas de Toledo.
12mo, half calf.
Paris, Rolet Bontonne, 1620.

£3 3s

Salva, No. 1857. Palau's *Manual*, Vol. IV, p. 75.

The original work is generally attributed to Diego Hurtado de Mendoza, but the second part was the work of Juan de Luna, who also revised the text of the first part.

The *Lazarillo* introduced an entirely new style into Spanish literature: it was the first *novela picaresca*, or "autobiographical novel of rogues," and was a spirited reaction to the hypocritical style of many romances of chivalry. Ticknor describes it as "a work of genius, unlike anything that had preceded it. It is the autobiography of a boy—little Lazarus—born in a mill on the banks of the Tormes and sent out by his base and brutal mother as the leader of a blind beggar; the lowest place in the social condition, perhaps, that could then be found in Spain. Buch such as it is, Lazarillo makes the best or the worst of it. . . . Its object is—under the character of a servant with an acuteness that is never at fault, and so small a stock of honesty and truth, that neither of them stands in the way of his success—to give a pungent satire on all classes of society, whose condition Lazarillo well comprehends, because he sees them in undress and behind the scenes. . . . Some of its sketches are among the most fresh and spirited that can be found in the whole class of prose works of fiction."

The book influenced the picaresque style of novel in English literature; the earliest of which, *Skoggin's Gests*, appeared eleven years after the *Lazarillo*. Rowland's translation of *Lazarillo* was extremely popular in England at the end of the sixteenth century, and numerous references to its incidents appear in the work of Elizabethan dramatists. Martin Hume points out, in his *Spanish Influence on English Literature*, that "Shakespeare, amongst others, shows that he had read it. In *Much ado about Nothing* he makes Benedict say, 'Ho, now, you strike, like the blind man: 'twas the boy that stole your meat and you'll beat the post'—this being one of the incidents of the tale."

The man who had the originality to innovate this kind of literature, Diego Hurtado de Mendoza, was a son of the Conde de Tendilla, and a descendant of the illustrious Lopez de Mendoza, Marques de Santillana, who had made valuable contributions to Spanish literature. Diego was born in 1503, but whether in Granada, where he spent his childhood, or at Toledo (to which Cervantes refers in his *elogio* in the *Galatea*, is not known for certain. He began his studies in Granada, proceeding to Salamanca, where he was intended to study for the church. Diego's tastes, however, inclined more towards a diplomatic career. He went on to Italy

[HURTADO DE MENDOZA (DIEGO).] LUNA CASTELLANO (J. DE).—*continued.*

and studied philosophy, jurisprudence and the humanities under Agustin Nyphus and Montesdoca, and mastered the Latin, Greek, Hebrew and Arabic languages.

In 1537 he was sent to England as ambassador extraordinary to arrange a marriage between Henry VIII and the Duchess of Milan, niece of Charles V, and another between Mary Tudor [Henry VIII's daughter] and Prince Luis of Portugal —but without success. He then went to Venice as Spanish Ambassador (1539-1547). and it was there that he began a remarkable collection of manuscripts, particularly Greek, which he afterwards bequeathed, together with his books, to Philip II, and which formed the nucleus of the collection of Greek MSS. in the Escorial Library.

The Emperor Charles V nominated him his representative at the Council of Trent (1542); Ambassador to Rome in 1547, and Governor of Sienna, where he quelled a rebellion; contractor to the Laredo fleet; and a Knight of the Order of Alcantara (1556). He fell into disgrace at the Court in 1568, owing to a quarrel with Don Diego de Leiva, which took place in the palace, close to a room in which Prince Carlos was lying ill. It is reported that Leiva drew his sword and approached Mendoza threateningly, whereupon the latter wrenched the weapon out of his hand and flung it into the corridor. For this disturbance the King angrily ordered him to the prison of Mota de Medina, while Leiva was sent to Simancas. A few months later, Mendoza was sent to serve in the Granada war, under the command of his nephew, the Marqués de Mondéjar. He remained there until 1574, when he was permitted to return to the capital, but was forbidden the precincts of the palace. He died in Madrid on 14th August, 1575. As poet, historian, soldier and diplomat, he was one of the most eminent personalities who figure in the history of Spanish culture of the sixteenth century. His *Guerra de Granada* has been proved to be the original record of the story of that war, and not a prose version of Juan Rufo's *Austriada*: indeed, it is more than likely that Mendoza's prose relation served as an authoritative basis for much of Rufo's poem. As for the *Lazarillo,* like every successful innovation, it found many imitators; but his contemporaries, regarding it as "unlikely" to have emanated from his pen, have preferred to consider it an anonymous work.

479 [HURTADO DE MENDOZA.] MENDOZA (Diego de). Guerra de Granada hecha por el Rei de España don Philippe II contra los Moriscos de aquel reino.
FIRST EDITION. Small 4to, old vellum.
Lisbon, Giraldo de la Viña, 1627.

£5 5s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. IV, p. 78.
This is considered Hurtado de Mendoza's best prose work; and, according

(Continued over)

[HURTADO DE MENDOZA.] MENDOZA (DIEGO DE).—*continued.*

to modern critics, it inspired Juan Rufo's *Austriada,* although previous critics had declared that the reverse was the case, and that Mendoza had merely written a prose version of the heroic poem.

This work is divided into four "books," and gives information of a specific character, (which is lacking in the *Austriada*), of the war in Granada in the reign of Philip II. It was published posthumously by Don Luis Tribaldos de Toledo.

For further notes on Hurtado de Mendoza, see note to No. 478 of this catalogue.

480 HURTADO DE MENDOZA (Diego).

Contemporary Spanish manuscript, containing the text of numerous poetical and some prose works from the pen of Diego Hurtado de Mendoza.

437 pp., small 4to, old vellum. C. 1580.

£15 15s

This interesting volume comprises many of Diago de Mendoza's beautiful sonnets and *redondillas* (roundels) which Lope de Vega described as "incomparable," and Galvez de Montalbo declared to be "the true mirror of poetry." His *Fabula de Adonis,* which is the opening poem in this volume, is one of his best poetical works in *octavas,* and quite the best of his compositions on classical subjects, which, with his *Fabula de Atalanta,* was inspired by Ovid.

In all, there are nearly a hundred poetical compositions, including *Song of the Home,* dedicated to Boscan; eclogues; elegies; sonnets and epistles.

In addition, there are the *Carta del Bachiller de Arcadia al Capitan Salazar*—which, like the verses entitled *La Pulga,* also included in this collection, are not from Diego de Mendoza's pen, according to Hurtado, but are generally attributed to him; *Carta de Don Diego de Mendoça en nombre de Marco Aurelio a Feliciano de Silva* (who wrote the tenth book of Amadis de Gaul, *Florizel de Niquea*); *Discurso de la Goleta a Don Felipe II;* text of a letter to Cardinal Espinosa, in which he refers bitterly to his banishment from the Court, and gives many instances of other notorious duels, etc., which were overlooked; and the text of his will, dated August, 1585. The last item in this volume is *De los Catarriberas,* which, according to Hurtado, is by Eugenio Salazar de Alarcon, but attributed to Diego de Mendoza.

For biographical sketch, see footnote to No. 478 of this catalogue.

480A HURTADO (Juan).

Copia de una carta que embio a la ciudad de Cadiz el Alferez don Juan Hurtado, dondo cuenta de la gran vitoria que don Pedro Leyva . . . ha tenido en el mar de Levante contra los Turcos. . .

8 pp., small 4to, vellum. Cadiz, Juan de Borja, 1622.

£7 10s

Not in Salva.

An interesting account of the activities of the Spanish galley fleet under Don Pedro Leyva, in the Levant, when many Turkish vessels were sunk, and others carrying valuable merchandize, were brought into Messina in 1621. The fleet, which was accompanied by General Diego Pimentel, of the Sicilian galley fleet, and the Marques de Atiri, of the Florentine galley fleet, had been sent out by Prince Philibert.

480B ICIAR (Juan de).

Arte subtilissimo por la qual se enseña a escrevir perfectamente. Hecho y experimentado y agora de nuevo añadido por Juan de Yciar vizcayno.

Woodcut title in white on black ground, within architectural woodcut border; woodcut calligraphic and typographical specimens; portrait of the author; and woodcut borders round printed text.

Small 4to, old vellum, gilt open " lozenge " panel on sides, with fleurons and floral border, gilt panelled back with labels.

Saragossa, Pedro Bernuz, 1550.

£25

[Title-page, in facsimile, does not correspond to the edition of the text.] Collation: 48 leaves in all, signatures A to M, in 4; text in Roman letter.

See Cotarelo's *Diccionario de Caligrafos Españoles*, No. 530.

In view of the fact that this copy does not tally with the description of any known edition of this famous work, the collation is given. As there is no colophon

(Continued over)

ICIAR (JUAN DE)—*continued.*

—the text ends "*Laus Deo*" on the recto of the last page, the verso being blank—and the title-page is in facsimile, there is no means of discovering when this book was published; but as some of the woodcuts are dated 1550, and appear somewhat worn, the date is approximately 1556. Indeed, this may be the edition cited by Brunet which "nobody has seen."

In any case, this work is extremely rare; all the known editions being remarkable for the fact that only two, or sometimes three, copies are known to be in existence. Moreover, the copies are seldom complete, even amongst the few that are cited.

Juan de Iciar was born at Durango in 1522. He was the first Spanish calligrapher to publish treatises on the subject, and although his technique was considerably improved upon by later masters, as something of a pioneer in his branch of study, his work was of outstanding merit; and it was he who made known in Spain the work of the Italian masters of his art. He was tutor to the Infante Don Carlos, eldest son of Philip II, to whom this work is dedicated; and resided for many years in Saragossa, where he was engaged upon writing hymn books, and where his calligraphic treatises and designs were published. He was on friendly terms with the Aragonese printers, Pedro Bernuz, Esteban de Najera and Miguel de Suelves, who defrayed the cost of publication of nearly all his works.

In 1573 he was ordained priest, and retired to Logroño, where, it is believed, he eventually died.

481 IGLESIA (Ignacio de la).

Preguntasse, si los Vicarios Generales, que destinan nuestras Leyes para el govierno de las ocho Provincias de los Reinos de la America, restituidos a las de sus respectivas filiciones, exonerados del peso de sus Oficios, deban gozar en ellas, atendida la mente de nuestras Constituciones, los mismos honores, que estas conceden a sus respectivos Ex-Provinciales; o tengan solamente derecho a los que les corresponden por sus respectivos grados?

102 pp., folio, new boards. (Madrid, 1759.)

£2 10s

Not cited by Palaú's *Manual.*

482 INDEX ET CATALOGUS LIBRORUM PROHIBITORUM, mandato Illustriss. ac Reverediss. D. D. Gasparis a Quiroga, Cardinalis Archiepiscopi Toletani, ac in regnis Hispaniarum Generalis Inquisitoris, denuo editus.

With vignette on title.

Madrid, Alfonso Gomez, 1583.

Together with:

INDEX LIBRORUM EXPURGATORUM, Illustrissimi ac Reverendis. D. D. Gasparis Quiroga, Cardinalis & Archiep. Toletani Hispan. generalis Inquisitoris iussu editus.

Text in Roman letter and italics.

Madrid, Alfonso Gomez, 1584.

Small 4to, bound together in old vellum.

£25

Perez Pastor, Nos. 178 and 201 respectively. Palau's *Manual*, Vol. IV, p. 93.

These Indices are divided into the following parts: Forbidden books in Latin; French; Flemish and German; names of heretics, "innovators and heads of heretical movements," Martin Luther, of course, occupying an interesting position as well as all his works.

It is worthy of note that while Jewish and Mahommedan authors were excluded, "who purpose teaching their religion," the works of certain Rabbis who confined their efforts to Holy Writ, were allowed; but "in no manner whatever may the Talmud, or the commentaries, glosses and annotations on it," be published.

483 INDEX LIBRORUM PROHIBITORUM et Expurgandorum Novissimus pro Catholicis Hispaniarum Regnis Philippi IV.

Title in red and black, with woodcut Coat-of-Arms. Double columns.

Madrid, Didacus Diaz, 1667.

Together with:

Index Librorum Prohibitorum Alexandri VII, Pontificis Maximi. . . .

(Continued over)

INDEX LIBRORUM PROHIBITORUM—*continued.*

With vignette on title-page; title in red and black.
Rome, ex Typographia Rev. Cam. Apost., 1667.
Folio, vellum.

£4 15s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. IV, p. 93. Not in Salva or Heredia.

A scarce publication. The Madrid *Index* is given by Fr. Antonio de Sotomayor, Archbishop of Damascus and Inquisitor-General of Spain, for the suppression of the "continued malice of heretics," in the shape of printed works which did not meet with the approval of the Inquisition in the reign of Philip IV, in 1640. The Supplementary *Index* was issued in Rome in 1665.

It is interesting to note the extraordinary quantity of "prohibitions" out of the Bible; Martin Luther's works; American histories; Castiglione's *Cortegiano;* the Itinerarium and other works by the celebrated Jewish traveller, Benjamin of Tudela.

484 INDEX EXPURGATORIUS ab Ex^mo. D^no. D. Didaco Sarmiento et Valladares inceptus, et ab Ill^mo. D^no. D. Vitale Marin perfectus.
With engraved title-page, incorporating five Coats-of-Arms.
Folio, old vellum. (Madrid), 1707.

£3 3s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. IV, p. 93.

Among the interesting prohibitions in the multitude of forbidden works comprised in this index, are Boccaccio's *Novels,* part of Dante's *Inferno,* Castiglione's *Cortegiano,* and many other celebrated works.

485 Indice ultimo de los Libros prohibidos y mandados expurgar para todos los Reynos y Señorios del Catolico Rey de las Españas, el Señor don Carlos IV.
Small folio, old mottled calf, panelled back.
Madrid, Antonio de Sancha, 1790.

£2 10s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. IV, p. 93.

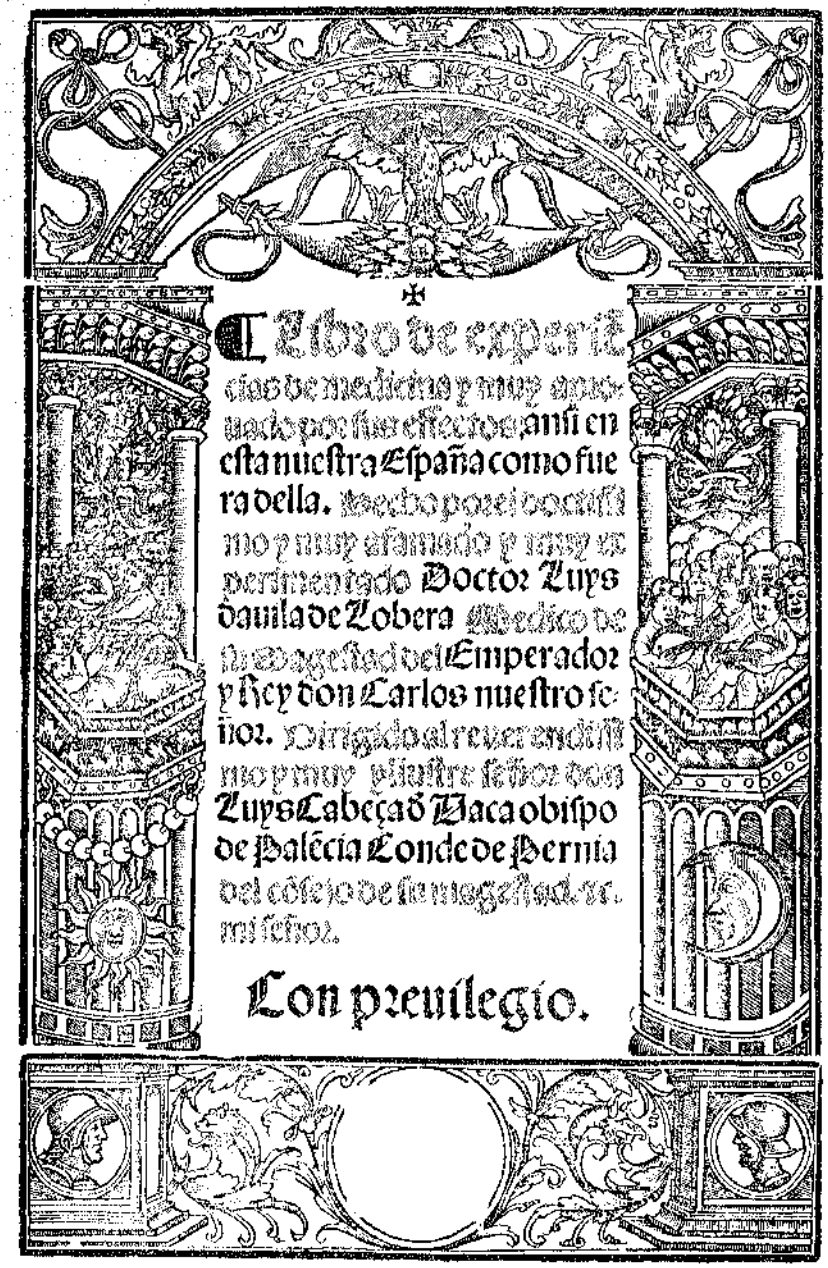
This index contains a résumé of the indices of 1747 with additions to 1789, the expurgations being ordered by the Inquisitor-General, Don Agustin Rubin de Cevallos, who disapproves of further passages in *Don Quixote,* the *Celestina,* and Guevara's ascetic works.

PLATE XXIII.

TITLE-PAGE FROM LEON PINELO, EPITOME DE LA BIBLIOTHECA ORIENTAL Y OCCIDENTAL.

FIRST EDITION OF THE FIRST BIBLIOGRAPHY OF AMERICA. MADRID, 1629.

See Item No. 523.



TITLE-PAGE FROM LUIS LOBERA DE AVILA. LIBRO DE EXPERIENCIAS DE MEDICINA.

TOLEDO, 1544.

See Item No. 535.

486 Informacion jvridica, que remite la Provincia de el SS^mo Rosario de Philipinas, de la Orden de Predicadores, a su Magestad, a favor de sus Religiosos, por ocasion de aver intentado sus emulos el desacreditarla en estos Reynos y ante su Magestad.
Folio, calf. (Madrid, 1683.)

£6 6s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. IV, p. 96. Tavera, 1355. The only other copy known seems to be that which belonged to Retana. The above "informacion" was made by Fray Juan Peguero in Manila on 2nd January, 1682.

INQUISITION IN SPAIN.

487 L'inquisizione spagnuola. Come si difendono i Gesuiti. La Parola è al Padre Franco.
12mo, wrappers. Milan, 1909.

6s

CONTEMPORARY MANUSCRIPT
OF THE SECRET INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN BY KING PHILIP III OF SPAIN TO DON JUAN DE TASSIS,
THE SPANISH AMBASSADOR WHO ENJOYED THE FRIENDSHIP OF SHAKESPEARE'S FRIENDS.

488 INSTRUCCION que el Rey N^ro. S^or. Don Phelipe III. dio a Don Juan de Tassis su Correo Mayor quando su Mag^d. le imvio por Embaxador de Inglaterra. Ano. 1603.
18¼ pp., small 4to. Aranjuez, 29th April, 1603.

£75

An extremely interesting historical manuscript, being a contemporary transcript of the secret instructions given to Don Juan de Tassis, Count of Villamediana, on his appointment by Philip III of Spain to the position of Spanish Ambassador to the Court of St. James' on the accession of James VI of Scotland to the Throne of England.

As King of Scotland, James had been carrying on intrigues with Rome and

(Continued over)

INSTRUCCION—*continued.*

Spain; and, with Elizabeth's death, Spain saw an opportunity of strengthening the Catholic position in England, and incidentally her own political position in Europe. Philip declares, in this document, that "although my right of the said crown is well known," he prefers matters to stand as they are with James on the throne, "for the service of God and Christendom"; but that "whoever becomes King of England should be shown how necessary it is to be allied with me," requesting the ambassador to foment this feeling amongst the Catholics of England and Ireland. The real object of the ambassador's mission was to gain James for the Catholic Church, and induce him to recognise the worldly advantages which would accrue to him by converting; as well as to insure England's friendship with Spain, now that Elizabeth was dead. The ambassador was to offer to bring James's son up at the Court of Spain "with every affectionate care," and to remind James of France's jealousy and intrigues to separate Scotland and England, thereby rendering it most advisable for England to join forces with Spain.

As Philip was not then sure whether the English nation had welcomed James or not, his instructions contain many interesting provisos, but he leaves a great deal to the discretion of Tassis, who was an adept at "wirepulling," a very necessary talent at that stage. He was to leave Spain immediately and go by way of Flanders, so that the popular belief might be that his chief concern was the election of the King of the Romans through the intermediary of the German Emperor.

The reception that James would accord him was, however, a matter which had aroused the utmost public interest in England. The Spanish ambassador arrived in London with an enormous suite in September, 1603, and sent his nephew to the Court to ask an audience of the King. He was informed that, owing to the plague in London, the Court was removing immediately to Winchester, where an audience would be granted, and, indeed, was desired by the King as much as by the Count. He could proceed to Southampton where lodgings were prepared for him, and officers would be sent to accompany him and render any assistance on the way.

One of the members of his suite, who wrote a short account of the brilliant reception which was held in the ambassador's honour at Winchester, mentions how Pembroke, "the governor of the Principality of Wales and the King's favourite," went to the Count's lodgings in Southampton to welcome him. On this occasion, the ambassador had prepared a banquet for his English friends, chief amongst them being this Earl of Pembroke, who was Shakespeare's friend and patron and the supposed "W.H." (William Herbert) of Shakespeare's Sonnets. According to this eye-witness, "the Earl arrived at midday, accompanied by many gentlemen of the Privy Council, and the sons of distinguished lords . . . and he (Pembroke) dressed in crimson, a fine figure, and a youth of some twenty-four years. The gentlemen of the Count's suite proceeded to the courtyard to meet him and the Count himself met him on the stairs. Being late, they at once repaired to the banqueting hall, and albeit the house was small, it was well appointed. This apartment was hung with a silken tapestry which had never been used before, a golden-yellow canopy with blue velvet, and many chairs of velvet. There was a large table,

INSTRUCCION—*continued.*

spread with fine linen, with covers for forty persons. . . . There were three sideboards, one with gold plate consisting of large vessels, cups, and other pieces numbering more than thirty; another on which was silver plate, dishes, jugs, goblets and other pieces of silver; another on which was placed the table silver and crystal. Whilst the dinner was being brought in they passed into an inner room to wash their hands. Here there were hangings of blue velvet and damask adorned with gold fringe; a bed of the same; four writing tables and other tables inlaid with ivory and ebony; some very beautiful statues and pictures. They returned to the banqueting hall, where the table was relaid four times; and they made haste, for it was getting late, and having dined, they entered their carriages.

"In front rode all the Count's servants, a great cavalcade in twos, with sweeping plumes and livery, followed by the Count's pages also on horseback wearing their livery of breeches, coats and cloaks, with black velvet hats heavily braided in black and tawny braid, with tawny plumes, and then the equerry, a gallant figure in black. Followed, the lackeys in like manner, and the King's personal coach which he sent to the Ambassador so that he might ride in it with the Earl of Pembroke and some other English gentlemen. Then came the Count's coach drawn by six horses, the two coachmen dressed in velvet livery with Hungarian cloaks, followed by two of the King's and two of the Count's carriages in which rode English gentlemen."

The interest aroused by this visit was not confined to the English people: "All the ambassadors had sent servants to see how the King would receive the Count"; and there were so many ladies and gentlemen on the road, anxious to see the distinguished visitor, that "it was impossible to tear many of the ladies away from the windows."

When the Count and his retinue alighted before the Palace gates they found the Captain of the Guard awaiting them, and within was the Great Admiral (accompanied by many gentlemen) whose surname was Nottingham, seventy years of age, dressed in white, with a doublet all bordered with blister-pearls, and diamond buttons. He received the Count with much homage and accompanied him to the Audience Chamber, which was a large apartment, hung with tapestry and a canopy of yellow above the two Royal chairs upholstered in the same, which stood on a dais. At the door of this room was the great Chamberlain, the Earl of Suffolk, a kinsman of the King, who made a way for him in the throng.

This Earl of Nottingham was patron of a company of Actors with whom Shakespeare and his company were allied for a time; while it is interesting to note that the Earl of Suffolk was in his official capacity, as Chamberlain, also an important patron of Shakespeare's Company who are mentioned in the title-page of the second edition "Titus Andronicus" (1600) as "The Lord Chamberlain's Servants."

Both the King and Queen received the Ambassador with the greatest friendship, and presented him to all the Court; after which, the Count took his departure. The King had explained that as the Royal Family had fled from London and were

(Continued over)

INSTRUCCION—*continued.*

obliged to stay in Winchester, the accommodation did not permit their entertaining their guest under the same roof; but he was accompanied by the "Admiral and the courtiers and a vast concourse of cavaliers who escorted him to the state coach which the Earl of Pembroke also entered," and in which he accompanied the Ambassador just beyond the city of Winchester.

The formal reception was followed by a private audience at Winchester, and a further secret conference at Southampton, when the "Admiral," Lord Nottingham, was one of the party whom the King sent to confer with the Ambassador.

It is likely that Shakespeare and his company, as the King's Players, were in attendance at Winchester at this time, as James had granted to them a license "freely to use and exercise the arte and facultie of playing comedies . . . as well for the recreation of our loving subjects as for our solace and pleasure."

According to Sir Sidney Lee, "in the autumn and winter of 1603, the plague led to the closing of the theatres in London for fully six months. The King's players were compelled to make a prolonged tour in the provinces"; which points to the probability of their having followed the Court to Winchester, especially as it is definitely known that within a fortnight of the events mentioned the Court moved to Wilton, the residence of the Earl of Pembroke, and that in November, Shakespeare and his Company were there and performed before the King, receiving the sum of £30 "by way of His Majesties reward."

A SECRET PUBLICATION FOR INQUISITION OFFICIALS.

489 Instruccion que han de guardar los Comissarios del Santo Oficio de la Inquisicion en las causas y negocios de Fé, y los demas que se ofrecieren.

Text of Instructions to Inquisitors, preceded by the text of a covering letter, (presumably addressed by the Grand Inquisitor to the Commissaries of the Holy Office), beginning: Porque para el buen despacho de los Negocios de el Santo Oficio.

With woodcut Inquisitorial device above headline.

40 pp., small 4to, wrappers. [Logroño, c. 1650?] £10 10s

Not cited by Palau's *Manual.*

This rare tract was evidently a secret publication, issued exclusively for the guidance of the Inquisition officials, and contains the most minute instructions for their procedure at the tribunals.

A SECRET PUBLICATION OF THE INQUISITION.

490 Instruccion y orden de Processar, que han de Guardar los Comissarios, y Notarios del S. Oficio de la Inquisicion, en las causas y negocios de Fé, y de Limpieza y los demas que se ofrecieren. De nuevo añadida y enmendada en partes, por D. Juan de la Vega y Davila, Secretario mas antiguo del Secreto del S. Oficio de la Inquisicion de Sevilla, y su distrito.

With woodcut Inquisitorial device on title-page.

28 pp., small 4to, wrappers.

Seville, Juan Francisco de Blas, 1693.

£10 10s

Unknown to Palau's *Manual*.

Rare tract, unknown to Escudero *Tipografia Hispalense*. A secret publication, printed by the Inquisition's own printer, containing supplementary instructions to the secret ones issued by the Grand Inquisitor, with regard to procedure in the tribunals of the Holy Office. These instructions contain many interesting points in regard to the methods employed by the Holy Office for ascertaining the antecedents of applicants for official employment with the Inquisition. No fewer than twelve different witnesses were to be called, and elaborate investigations were to be made concerning the branches of the applicant's family, his birthplace and surname, to ensure *limpieza*, or freedom from the "taint" of Jewish or Lutheran association.

A SUMMARY OF THE INQUISITION REGULATIONS.

491 Instrucciones del Santo Oficio de la Inquisicion, sumariamente antiguas y nuevas. Puestas por Abecedario por Gaspar Isidro de Arguello oficial del Consejo.

With woodcut Inquisitorial device on title.

Small folio, boards. Madrid, Imprenta Real, 1628.

£25

Not cited by Palau's *Manual*.

An edition which includes a summary of the Inquisition laws printed the previous year.

491A ITURZAETA (José Francisco de).
Arte de escribir la letra bastarda Española.
With large folding plate.
First Edition. Small 4to, dark brown calf, gilt foliated border and panelled back.
Madrid, Pedro Sanz, 1827.

£3 3s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. IV, p. 114.

491B ITURZAETA (José Francisco de).
Arte de escribir la letra bastarda Española.
With folding plate.
Second Edition. Small 4to, boards.
Madrid, A. Mateis Muñoz, 1835.

£2 2s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. IV, p. 114.
Second edition, with same foretitle as the first edition, bearing the date 1827.

492 IZQUIERDO (Father José).
Mission Seraphica Española de Xantûng, en este Imperio de la gran China, . . . Nomina de los Lugares donde hay Christianos, y los que ellos conservan la Fè . . este año de 1757. . . . Apuntase la distancia de unos Lugares à otros, de donde se colige el quanto extensivo del distrito de la Mission.
Small 4to, 12 pp., half morocco. Madrid, 1760.

£2 10s

Not cited by Palau's *Manual.*
Account of the progress of the Franciscan Missions throughout 35 of the principal towns of the Province of Shan-Tung in China.

492A J. C. M.D.
The Compleat History of the affairs of Spain from the First Treaty of Partition, to this present time.
8vo, calf.
London, Jos. Barns, 1707.

12s 6d

492B JACOB (William).
Travels in the South of Spain, in letters written A.D. 1809 and 1810.
With coloured map and twelve coloured plates.
4to, half calf.
London, John Nichols, 1811.

£2 10s

493 "J. V."
Carta de J. V. Natural de esta Corte, á un Amigo suyo, en critica al papel, intitulado Nave atmospherica y tentativa sobre la posibilidad de navegar por el ayre, no solo especulativa, sino practicamente.
Small 8vo, half calf. Madrid, 1784.

£35

Not in Palau's *Manual*. In which the observations expressed in the pamphlet "Nave Atmospherica" are sharply criticised in a "letter to a friend" by J.B., of the Supreme Council for the Indies.

494 [JAHUDA BONSENYOR.] LLABRES Y QUINTANA (Gabriel).
Libre de paraules e dits de savis e filosofs, los Proverbis de Salomo, lo libre de Cato, ara fets estampar complets per primera vegada ab un prolech y documents.
8vo, original wrappers. Palma de Mallorca, 1889.

18s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. IV, p. 117.
Presentation copy from the author. One of 300 copies.

495 JARAVA (Juan de).

Problemas, o Preguntas problematicas, ansi de Amor, como naturales, y acerca del Vino: buelta nuevamente de Latin en lengua Castellana, y un dialogo de Luciano, que se dize Icaro Menippo. Mas un Dialogo del Viejo, y del Mancebo, que disputan del Amor y un Colloquio de la Moxca, y de la Hormiga.

Small 8vo., old vellum.

Alcala de Henares, Juan de Brocar 1546.

£42

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. IV, p. 121. Catalina, No. 210.

A very rare facetious item intended for the amusement of students at the famous University of Alcala. In this edition is included for the first time a prose composition, "In praise of the Flea" (Alabança de la Pulga).

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. IV, was unable to quote the sale of any copy of this rare book.

496 JAUREGUI (Juan de). Rimas.

Printed in Roman type.

First Edition. Small 4to, full polished calf, gilt fitted border, gilt panelled back, inside dentelles, g.e.

Seville, Francisco de Lyra Varreto, 1618.

£21

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. IV, p. 122. Escudero, *Hispalense,* No. 1138. Salva, No. 690.

A rare book, of which only a few copies are known to bibliographers.

The volume contains the author's translation of Tasso's *Aminta* (which had been previously separately published in Rome, but had been considerably altered before its inclusion in this Seville publication), in addition to his Rimas, and some sonnets addressed to him by Spanish and Italian friends, including Francisco de Calatayud, Melchor del Alcazar, Francisco Pacheco, Lucas de Jauregui, Luigi Scarlatti, and Alonso de Azevedo.

Juan Martinez de Jauregui y Hurtado de la Sal (1583 to 1641) was a native of Seville, and was both a painter and poet. A sworn enemy of Gongora and Quevedo, he enjoyed the friendship of Lope de Vega (who lauds him in the *Laurel de Apolo*), and of Cervantes, who likewise sings his praises in the *Viaje al Parnaso.*

JAUREGUI (JUAN DE)—*continued.*

He is reputed to have painted the portrait of Cervantes which was discovered a few years ago.

This celebrated poet of the Seville School wrote in two distinct styles: the earlier possessing "a great sense of rhythm and delicate taste," in which the *Aminta* and the *Rimas* were written; while his later style somewhat approaches the gongorism which he had previously condemned, and which seems to have been influenced by Lucan, whose *Pharsalia* Jauregui translated with such fidelity as to absorb much of the declamatory style of the ancient Cordoban poet.

497 JORDANA Y MORERA (José).
La agricultura, la industria y las bellas artes en el Japon.
Presentation copy from the author.
8vo, cloth. Madrid, 1879.

12s 6d

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. IV, p. 135.

498 JUANDO Y RAFECAS (Cristobal).
Navegacion aerea aviacion mejor dicho Avegacion como navegacion. Su solución puesta al alcance de todo el mundo.
With portrait.
8vo, original wrappers. Barcelona, 1904.

10s

SHAKESPEARE'S INFLUENCE ON SPANISH LITERATURE.

499 JULIA MARTINEZ (Eduardo).
Shakespeare en España.
Traducciones, imitaciones y influencia de las obras de Shakespear en la Literatura Española.
8vo, original boards. Madrid, 1918.

8s 6d

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. IV, p. 145.

500 JULIAN (Maestro Pedro).

Libro de medicina llamado Tesoro de Pobres. En que se hallaran remedios mui aprobados para la sanidad de diversas enfermedades. Con un regimento de sanidad ahora nuevamente corregido, y emmendado por Arnaldo de Villa-Nova.

12mo. Limp vellum. Sevilla, 1734.

£1 10s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. IV, p. 145.

501 JULIUS II (Pope).

Plenaria indulgencia e remissio de tots los pecats aquella que los sants papes donan a aquells qui can en aiuda de la Terra Santa e segons se guanya en Roma lany qucy ha iubileu.

Catalan letter of Indulgence and remission of sins granted by Pope Julius II to those who assist in the Holy Land.

Black letter, two sizes, facsimile signatures two woodcut seals and two seals.

Broadside, small folio, two pages of type.

Barcelona (circa 1503).

£21

"To the Glory of God Omnipotent and the advancement of the Holy Catholic Faith . . . our most holy father, Pope Julius Secundus, authorizes indulgences by these Apostolic bulls, to all faithful Christians of the Kingdoms of their Majesties the King and Queen, who will contribute to the funds for the war against the Moorish enemies of our Holy Faith, to whom His Holiness gives the right to elect Confessor, Chaplain or Priest . . . and to be absolved from their sins, crimes, and sentences of excommunication, *provided they enter into no conspiracy against the person of the Pope* or against the Holy Apostolic See," etc. Then follows the formula of the Absolution, and a summary of Indulgences and "Estaciones de Roma" (series of prayers during Holy Week), "conceded by our Holy Father to all those who acquire the African bull."

(The date of this Bull is possibly earlier than 1503, but would not be later, as the Queen [Isabel the Catholic] died in 1504.)

502 Kalendario Manual y Guia de Forasteros en Madrid para el año de 1818.

With folding coloured map of Spain and portraits of King Ferdinand VII and Queen Maria Isabel Francisca.

12mo, green morocco, heavily gilt, with initials "F. I." surmounted by royal crown, on sides, gilt back, g.e.

Madrid, Imprenta Real, 1818.

£1 10s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. IV, p. 151.

503 Kalendario Manual y Guia de Forasteros en Madrid para el año de 1829.

With foldnig map of Spain and Portugal; and portraits of King Ferdinand VII and Queen Maria Josefa Amalia.

12mo, charming little binding in crimson straight-grained morocco, inlaid with buff and green gilt leather, gilt border and panelled back, g.e.

Madrid, Imprenta Real, 1829.

£6 6s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. IV, p. 151.

AN INDISPENSABLE SPANISH-JEWISH BIBLIOGRAPHY.

504 KAYSERLING (M.).

Biblioteca Española-Portugueza-Judaica. Dictionnaire Bibliographique des auteurs Juifs, de leurs ouvrages Espagnols et Portugais et des oeuvres sur et contre les Juifs et le Judaisme. Avec un aperçu sur la littérature des Juifs Espagnols et une collection des proverbes Espagnols.

8vo, original wrappers.

Strasbourg, 1890.

£1 15s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. IV, p. 152.

505 KAYSERLING (Dr. M.).
Christoph Columbus und der Antheil der Juden an den spanischen und portugiesischen Entdeckungen.
8vo, original wrappers. Berlin, 1894.

10s 6d

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. IV, p. 152.

506 KINDELAN (Alfredo).
La Flota Aerea Española; Bases para su organizacion.
Small 8vo, Sd. Madrid, 1916.

5s

Giving grounds for the organization of a Spanish Aerial Fleet.

ON DENTISTRY.

507 KOTH (Mauricio Carlos F.).
Consideraciones Generales sobre las enfermedades de la boca y las operaciones acompañadas de un método practico para la conservacion de la dentadura.
Small 8vo. Wrappers. Madrid, 1851.

£1 5s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. IV, p. 160.

508 KRAFT (W. J.).
La Aviacion, el Aeroplano y demas Aparatos Voladores. Version Española autorizada por el Autor.
With 10 photographs and numerous illustrations.
8vo, wrappers. Barcelona, 1909.

4s

An up-to-date history of aviation, to which are appended short accounts of aerial trips by Painlevé, Farman, and Blériot.

508A LABORDE (Alexandre de).

Itinéraire descriptif de l'Espagne, et tableau élémentaire des différentes branches de l'Administration et de l'industrie de ce royaume.

FIRST EDITION. 5 vols and atlas, together 6 vols, 8vo, half green calf.

Paris, 1808.

25s

508B LABORDE (Alexander de).

A View of Spain; comprising a descriptive itinerary, of each province, and a general statistical account of the country.

5 vols, 8vo, half calf.

London, 1809.

18s 6d

509 La disposicion y forma que han tenido las Armas de su Magestad Catolica, para entrar por la Provincia de Guipuzcoa, en la de Labort de Francia, los lugares que ocupan en ella, y el Manifiesto que su Magestad mando intimar a los Franceses.

With woodcut coat-of-arms on title.

Small folio, board.

Madrid, Imprenta del Reyno, 1636.

25s

A contemporary report, describing the strategic disposition of the Spanish troops under the command of the Cardinal Infante, to be drafted into France by way of Navarre and the province of Guipuzcoa; to which is appended the text of a manifesto from Philip IV to the inhabitants of Navarre, promising any supporters the protection of the Spanish arms, and exemption from the payment of tributes.

510 LAFORGE DE VITANVAL (Prince Léon).

Una Revolucion Aeronautica. Memorias Descriptivas y Historicas de las Invenciones Aeronauticas; el Aero-Freno Vitanval, el Avion Militar de Gran Combate Vitanval, y el Transaereo-Vitanval-Correo; con una introduccion por D. Arturo Ballesteros.

First Edition. With portrait, and numerous illustrations, including facsimile documents and diagrams.

Small folio, Sd. Madrid, 1916.

£1 1s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. IV, p. 169.
Presentation copy, signed by the author.

511 LAFUENTE (Modesto de).

Gerundio y Tirabeque, Viage Aerostatico. Capricho Gerundiano; en que se da cuenta de la espedicion aérea que verificaron Fr. Gerundio y su lego en el globo de Mr. Arban y en su compañia, la tarde del 15 de Noviembre de 1847.

With five illustrations of early types of aircraft, etc., and a bird's-eye view of Madrid from a balloon.

8vo, half calf, t.e.g. Madrid, 1847.

£5 5s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. IV, p. 169.

A graphic and very interesting description of an aerial voyage with the owner of the balloon. The narrative, which contains some amusing dialogue, describes how the ascent was made from Madrid under almost secret conditions "according to plan," and the aviators' sensations in mid-air.

512 LARDIZABAL (Vicente de).

Consuelo de navegantes en los estrechos conflictos de falta de ensaladas, y otros viveres frescos en las largas navigaciones. Recurso facil al uso del sargazo o lenteja marina.

Wtih folding plate of sea-weed.

12mo, limp vellum. Madrid (about 1720).

£3 3s

Not in Palau's *Manual.*

Very interesting work advising seamen to cook sea-weed as an anti-scorbutic when salads or other green vegetables were not obtainable on long journeys. The author was the doctor to the Basque Company at San Sebastian.

AN APOLOGY FOR THE "CHEUTAS" OF MALLORCA, THE DESCENDANTS OF THE MARANOS.

513 LARDIZABAL Y URIBE (Miguel de).

Apologia por los Agostes de Navarra, y los Chuetas de Mallorca, con una breve digresion a los Vaqueros de Asturias.

Small 8vo, wrappers.

Madrid, 1786.

£8 8s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. IV, p. 184.

514 Las continuas vitorias que ha tenido el Serenissimo y potentissimo Vlasdilao Quarto Rey de Polonia, Suecia, &c., y las capitulaciones que admitio para la paz perpetua entre los Moscovitas y su Reyno de Polonia en este año de 1634.

4 pp., folio, wrappers. Madrid, 1634.

£2 2s

Contemporary account of the peace treaty entered into between Poland and the Muscovites in 1634 after their several encounters with the Turks.

The twenty-one articles of the treaty provide, amongst other things, for the

(Continued over)

LAS CONTINUAS VITORIAS—*continued.*

renunciation of the title of Duke of Moscow by the King of Poland; payment of a sum equivalent to eighty thousand scudos per annum by the Muscovites; two hundred thousand measures of wheat to be given by the Muscovites for soldiers' rations; the renunciation by the Grand Duke of Moscow of all claims to any castles or lands already ceded to the King of Poland; commercial relations between Muscovites and Poles might begin, provided the Muscovites paid certain duties on entering Crakovia, Lithuania and Vilna. Further, Polish and Muscovite money should be interchangeable in either country; and the marriages of the respective subjects might take place in either country.

515 LAVANHA (Joao Baptista).

Viagem da Catholica Real Magestade del Rey D. Filipe II. N.S. ao Reyno de Portugal, e rellaçao do solene recebimento que nelle se lhe fez.

Fine title page, folding plate, plan, and thirteen other plates, engraved by John Schorkens.

Folio, brown crushed morocco, gilt fillet border, arms on sides, panelled back, and inside dentelles, g.e., bound by Chambolle Duru.

Madrid, Thomas Junti, 1622.

(See Illustration, Plate XXII).

£52 10s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. IV, p. 195.

Salva (No. 3781) mentions the Spanish edition printed in Madrid, but not this Portuguese edition, which emanated from the same press. The work was written by the King's chief chronicler, to commemorate the arrival in Lisbon of Philip III (Philip II of Portugal) in 1619. A very full and interesting description is given of the processions and festivities held in the King's honour; and the excellent plates include a large folding plate, designed by the court painter, Domingo Vieira, depicting the arrival at Lisbon harbour; various architectural engravings of the triumphal arches which were placed along the route, symbolizing the sovereignty of Philip III; an engraving of a silver model of the Portuguese royal family tree, with life-size figures of the eighteen Kings of Portugal, which was made by the silversmiths of Lisbon; plan of the Council Chamber at the Cortes; etc.

515A LAVANHA (Joao Batista).
Nobiliario de D. Pedro Conde de Barcelos, hijo del Rey D. Dionis de Portugal Ordenado y illustrado com notas y indices, Folio, calf with arms of De Thou and his second wife.
Roma, Estevam Paolino, 1640.

£10 10s

The Salva-Heredia copy. Palau's *Manual,* Vol. IV, p. 195.

515B LEMARGNE.
Vida de Thamas Kouli-kan, desde su nacimiento, hasta su entrada triunfante en Hispahan, despues de sus victoriosas empressas contra el Gran Mogol, y la Grande Buckaria.
Small 8vo, half calf. Madrid, Imprenta del Reyno, 1741.

10s 6d

Not in Palau's *Manual.*

516 LEON (Andres de).
De Annathomia recopilaciones, y examen general de evacuaciones, Annathomia y compostura del cuerpo humano, differencias y virtudes del Anima, diffiniciones de Medicina, con muchas cosas curiosas y provechosas de Philosophia y Astrologia.
Repartdios en quatro libros, en los quales ultimamente se rematan dos tratados de avisos para sangrar; y Purgar; en todo respectando los signos y Planetas.
With interesting full-page anatomical woodcut of a man.
First Edition. Small 4to, morocco gilt.
Baeça, En casa de Juan Baptista de Montoya, 1590.

£32 10s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. IV, p. 210, quotes a copy in the British Museum and only one copy as having been offered for sale before, possibly our own copy.
With sonnets in praise of the author and a dedication to the Count of Castellar.

REFERRING TO THE AMERICAN ORIGIN OF SYPHILIS.

517 LEON (Andres de).

Practico de Morbo Gallico, en el qual se contiene el origen y conocimiento desta enfermedad y el mejor modo de curarla.

With woodcut heraldic device on title-page.

Small 4to, old vellum. Valladolid, Luis Sanchez, 1605.

£25

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. IV, p. 210.
Not in Sabin or Heredia.

A treatise on the nature and cure of Syphilis, by a Spanish medical writer of the sixteenth century.

Andres de Leon was a native of Granada, who served as a surgeon with the army under Don Juan of Austria, in the campaign against the Moors at Las Alpujarras (1569-1570); and with the amy, under the Duke of Alba, which conquered Portugal in 1581. He followed his profession for many years at Baeza; was doctor and protomedico to the Spanish Atlantic Fleet; and published various works on anatomy and medicine; the present one being dedicated to the author's patron, the famous Conde de Lemos.

518 LEON (Yaacob Yeuda).

Retrato del Templo de Selomo. En el qual brevemente se descrive la hechura dela fabrica del Templo, y de todos los vasos y instrumentos con que en el se administrava, cuyo modelo tiene el mismo Autor, como cada uno puede ver.

With engraving on title-page.

4to, old stamped calf.

Middleburg, Symon Moulert, 1642.

£16 16s

Jacob Judah Leon was the designer of the first Coat of Arms of the English Freemasons.

Jacob Judah Leon, surnamed Templo after his construction of a model of Solomon's Temple, was a Sephardic Jew who was born at Hamburg in 1603. He was a Rabbi; a translator of the Psalms; an heraldic expert; and a skilful draughtsman, who drew more than 200 figures to illustrate Talmudical subjects.

He caused a great stir by a plan, which he drew, of Solomon's Temple, which

LEON, YAACOB YEUDA—*continued.*

he brought to London and exhibited before Charles II and his Court. Amongst other publications, in addition to this description of the Temple, are his paraphrase of the Psalms in Spanish, and a dialogue, "Colloquium Middelburgense," between a rabbi and a Christian scholar on the value of the Christian dogmas. He officiated as a rabbi in Middelburg himself, and afterwards became a professor at the Academy of Talmud Torah at Amsterdam. He died after 1675.

519 LEON (Yaacob Yeuda).

Tratado de la Arca del Testamento.

With woodcut printer's device on title.

Small 4to, cloth.

Amsterdam, Nicolas Ravesteyn, 5413 [1653].

£10 10s

Kayserling, p. 58.

An interesting treatise, which was originally written in Dutch in 1647, referring to the hypothetical contents of the Ark of the Israelites in the desert. The author speculates upon the possibility of the inclusion in the Ark of the original Tables of the Law, which Moses had broken on Mount Sinai; together with the later tables, Aaron's wand, the oil-flask for the manna, etc.

520 LEON (Yaacob Yeuda).

Tratado de los Cherubim. En que se examina qual aya sido la figura de los Cherubim que estavan sobre la Arca del Testamento colocados.

With woodcut printer's device on title.

Small 4to, cloth.

Amsterdam, Nicolas Ravesteyn, 5414 [1654].

£10 10s

Kayserling, p. 58.

The first Spanish edition of this interesting speculative treatise on the nature and appearance of the Cherubim of the Ark. The author originally wrote the work in Latin. See No. 518 of this catalogue for a biographical account of the author.

521 LEON (Yaacob Yeuda).

Las Alabanças de Santidad, traducion de los Psalmos de David, por la misma phrasis y palabras del Hebrayco. Illustrada con su paraphrasis que facilita la inteligencia del texto, y anotaciones de mucha dotrina, sacadas de los mas graves autores. Dirigida al Ilustrissimo Señor Ishak Senior Teixeyra, residente de su Magestad, la Reyna de Suedia (en Hamburgo).

Thick 8vo, original vellum. Amsterdam, 5431 [1671].

£8 8s

Not in Palau's *Manual*. In Hebrew and Spanish.

LEON HEBREO. See ABARBANEL (Judah), Nos. 1A and 1B of this Catalogue.

522 LEON DE JOSEPH PEREZ (Jehudah de) *of Venice*.

Fundamento Solido, Baza, y Thypo de la sacro sancta, y divina Ley, siendo doctrina legal, y moral, para Instruir, enseñar, plantar, y raigar sus Fundamentos, imprimiendolos en los coraçones del pueblo escogido de Dios, a sin de que mamen la dulse leche de la Doctrina de nuestros Sanctos Padres.

Written in the form of a dialogue.

8vo, vellum.

Amsterdam, Ishac Jehuda Leâo Templo (5489), 1729.

£15 15s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. IV, p. 214. Kayserling, p. 88.

Containing amongst other things a Spanish poem by Eliau Cardoso to the author. On the last page the author relates (in Hebrew) how he suffered shipwreck on a journey from London to Amsterdam, where he had this book printed.

522A [LEON Y LUNA (Francisco de).]

Contemporary transcript of report (in Spanish) from the Council of the Orders of Knighthood, to the King of Spain, with reference to the degradation of a Knight of Santiago after his condemnation by the Inquisition. Signed with the paraphs of the members of the Council, Don Vicente Monserrat, Marques de Villaneuva del Prado, Don Miguel Nunez de Roxas, Don Luis de Salazar, Don Christoval de Corral y Idiaqez, Don Thomas de Guzman Spinola, and Don Cayetano Prieto Laso de la Vega.

24 pp., folio. Madrid, 7th May, 1729. £15 15s

A petition had been presented to the King of Spain by Don Juan Joseph de Leon y Luna, requesting that his father, Don Francisco de Leon y Luna, (who had been deprived of his privileges as a Knight of Santiago by the Inquisition, and was now dying) should be permitted, in the event of his death, to be buried in his robes of the Order in accordance with custom. The Council of the Orders of Knighthood had been asked for their opinion, and, in this reply to the King, stated that as the Knight had been degraded with just cause, they did not recommend compliance with the son's request. Amongst his misdeeds, Don Francisco had been found guilty of abusing his ecclesiastical privileges by making love to the nuns in the confessional and during religious conferences; and of other heresies. As the enormity of his action was unprecedented in the records of the Orders of Knighthood, the Council treated it on a level with other cases of gross heresy which had resulted in deprivation without restitution of privileges; two examples being the cases of Don Pedro Sarmiento, " a captain of the guards and a Knight of the Order of Alcantara," who was degraded in 1559 for Lutheran sympathies and marriage, without licence, with a woman who was not free from the " taint " of Lutheranism; and Don Diego Joseph de la Flor of the Order of Santiago, who was deprived of his Knighthood, for the same reason, in 1704.

With regard to the reference to Pedro Sarmiento, it is interesting to note that the fact that this nobleman's career "ended" in 1559, and that of the famous navigator, Pedro Sarmiento de Gamboa, began at about that date, may in time, prove that they were one and the same. In any case, the coincidence is worth noting. Medina, in his " Inquisicion de Chile " (1890) remarks that Sarmiento's biography was never fully written. Navarrete, in his nautical bibliography, makes the significant statement that Sarmiento went to South America as a navigator " circa 1557 "; that little was known of his life until then; and that "by his education, manner and bearing, he was regarded by his contemporaries as of noble lineage."

Medina further states that he was brought before the Inquisition in Lima in

(Continued over)

[LEON Y LUNA (FRANCISCO DE)].—*continued.*

1564 on a charge of making amulets, magic ink, and possessing manuscripts on astrology; also, with having stated that it was not surprising that the gospel had not been sufficiently preached in Peru, since it had not even been done in Spain, and that "he knew what he was talking about." Asked how long he had been in South America, he replied: "About seven years, more or less." He had also stated that he was a native of Alcala de Henares, son of Bartolomé Sarmiento and Maria de Gamboa.

If, however, he was really the ex-Knight, who had been condemned to life imprisonment at Valladolid in 1559, and had succeeded in escaping from prison and beginning life afresh in another country, it would be easy to understand that he might be tempted to make some misstatement about his antecedents, in order to mislead his persecutors. Certainly the navigator was known to have "served the King in his youth"; and the Sarmiento who was tried at Valladolid in 1559, was described as a guardsman.

FIRST EDITION OF THE FIRST BIBLIOGRAHPY OF AMERICA.

523 LEON PINELO (Antonio de).

Epitome de la Biblioteca, Oriental y Occidental; Nautica y Geografica.

With finely engraved title.

FIRST EDITION. 4to, old calf. Madrid, 1629.

(*See Illustration, Plate No. XXIII.*)

£63

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. IV, p. 215.

Medina, Vol. VI, No. 7707, devotes seven pages to this work. Sabin, No. 40050.

Very fine copy of the first edition which is now excessively rare, of the first American Bibliography which was ever printed. Most copies want the engraved frontispiece, which is in our copy.

This work is extremely important for American bibliographers, and is generally cited under the name of Pinelo, which was a surname adopted by Antonio de Leon named "The Chronicler of the Indies."

The author was born in Peru, and educated at Lima. He wrote many important works which for the most part only exist in manuscript.

"The circumstances of the early life of Antonio de Leon are still obscure. Available sources offer very little definite information; but it is inferred from statements in his "Life of Santo Toribio" that his childhood and youth were passed in

LEON PINELO (ANTONIO DE).—*continued.*

Lima, and that with his younger brothers, Juan and Diego, he studied at the University of San Marcos. Having completed his studies at the University, he went to Spain; there his talents in learning were recognised, and he was appointed *relator* of the Council of the Indies."—(Dr. Moses, *Spanish Colonial Literature in South America.*)

ON VEILS FOR WOMEN.

524 LEON PINELO (Antonio de).

Velos antiguos i modernos en los rostros de las mugeres, sus conveniencias i daños. Ilustracion de la Real Prematica de las Tapadas.

Engraved title-page, incorporating four heraldic devices, by Diego Enriquez.

Small 4to, half calf, with gilt Salva Library stamp on sides.

Madrid, Juan Sanchez, 1641.

£27 10s

Salva's own copy (No. 3929). Palau's *Manual,* Vol. IV, p. 215.

A curious and very scarce work on the advantages and disadvantages of veils for women. The book is dedicated to the Condesa de Castrillo, of whose family there is a long genealogical account. The author gives a most interesting history of the veil and its symbolism, from the earliest times to his own day.

ON BLOOD-LETTING.

525 LERA GIL DE MURO (Mathias de).

Pratica de Fuentes y sus utilidades, y modo de hacerlas, y conservarlas.

With woodcut Coat-of-Arms on title-page.

FIRST EDITION. 4to, old vellum.

Madrid, Pablo de Val, 1657.

£6 15s

Palau's Manual, Vol. IV, p. 217.

A very interesting work on what to-day is known as blood-letting.

525A Letters from Portugal and Spain, written during the march of the British troops under Sir John Moore. By an officer.

With frontispiece of Salamanca, five other tinted plates and one map.

8vo, half calf.

London, Row, 1809.

12s 6d

ON HATS AND THE TEXTILE TRADE.

526 Leyes, ordenanças, prematicas y declaraciones de las ordenanças antiguas que hablan del obraje de las lanas y paños. . . .

Title within woodcut border; Gothic letter.

Small folio, wrappers. Salamanca, 1543.

£5 5s

Not in Salva or Colmeiro.

The text of some curious ordinances regulating the textile trade, from the manufacture and tinting of cloth and other material, to its sale. Together with edicts relating to the manufacture of hats.

527 LISASUETA (Jacinto de).

Historia de Thamas Kouli-Kan, Sophi de Persia, traducida de el Frances en Castellano por Don Jacinto de Lisasueta. Ultimamente añadida la Irrupcion hecha en los Tartaros Usbeks, despues de la Conquista de el Indoustàn, con lo demas, que ha ocurrido hasta este presente año de 1742.

12mo, original calf. Madrid, 1742.

£2 2s

Not cited by Palau's *Manual*.

Thamas Kouli-Khan was the General of Shah Tamasp II. On the pretext of incapacity he dethroned the Shah and placed his infant son, Abbas III on the throne. In 1736 Abbas III died, and Thamas Kouli-Khan, or Nadir, caused himself to be proclaimed Shah. He is known as the Napoleon of the East, and was one of the greatest of military leaders. At the period of this work he had invaded India and conquered Hindustan, and had met with success on all sides. He restored Persia to her independence as a Nation.

ON SOCIAL REFORM IN SPAIN.

528 LISON Y BIEDMA (Mateo de).

Discursos y Apuntamientos en que se trata materias importantes del Govierno de la Monarquia, y de algunos daños que padece, y de su remedio.

8vo, old vellum. [Madrid, 1622.]

£4 4s

Colmeiro, No. 247. Palau's *Manual*, Vol. IV, p. 246.

The author was a lawyer of Granada, and had proposed certain measures to the Cortes for the alleviation of the lot of the vassal. The proposition was so well received, that Lison decided to present it as a memorial to the King of Spain, and further, to publish the text of it with additional notes. The volume exposes many errors and misdeeds in public administration; explains the causes of poverty in the community; and contains suggestions for social reform.

WITH TITLE-PAGE PRINTED IN COLOURS.

THE FINEST SPANISH WOODCUT BOOK.

529 LIVY (Titus).

Las quatorze decadas de Tito Livio, hystoriador de los Romanos: trasladadas agora nuevamente de latin en nuestra lengua Castellana. . . .

Title printed in Gothic letter, beneath large woodcut Coat-of-Arms of the Emperor Charles V, printed in red, black, yellow and light blue; full-page woodcut on verso of title, representing a king on his throne, surrounded by the royal family and court, and to whom the author is presenting his book (probably intended for Charles V); numerous fine woodcuts in the text illustrating Livy's history; Gothic letter, forty-five lines to a full page; colophon in red and black, with woodcut printer's device. Thick folio, vellum. Saragossa, George Coci, 1520.

(*See Illustration opposite and on pages 376 and 377.*)

£150

Salva, No. 2786. Palau's *Manual*, Vol. IV, p. 247.

Fine copy of a fine and excessively rare edition, which is considered the most sumptuous edition of Livy that was printed in the sixteenth century, either in or out of Spain, and is certainly the best work that emanated from Coci's press. A point of interest is the coloured title-page, an early specimen of four-colour printing.

Although the translation of this history is regarded as the work of Lopez de Ayala, the translator's name does not appear anywhere; and as this edition was edited by Fray Pedro de la Vega, who dedicates the work to the Emperor Charles V, it is quite probable that Nicolas Antonio's statement to the effect that he was the translator, is correct. James Lyell, who reproduces some of these woodcuts in his *Early Book Illustration in Spain*, says of this work: "The year 1520 was notable for two productions from this press of outstanding interest from the point of view of their illustrations. The first was *Aurea expositio hymnorum* of Nebrissensis, and the second, *Las quatorze decadas* of Livy . . . The very marked German influence on the book illustration of the Coci press is conspicuously evidenced in *Las Quatorze decadas*. A substantial and imposing folio volume of upwards of 500 leaves, it is one of the most finely printed books of the period. Throughout the book there are a large number of spirited half-page cuts. This edition of Livy is rarely found in perfect condition, the coloured title-page being generally missing."

y destruyo el cãpo tripolitano. Estas cosas hechas arrebatadamẽte: tornarõse a Larissa al rey: y sobrevinieron quãdo el tenia cõsejo q̃ deuia hazer de Larissa. Y alli las sentẽcias eran diuersas: vnos dezia q̃ deuia poner en ello fuerças y no diferir lo mas: q̃ luego deuia cõ trabucos y pertrechos cõbatir a todas ptes los muros dela ciudad assentada en llano/y abierta y ligera de entrar por el cãpo. Otros dezia q̃ las fuerças desta ciudad no se deuia cõparar cõ los Phereos: y q̃ era inuierno tiẽpo a ninguna cosa de guerra dispuesto: y mucho menos pa sitiar ciudades. Estãdo el rey incierto entre la esperãça y temor/los enbaxadores de Pharsalo q̃ a caso hauia venido a darle su ciudad/le acrescentarõ animo. En este medio Marco bebio encõtrãdose cõ Philippo en los Bastaretes: de cõsejo delos dos enbio a Apio claudio a socorrer a Larissa. El q̃l a grãdes jornadas por macedonia llego ala cũbre delos mõtes q̃ esta sobre Tõnos. Y la ciudad de Tõnos esta a treynta millas de Larissa assentada en las angosturas del bosque llamado Tẽpe Adõde assentãdo mas anchamẽte el real q̃ era menester: y encẽdiẽdo fuegos: hizo alos enemigos la demostraciõ q̃ el buscaua (esto es) q̃ todo el exercito romano estaua alli cõ Philippo. Y viẽdo esto el rey: dio por escusa alos suyos q̃ el inuierno se acercaua: y estãdo alli vn solo dia/se fue de Larissa a Demetriade. Y los Etolos y Atamanes se tornaron a sus tierras. E Apio abiũ q̃ visto el cerco leuãtado (por cuya causa hauia sido enbiado) desẽdio empo a Larissa pa cõfirmar paldelãte los animos dlos amigos: dõde era el gozo doblado: lo vno porque los enemigos se hauiã ido: el otro porq̃ veyan dentro de sus muros el socorro Romano.

Cap. v. de como el rey Antioco tomado a Calcis: se enamo

A PAGE (GREATLY REDUCED) FROM LIVY. LAS DECADAS. SARAGOSSA, GEORGE COCI, 1520.

See Item No. 529.

⁊ por esto dexādo la batalla sin acabar/ se torno a roma ⁊ demādo el triūpho sin hauer alcāçado la victoria. E como esto oyerō los padres: indignaronse ⁊ negaronle la hora del triūpho hasta q̄ tomasse la ciudad pedana. E por esta causa el pfil emilio se aparto de los padres: ⁊ fue fauorecedor despues de discordias todo el tpo de su cōsulado. E no hazia sino sembrar males entre los padres y el pueblo(no le cōtradizīedo su pañero porq̄ era plebeyo)⁊ dio grā lugar alo q̄ dezia: el cāpo latino diuidido al pueblo. E como se acabasse el año de su cōsulado: fue necessario nōbrar ditador cōtra los latinos q̄ se rebelauan. ⁊ nombro el cōsul emilio a su cōpañero ditador: el qual escogio a junio bruto por maestro de caualleros. Ebucyo fue esta ditaduria cōtraria alos prīcipios: estableciēdo el ditador leyes cōtra la nobleza delos padres. Mas daño creyā los padres q̄ hauiā recebido este año del ditador ⁊ cōsules/ q̄ no de gloria por las victorias q̄ hauian hauido de fuera. El año siguēte fueron consules lucio furio camillo/ ⁊ meneyo. En este año se acabo lo que contra los pedanos hauia comēçado emilio. Y estauan con los pedanos los tiburtinos/velitres/preneſtrinos/ ⁊ anciates: ⁊ todos fueron por los romanos vencidos. E despues tomaron los consules el exercito vencedor ⁊ fueron contra los latinos: ⁊ sojuzgaron toda la tierra latina al señorio romano. E dexadas sus guarniciones en toda la tierra/ tornaronse a roma: ⁊ fueron recebidos con grā triūpho: ⁊ fueles añadido

esta honra al triūpho/ que les hizieron dos estatuas de caualllo: ⁊ las pusieron en la plaça: la qual honra se acostumbraua muy raro en aquellla edad.

Capitulo. v. delas leyes que hizieron los romanos contra los latinos y los otros pueblos por ellos vencidos.

p

A PAGE (GREATLY REDUCED) FROM LIVY. LAS DECADAS. SARAGOSSA, GEORGE COCI, 1520.

See Item No. 529.

A WOODCUT FROM LIVY. LAS DECADAS.

SARAGOSSA, GEORGE COCI, 1520.

See Item No. 529.

530 Llorente y la Inquisicion. (An anonymous appreciation of Don Juan Antonio Llorente.)
28 pp., small 4to.
Madrid, Tomas Alban y Compañia, 1823. £1 10s

Not cited by Palau's *Manual*.

An interesting tract on the character and influence of Don Juan Antonio Llorente, whose work *Historia critica de la Inquisicion* shed much light upon the horrors and abuses of the Holy Office, and earned for him the opprobrium and vindictive attention of the Inquisition, which was still in existence in Spain at the time Llorente's revelations were made (1817). This humanitarian, who died in Madrid (c. 1823?) "already belongs to posterity," to quote his anonymous champion; "and we owe him a debt of national gratitude for having placed in our hands such a valuable weapon against the efforts of the hypocritical followers of superstition."

This publication contains quotations from the Mercury, the French journal which lent its pages to the outpourings of Llorente's defenders; and extracts from Llorente's own work on the history of the Inquisition, in which he reveals the petty malice of the inquisitors who persecuted royal favourites for anything but holy reasons. Himself a minister of the Gospel, Llorente endeavoured to reclaim for Spain some of the spirit of Christianity which she had lost since the establishment of the Inquisition in the thirteenth century, by denouncing the blind folly, incredible wickedness and intolerable interference with human liberty, which he found recorded in the archives of the Holy Office, and to which he had access for many years, as secretary of the Inquisition in Madrid.

ON THE MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE OF HENRY VIII AND KATHERINE OF ARAGON.

531 LOACES (Fernando de).
Solennis atque elegans Tractatus In causa Matrimonii Serenissimorum dominorum Henrici et Catherine Anglie Regum.
Title in red Gothic letter, within architectural woodcut border, beneath woodcut Coat-of-Arms; text in Gothic letter, double columns; ornamental woodcut capitals. [Some slight repairs.]
Folio, full calf, with Grenville Arms on sides, gilt lettering along back, g. e.
Barcelona, Carlos Amoros, 1531. £85

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. IV, p. 248, states that he only knew of two copies, that in the Bibliotheca Colombina, Seville and the British Museum copy.

This rare publication criticises Henry the Eight's policy adversely, the author strongly disapproving of the royal divorce. He dedicates his treatise to the Emperor Charles V.

532 Lo que su magestad se ha servido de resolver se observe entre la jurisdicion Real, y la privilegiada de los Tribunales de la Inquisicion, es lo siguiente.

Text of the King of Spain's instructions, in respect of civil laws affecting the tribunals of the Inquisition.

3 pp., folio. Madrid, 12th May, 1679.

£7 10s

The instructions refer particularly to technical points of procedure in the case of processes against ministers, familiars, or other officials of the Inquisition.

533 Lo sucedido al armada de su Magestad, de que es Capitan General el Marques de Santa Cruz, en la Batalla que dio al Armada que traya Don Antonio, en las Yslas de los Açores.

4 pp., folio, boards. Seville, Fernando Diaz, 1582.

£10 10s

An account of the battle at San Miguel, Azores, between the Spanish fleet under the Marques de Santa Cruz, and that of Don Antonio, Philip's rival in the claim to the throne of Portugal. The text of the letters passing between the Island King and Philip II's subjects is given in full. The "King's" ultimatum to the Spaniards, dated 20th July, 1582, is humane and reasonable: "Go and leave me the fortress . . . return to your lands; I will grant you a passage on my ships, and forgive the Portuguese who are with you, for I only want the welfare of my Kingdom and I do not make war for the sake of ambitious motives." It is signed "The King," this rank being ignored by the Spaniards in their reply to "His Excellency Don Antonio." They state that, as vassals of Philip II, it is their duty to hold the fortress at San Miguel until further notice.

Don Antonio of Portugal was born in Lisbon in 1531. He was the son of the Infante Luis Duke of Beja (brother of Joao III) and a Jewess, Violanthe Gomez.

Complying with the wishes of his uncle, the Cardinal Infante Henrique, he took Holy Orders, and became Prior of Crato. During Dom Henrique's regency, he was concerned in a conspiracy against Antonio, the latter being obliged to seek sanctuary in Madrid, where he was well received by Philip II. On his return to Portugal, he was given the Governorship of Tangier in 1564. He was taken prisoner at Alcazar Kebir, obtaining his freedom on payment of a ransom of 2000 cruzados.

Returning to his native country, he found that Dom Henrique had tried to

(Continued over)

LO SUCEDIDO AL ARMADA—*continued.*

exclude him from the succession on the grounds of illegitimacy, but he was able to obtain an annulment of this decree from Pope Gregory XIII.

Philip II, who had pretensions to the Portuguese Crown, sought to induce him to renounce his claim by offering him a dukedom and a generous annuity. Don Antonio's ambitions, however, soared high above this, but his demands were firmly refused by the Spanish King. Influenced by Catherine de Medici and Queen Elizabeth, he proclaimed himself King at Santarem; he entered Setubal in state, but on reaching Lisbon he found that, although the populace were ready to acclaim him, the nobility had been bribed or influenced in favour of Spanish.

After many encounters with the Spaniards, and Philip having placed a price on his head, he took refuge in France, where Henry III accorded him Royal honours. He offered the French King territory in Brazil in exchange for his help; and, aided by a French fleet, set out for the Isla Tercera (Azores) where he was acknowledged King, but was defeated by the Spaniards.

He again attempted to establish his claim to the throne of Portugal in 1586, being assisted by an English fleet under the command of Francis Drake, but without success.

Espasa's *Enciclopedia* describes him as a most important figure in Portuguese history, learned and benevolent, but lacking the necessary strength to struggle successfully against a man like Philip II. When all hope had vanished, he retired to a small village near Paris, styling himself the King of Portugal, and suffering the greatest hardships, which were shared by his sons, Don Miguel and Don Cristobal. He died in Paris in 1595, and is buried in the Chapel of the Convent of St. Mary.

534 LOARTE (Fr. Lucas).

Historia de la Vida, Milagros, y Virtudes del Glorioso San Luis Bertran, del orden de Predicadores.

Small 4to, original vellum. Madrid, 1672.

£6 10s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. IV, p. 249. Medina, Vol. III, No. 1528.
Luis Bertram was the celebrated Missionary to the American Indians.

PHYSICIAN TO THE EMPEROR CHARLES V

535 LOBERA DE AVILA (Luis).

Libro de experiencias de medicina y muy aprovado por sus effectos; ansi en esta nuestra España como fuera della.

Double columns, Roman letter.

Title in red, within beautiful engraved border, fine initial letters.

Folio, half vellum. Toledo, 1544.

(See Illustration, Plate XXIV.)

£31 10s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. IV, p. 250.

Luis Lobera de Avila was a famous Spanish doctor, born in Avila towards the end of the fifteenth century. It is believed that he followed his studies in France, returning to Ariza, where he practised only for a short time, as he was elected physician to Charles V, whom he accompanied on his expeditions abroad.

FIRST BOOK PRINTED AT NAJERA.

536 LOPEZ (Diego).

Declaracion Magistral sobre las emblemas de Andres Alciato con todas las Historias, Antiguedades, Moralidad y Doctrina tocante a las buenas costumbres.

With engraved heraldic vignette on title, and 210 very primitive and interesting engraved emblems.

First Edition. Thick royal 8vo, vellum, gilt panelled back with red and green calf labels.

Najera, Juan de Mongaston, 1615.

£15 15s

Salva, No. 2086. Palau's *Manual*, Vol. IV, p. 255.

The author of this commentary was a Spanish publicist of the early seventeenth century; a native of Valencia de Alcantara (Caceres) and professor of Latin at Merida. He was a friend of Diego Hurtado de Mendoza, to whose patronage he owes the publication of this and other works.

537 LOPEZ Y CAMUNAS (J.).

El azafrán ye el añil. (El Algodón y el Tabaco) su origen, importancia, cultivo, cria, recollecion, aplicaciones, comercio, adulteraciones, aclimatacion en España y principalmente en su terreno favorito de la Mancha y Indias pudiendo extenderle a todo el mundo, aclimatandole con especialidad en las Americas, Portugal, parte septentrional de Marruccos, reinos de Andalucia y demas paises fertiles y templados.

With numerous illustrations, and the author's portrait.

8vo, original wrappers. Madrid, 1890.

4s

538 LOPEZ MADERA (Gregorio).

Excelencias de la Monarchia y Reyno de España.

With heraldic woodcut vignette on title.

Small folio, vellum.

Valladolid, Diego Fernandez de Cordova, 1597.

£5 5s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. IV, p. 267. Salva, No. 3005.

This interesting work by Philip II's Crown-attorney at Granada, contains historical records of the kings of Spain from Alaric, the first Gothic King; the antiquities of the various kingdoms; heraldry; the spread of Catholicism in Spain; and chapters on the practical and abstract principles of government.

539 LOPEZ DE MENDOZA (Iñigo, Duque del Infantado).

Memorial de Cosas notables.

With large woodcut Coat-of-Arms on title-page. Roman letter, ornamental woodcut capitals.

FIRST EDITION. Folio, full crimson morocco, blind-stamped border, gilt fluerons in corners, gilt Arms on sides, panelled back, doublures of crushed brown morocco, ornamented with blind-stamped border and fleurons, g. e. (bound by Belz-Niedrée).

Guadalajara, Pedro Robles y Francisco de Cormellas, 1564.

(*See Illustration Overleaf.*)

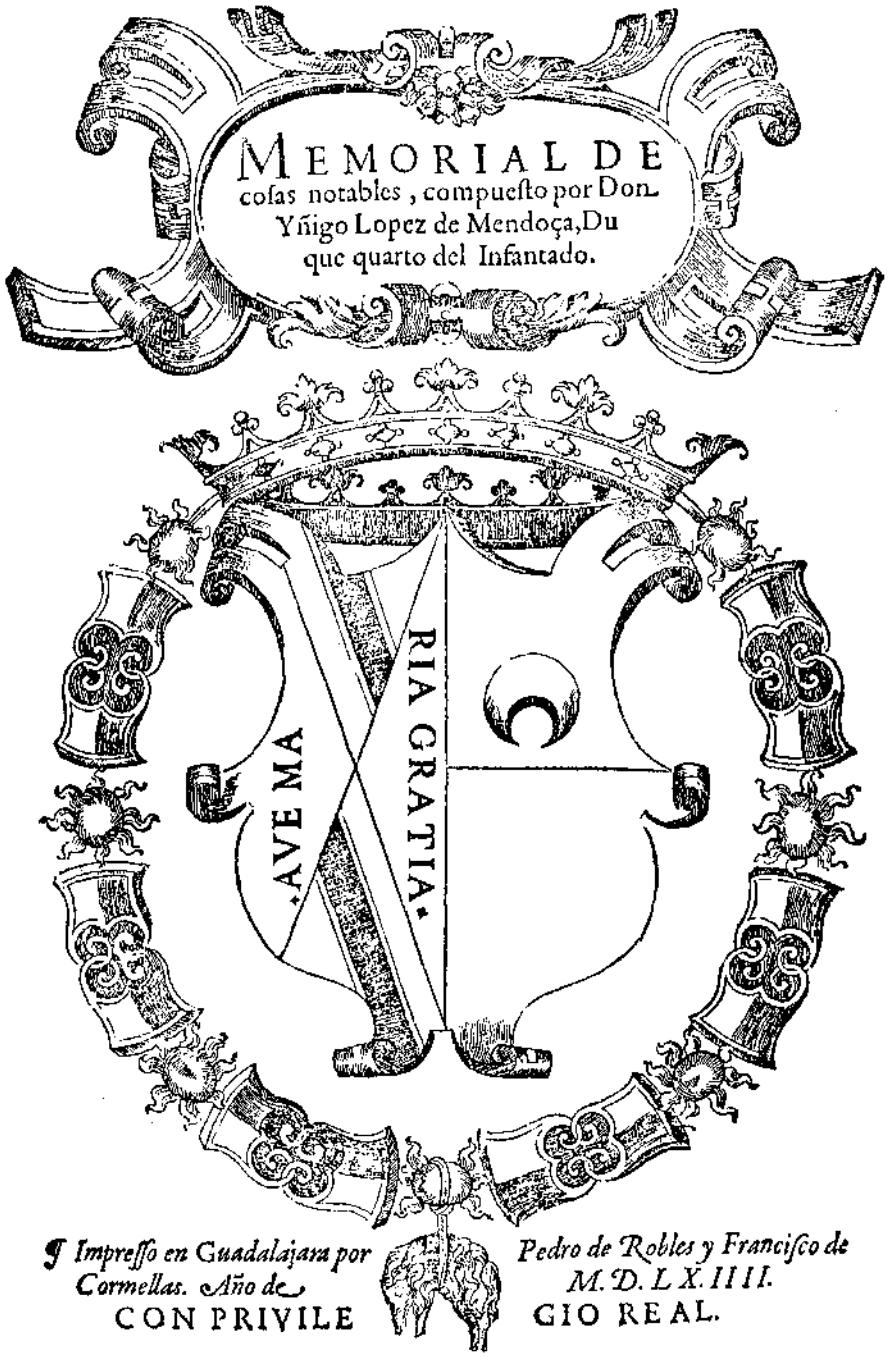
£18 18s

Salva, No. 2769. Palau's *Manual,* Vol. IV, p. 268.

The author wished this book to be printed at Guadalajara, and ordered that a press and the necessary printers should be sent there for the purpose, from Alcala de Henares.

Don Iñigo Lopez de Mendoza, Duque del Infantado (who was a son of the famous Marques de Santillana) dedicates this work to his own son, the Marques de Cenete, declaring that for a man of his station in life, no truer friends or advisers could be found than books, the " dumb friends " of mankind. In this work he gleans the principal gems of history, philosophy, mythology and literature, from his own vast study of books.

LOPEZ DE PALACIOS RUBIOS. See PALACIOS RUBIOS (Juan Lopez de), Nos. 708 and 709 of this Catalogue.



TITLE-PAGE (GREATLY REDUCED) FROM INIGO LOPEZ DE MENDOZA.
MEMORIAL DE COSAS NOTABLES.
GUADALAJARA, PEDRO DE ROBLES AND FRANCISCO DE CORMELLAS, 1564.

See Item No. 539.

540 LOPEZ PINCIANO (Alonso).

Philosofia Antigua poetica . . . dirigida al Conde Jhoanes Kevenhiler de Aichelberg.

Engraved Coat-of-Arms on verso of title, within woodcut border. Some bottom margins at the commencement injured by damp.

Small 4to, vellum. Madrid, Thomas Junti, 1596.

£5 5s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. IV, p. 271.

This notable work is written in the form of a series of letters to one "Gabriel"; and is regarded as the only Spanish work of the sixteenth century "which presents what we might term a complete literary system." It expresses the author's views on all forms of poetical composition, and is a commentary on the *Poetics* of Aristotle, the *Epistola ad Pisones* of Horace, and Plato's aesthetic ideas. See also note to No. 540 of this catalogue.

541 LOPEZ PINCIANO (Alonso).

El Pelayo del Pinciano. (In verse.)

Woodcut allegorical device on title.

Small 8vo, crimson morocco, panelled back, gilt inside dentelles, g. e. (bound by Dupré).

Madrid, Luis Sanchez, 1605. £21

Salva, No. 738. Palau's *Manual*, Vol. IV, p. 272.

Fine copy, with the additional six leaves at end; this work is rarely to be found in perfect condition.

The poem, an epic written in *octavas* and divided into twenty "books," describes the perilous voyages of Pelayo from Spain to Palestine and back, and represents an elaborate allegory on the paths of vice and virtue trodden by man until he is inspired by Divine wisdom and consciously selects the right road.

Doctor Alonso Lopez was the medical attendant of Doña Maria, sister of Philip II, and widow of the Emperor Maximilian II. He was generally known as "the Pinciano," as he was a native of Valladolid, the Latin name of which was Pincia. His *Pelayo* seems to have been his only original poetical work, but he translated into Spanish verse Hypocrites' *Prognostics*, and wrote the notable work in prose catalogued above.

542 LOPEZ DE ZARATE (Francisco).

Poema Heroico de la invencion de la Cruz, por el Emperador Constantino Magno.

With small woodcut vignettes of the Crucifix.

FIRST EDITION. Small 4to, brown levant morocco, gilt fillet border, gilt panelled back, inside dentelles, g. e. (bound by Chambolle Duru).

Madrid, Francisco Garcia, 1648. £8 8s

Salva, No. 745. Palau's *Manual*, Vol. IV, p. 277.

This poem, which relates the triumphs of the Emperor Constantine's arms after he had adopted the Sign of the Cross for his standard, is written in *octavas* and is divided into twenty-two "books." There is also a short madrigal on the crucifix, at the end of the book, occupying the last page of text.

Francisco Lopez de Zarate, who was regarded by Lope de Vega as one of the finer poets of the Spanish "golden age" of literature, was born at Logroño in 1580.

Like most personages of his day, he joined the army, after completing his studies at Salamanca, and served with the Duke of Lerma (Philip III's prime minister and favourite) who entrusted Lopez de Zarate with many "delicate missions," which the poet fulfilled very satisfactorily.

At court, Lopez was very simple in his tastes; unassuming in manner; content with a moderate share of material benefits; and never condescended to follow the prevailing fashion of fawning upon his patrons, but was courteous and dignified with everyone, "and particularly considerate to his inferiors," as is stated in Espasa's *Enciclopedia*. He is said to have manifested "the humility of the truly talented," with regard to his work, and would gladly make alterations in his poems, acting upon the suggestions made by his friends to whom he sometimes showed his unfinished work. He was known as "The Knight of the Rose," probably on account of an early sonnet which he wrote to that flower; and his numerous works covered a wide field, his lyrical and heroical poems being written with equal facility and excellence.

In his old age he was stricken with paralysis, but bore his affliction with great patience; and died in Madrid in 1658.

543 LOSA (Francisco).

Vida que el siervo dios Gregorio Lopez hizo en algunos lugares de la nueva España. Principalmente en el pueblo de Santa Fé.

With engraved portrait of Gregorio Lopez, and additions by Luis Muñoz.

Small 4to, old vellum. (Somewhat waterstained.)

Madrid, Francisco Nieto, 1648.

£2 2s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. IV, p. 280. Sabin 42576. Salva 3465. Medina 1120. Bartlett, Bibliotheca Americi, Vol. II, p. 264.

Gregorio Lopez was born in Madrid, on 4th July. He is said to have been of noble lineage, though some doubt exists as to his proper surname. He took the name of Lopez to disguise his family's identity. At an early age he went to Navarre, where he lived with a hermit in great poverty for six years. His father went in search of him, and finally ran him to earth at his hermitage, bringing him back to Valladolid, where the Court then resided, and got him an appoinment as Court page, much against his will. Court life not appealing to him, and being anxious to follow the life of a recluse, he proceeded to New Spain about 1563, and after visiting Veracruz, went on to Mexico. Altogether he spent some 33 years in New Spain, "in solitude and sanctity," and died on 20th July, 1596. He is not to be confused with a native Chinese Dominican, Gregorio Lopez, who graduated at Manila, and became Bishop of Nanking, where he died in 1670.

543A LUCAS (Francisco).

Arte de Escrivir.

With numerous reproductions of woodcut lettering.

FIRST EDITION OF THE COMPLETE WORK.

Small 4to, cloth boards, morocco back.

Madrid, Alonso Gomez, 1577.

£63

Perez Pastor, No. 114. Palau's *Manual*, Vol. IV, p. 288.

Cotarelo (No. 611) states, in his annotations to this book: "As this book is

(Continued over)

LUCAS (FRANCISCO)—*continued.*

so rare, although it is the second edition (but the first of the complete work), and was not even heard of by Salva, I will describe it at length."

The importance of this work is due to the fact that Lucas was the inventor of the Spanish *letra bastadra* and other forms especially adaptable for calligraphy. He was, with Casanova, Morante and Palomares, amongst the most important of all Spanish masters of writing; and perfected the rounded form of lettering which Iciar had only vaguely experimented with. Nevertheless, it was principally the practical form of his calligraphy, as shown in the numerous woodcuts, which was of the greatest value to students, as his theories were far from concrete. It should be mentioned that very few existing copies of this work contain the full complement of illustrations as our copy does.

Francisco Lucas was a native of Seville and was born *circa* 1530. He was a magistrate in his native city for some years, and numbered Juan de Sarabia amongst his distinguished pupils.

He opened a school of calligraphy in Madrid in 1570, and published the first (incomplete) edition of his famous book at Toledo, a year later; subsequently occupying a position at the Court as scribe and teacher of writing to Philip II's son Fernando, as Isiar had been to the Infante Carlos. With the Infante Ferdinand's death, Lucas returned to his former obscurity. Cotarelo states that he was still alive in 1580, but "after that date we lose sight of him completely." His method of writing was, however, adopted by all the schools; and was exclusively used in the writing of Royal Decrees, literary transcripts, and all important documents.

543B LUCENQUI DE PIMENTEL (Walda).
Lecciones de Teoria de la Lectura y de la Caligrafia.
With illustrations in the text.
8vo, green cloth. Badajoz, 1897.

10s 6d

A revised text book on calligraphy by the Principal of the school for Women Teachers at Badajoz.

544 LUJAN (Pedro de).

Colloquios Matrimoniales. En los quales se trata como se han de haver entre si los casados, y conservar en paz, criar sus hijos y governar su casa.

With three little woodcut figures on title, representing the three characters concerned: Dorotea, Eulalia and Marcello. Gothic letter.

12mo, vellum, green morocco labels on back.

Saragossa, viuda de Bartholomé de Nagera, 1571.

(*See Illustration Overleaf.*)

£75

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. IV, p. 292.

Mentioned by Salva, in his notes to No. 3936, as the fifth edition of this curious little work. The book consists of entertaining dialogues on the problems of matrimony; the speakers' views and experiences; and ancient matrimonial customs.

The author wrote the twelfth "continuation book" of *Amadis de Gaul,* and his prose style is regarded as superior to that of Feliciano da Silva, the great continuer of the story of *Amadis.*

Colloquios matrimoniales del Licenciado Pedro de Luxan. En los quales se trata como se han de hauer entre si los casados, y conseruar en paz: criar sus hijos y gouernar su casa. Tocanse muy agradables sentencias, dichos y hechos leyes y costumbres antiguas.

Dirigidos al Illustrissimo y muy excelente señor don Iuan Claros de Guzman Conde de Niebla.

Dorotea. Eulalia. Marcello.

En Caragoça en casa dela viuda de Bartholome de Nagera.
1571.

TITLE-PAGE FROM PEDRO DE LUJAN. COLLOQUIOS MATRIMONIALES. SARAGOSSA, VIUDA DE BARTHOLOME DE NAGERA, 1571.

See Item No. 544.

545 LULLUS (Raymund).

Liber de ascensu et descensu intellectus.

With full-page woodcut, symbolising the hierarchy of intelligence, from mineral life to adepthood; and a diagram showing the various attributes of the mind.

BLACK LETTER, single column, wide margins.

FIRST EDITION. Small 4to, half brown morocco.

Valencia, George Costilla, 1512.

(*See Illustration Overleaf.*)

£16 16s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. IV, p. 297. Not in Salva or Gallardo. Cejador's *Literatura Castellana,* No. 215.

Unknown to Serrano y Morales, *Diccionario de Impresores Valencianos.*

Palau only knows of one copy of this book, viz., in the Bibliotheca de Cataluña.

Lull was known, and is described in the title of this book, as *Doctor Illuminatus,* and founded a system of philosophy, known as Lullism, by which religious truths might be demonstrated to the rational plane of the mind. His theory was that faith and reason were inter-dependent in finding the truth about God; and that even the highest mysteries might be proved by means of logical demonstration and his *ars magna.* This was a mechanical contrivance, "a logical machine" (as described in the Catholic Encyclopædia) "in which the subjects and predicates of theological propositions were arranged in circles, squares, triangles and other geometrical figures, so that by moving a lever, turning a crank, or causing a wheel to revolve, the propositions would arrange themselves in the affirmative or negative, and thus prove themselves to be true." These principles were taken up by the Lullists who, for a time, exercised a great influence in mediaeval Europe, particularly in Spain, where chairs were founded at the Universities of Barcelona and Valencia for Lull's doctrine.

"The Church authorities, however, recognized the dangerous consequences which follow from the breaking down of the distinction between natural and supernatural truth. Consequently, in spite of his praiseworthy zeal and crown of martyrdom, Raymond has not been canonised. His rationalistic mysticism was formally condemned by Gregory XI in 1376, and the condemnation was renewed by Paul IV." (*Catholic Encyclopædia.*)

Much of his biography is lost in the maze of legends that have sprung up

(Continued over)

LULLUS (RAYMUND)—*continued.*

around his personality, and his conversion from a frivolous courtier and man-of-the-world to a philosopher, theologian and teacher. The most authentic *facts* appear in the *Vida coetanea*, a contemporary biography, which, nevertheless, cannot be wholly trusted as a psychological study of the motives which prompted Lull's actions.

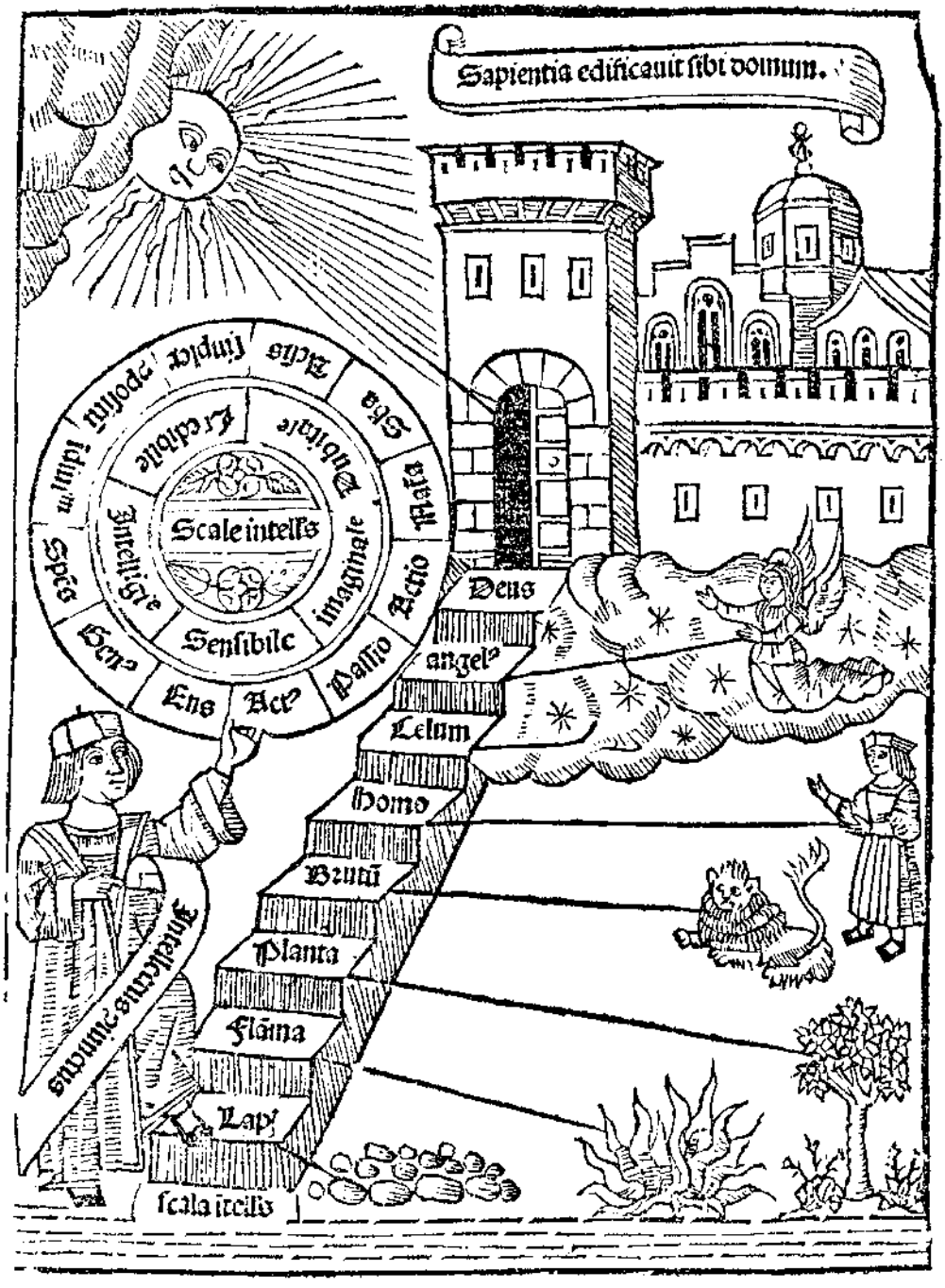
Ramon Lull was the descendant of a noble family of Barcelona, and was born at Majorca, circa 1235. He became major-domo to Don Jaime de Mallorca, his future king; and married Doño Blanca Picany before the year 1257. Up to the age of thirty, he led the typical life of a young man in his social position: he was a gay and inconsequent gallant, much given to the composition of love songs which were not invariably on platonic lines.

According to his own statement in his *Libre de contemplacio*, he was thirty years of age when he became aware of his higher mentality, revealed to him in a flash of inspiration after five successive visions of Christ on the Cross, while Lull was writing amorous sonnets to his lady. The legend of his conversion, however, attributes his sudden change to a revulsion of feeling towards a lady for whom he had conceived a great and unrequited passion, and who resolved to cool his ardour by revealing to him a hideous physical blemish. Soon after this, he decided to abandon his family and home, and devote his life to penance and study. He retired to his hermitage at Randa, where he began to write his *Ars Magna*, in the firm belief that he had received Divine tutelage.

He was a prolific writer; his works (which, though principally of a mystical-scientific nature, also included poetry, mathematics and astronomy) being written in Catalan, although the majority have been published in Latin. Numerous works have been ascribed to him, but it is doubtful whether those on alchemy were from his pen.

He became a Franciscan, and regarded it as his mission to preach the Gospel to Jews and Mussulmans, with whom he had many controversies. In an age which only understood conquest and conversion by force of arms, he organized a spiritual Crusade, which had reason and logic for its weapons, in the Holy Land. For his purpose he learned Arabic, and established schools of oriental languages, the first being founded in 1275, under the patronage of King Jaime II of Majorca, at Miramar, where priests could train as missionaries to the Saracens. He obtained permission from Pope Nicholas III to preach to the Mahommedans, and made pilgrimages to Syria, Palestine, Egypt, Ethiopia and Mauretania.

In 1309, he was authorized to teach his doctrine in opposition to averroism at the Paris University; resumed his missionary work in Armenia, Malta and Rodes; and returned in 1311 to present his plans to the Council of Vienna for the conversion of the infidels. He set out for Tunis in 1314, and was stoned to death the following year.



WOODCUT FROM RAYMUND LULL. DE ASCENSU ET DESCENSU INTELLECTUS. VALENCIA, GEORGE COSTILLA, 1512.

See Item No. 545.

546 LUNA (Mario Rose de).
La Ciencia Hieratica de los Mayas. (Contribucion para el estudio de los Codices Anahuac.)
8vo, wrappers. Madrid, 1911.

5s

547 [LUNARDI.]
Nueva Relacion y Curioso Romance, en que se da cuenta del Viage que el caballero aeronauta, Vicente Lunardi, ha executado desde esta Corte al lugar de daganzos de arriba, en el Globo Aerostatico, que para este efecto se le preparó en el real sitio del Buen Retiro el dia 12 de Agosto de 1792.
8vo, half calf. Madrid, 1792.

£8 8s

Not in Palau's *Manual*.
A satirical poem on Lunardi's sensational flight which took place from the famous Retiro gardens in Madrid in 1792.

548 LUZAN (Ignacio de).
La Poetica, o reglas de la poesia en general, y de sus principales especies.
Title within woodcut border; ornamental woodcut capitals and vignettes.
First Edition. Folio, vellum.
Saragossa, Francisco Revilla, 1737.

£5 5s

Heredia, No. 5250. Palau's *Manual*, Vol. IV, p. 303.
This is a scholarly and important treatise on the various forms of poetry, and the art of writing it. It is the author's most important work, and one of the most interesting Spanish books for the history of literary criticism. It was printed under the author's supervision.
Ignacio Luzan Claramunt de Suelves y Gurrea (1702-1754) was a native of Zaragoza, but received a learned education in Italy, studying at Genoa, Milan, Naples and Palermo, and making the acquaintance of some of the most celebrated Italian poets of the day, including Maffei and Metastasio. He also spent three years in Paris (1747-50) as Secretary to the Spanish Embassy under the Duke of Huescar-Luzan. He both spoke and wrote Italian and French fluently; but, perhaps on

LUZAN (IGNACIO DE)—*continued.*

account of his early training, his tastes inclined more towards the Italian than the French school. On his return to Madrid he had found that the general standard of literature in his own country had fallen low; and resolved to publish in Spanish a series of critical discussions which he had already composed in Italian, and had offered to the Academy of Palermo, of which he was a member. The work is divided into four "books" which deal, respectively, with: The origin, evolution and essence of poetry; the utility and charm of poetry, in which he discourses upon beauty, reality, artifice, balance, intellect and imagination, and the various styles of poetry; the history and technique of tragedy, comedy and other dramatic poetry; and epic poetry.

The attempt to lay down rules in the matter of literary taste was no new one, but the circumstances of his country, together with his own position, accomplishments and tastes, were bound to assure a success for Luzan as a critic. His present-day critics point out, however, that his principal error of judgment lay in the fact that he rather denied "art for art's sake" by maintaining that the end and aim of poetry were the same as that of moral philosophy.

THE FIRST EDITION OF "THE HONOUR OF SCRIBES."

548A MADARIAGA (Pedro de), Vizcayno.

Libro subtilissimo intitulado Honra de Escrivanos.

With woodcut heraldic device on title, and author's portrait on verso.

FIRST EDITION. 12mo, light brown crushed morocco, gilt panelled back with red and green labels, inside dentelles. [Lower margin of title-page cropped; last two leaves have marginal repairs.]

Valencia, Juan de Mey, 1565. £75

Not mentioned by Serrano y Morales in his *Diccionario de Impresores Valencianos.* Palau's *Manual,* Vol. V, p. 9. Cotarelo, No. 625.

The extreme rarity of this book, and the importance of its subject-matter, prompted Antonio de Sancha to print a second edition of it in Madrid in 1777.

The author was a native of Arratia, and was born probably in 1537. He was of aristocratic lineage, and spent his early youth in study. Little is definitely known of his biography, but it is assumed, from his own remarks, that he must have served in the Spanish Army in Italy and Spain. It is almost certain, too, that he was a pupil of Iciar in Saragossa. Madariaga's chief object was to devise a simple means of teaching calligraphy which could be written quickly and with more liberal scope for an individual style. He was, in the words of Cotarelo, "a revolutionary in the art."

AGAINST FREEMASONS.

549 MADRE DE DIOS (Fr. Juan de la).

Adumbratio Liberorum Muratorum seu Francs-Massons, vi cujus eorum societas, origo, ritus, mores, &c. deteguntur.

12mo, vellum. Madrid, Antonio Marin, 1751.

£2 2s

Not in Salva or Palau's *Manual*.

The author was a lecturer in theology and Secretary-General of the Order of Barefoot Trinitarians.

It is worthy of note that there were no fewer than four other priests who adopted the name of Juan de la Madre de Dios, and who wrote theological works.

550 MADRID (Agustin de). Procurator General (of the Franciscan Province of San Gregorio) of the Philippines.

[Memorial to the King.] Dize, que por el Procurador General de la Provincia del Santo Rosario . . . se ha presentado un Memorial pretendiendo que debe permanecer una Casa de Recogimiento y Monasterio formal con invocacion de Santa Catalina de Sena, y con el numero de 15 Españolas y 80 Indias. . . . etc.

20 pp., folio, new boards. (Madrid, about 1706.)

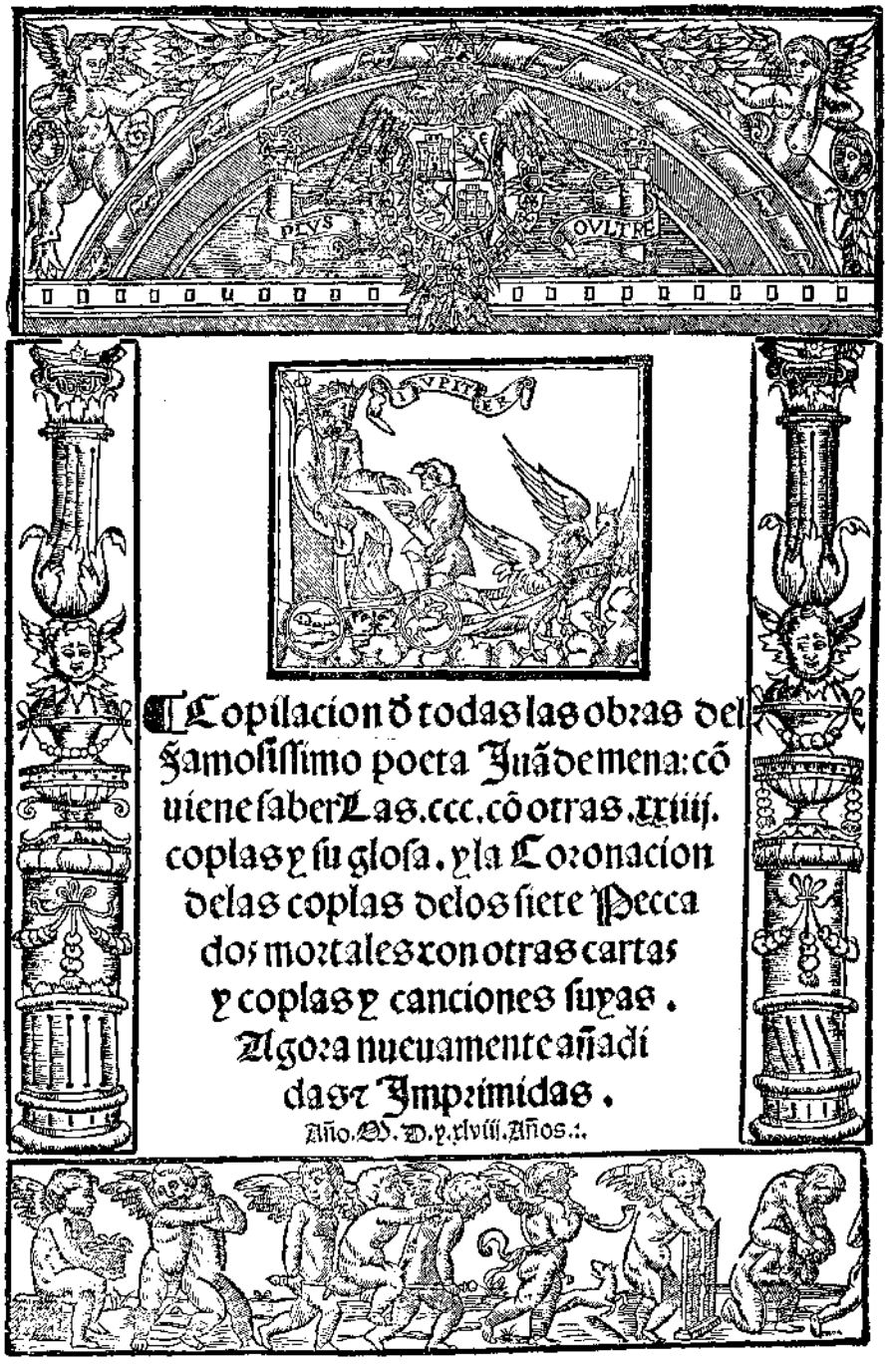
£7 10s

Not in Tavera, Medina, Palau's *Manual*, etc.

Curious Memorial to the King of Spain by the Franciscan Procurator General of the Philippines in favour of the Franciscan Convent of Santa Clara in Manila objecting to the opening of a Dominican convent which was proposed, and stating that there was no demand for one, owing to the small number of Spanish women on the island. He goes into very interesting details about marriages of the Spaniards there, etc.

Father Agustin de Madrid, a Franciscan, arrived in 1696 at the Philippines, and became vicar of the nuns, President of the San Francisco del Monte, and Provincial Procurator, and was entrusted with the representation of the canonisation of Sister Geronima de la Asuncion, the foundress of the convent of Santa Clara of Manila. He died in Madrid in 1736.

PLATE XXV.



TITLE-PAGE FROM JUAN DE MENA. COPILACION DE TODAS LAS OBRAS. TOLEDO, FERNANDO DE SANCTA CATALINA, 1547.

See Item No. 604.

TITLE-PAGE FROM FRANCISCO DE OSSUNA. GRACIOSO CONBITE DE LAS GRACIAS DEL SANCTO SACRAMENTO. SEVILLE, JUAN CROMBERGER, 1544.

See Item No. 698.

551 MADRIGAL (Alfonso de).

Confessional del Tostado, en el qual despues de aver tratado muy copiosamente de todos los pecados pone en fin los casos al obispo y al sumo pontifice pertenecientes con algunas muy necesarias y provechosas declaraciones acerca desto.

Gothic letter and title within woodcut border. Ornamental woodcut capitals.

Small 4to, blue morocco, gilt fillet border, gilt panelled back, g. e.

Seville, Juan Varela de Salamanca, 1518.

£10 10s

Not in Salva, Heredia, or Gallardo. Palau's *Manual,* Vol. V, p. 13.

This moral treatise, which contains some excellent maxims, was the work of the Bishop of Avila, and is of considerable bibliographical interest, being unknown to many bibliographers, and printed in Gothic type by one of the foremost early sixteenth century Spanish printers, Varela de Salamanca, of Granada and Toledo, soon after the establishment of his press in Seville.

Alfonso de Madrigal, who was known as Alfonso el Tostado, was a distinguished Spanish theologian who was born in Old Castile in 1400, and died in 1455. He took his degree in 1422, after studying at Salamanca, and distinguished himself by his excellent methods of teaching theology. He was a deputy at the Council of Basle in 1431; and, proceeding to Italy, placed before an assembly of theologians at Sienna, twenty-one propositions, some of which were reproved by the Pope and rejected by Cardinal Juan de Torquemada. He was, however, held in high esteem by the Pope and by his King. On his return to Spain, he was nominated Bishop of Avila and Chancellor of the Council of Castile. He was noted for his remarkable memory and great erudition, and wrote many theological works, including a commentary in Latin on various books of the bible. His biography is included in the book of *Claros Varones de España* (Valladolid, 1545), which is offered for sale as No. 790 of this catalogue.

552 MAISTRE (Joseph de).

Cartas a un caballero Ruso sobre la Inquisicion Española. Traducidas del Frances por N. N.

4to, wrappers. Zaragoza, Francisco Magallon, 1815.

£1 5s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. V. p. 19.

553 MAJORCA INQUISITION.

Nos los Inquisidores Apostolichs contra la Heretica Pravitat y Apostasia en la Ciutat, Diocesi y Regne de Mallorca.

Printed Inquisitorial edict, signed by two officials of the Majorca Inquisition.

12 pp., small folio, buckram case.

Given at the Audience Chamber of the Inquisition at Majorca, 2nd March, 1624.

£21

The text of this publication is very much like that of the earlier edicts of faith, in which all citizens and residents of Majorca are enjoined to spy upon their Jewish neighbours, and denounce them to the Inquisition. The various Jewish practices are set forth—such as the celebration of the Passover and other Jewish festivals, Sabbath observance on Friday night, dietary and sanitary laws, and the recitation of prayers according to the law of Moses—so that the Jewish inhabitants might be readily identified. The campaign is also extended against the followers of Mahomet and Martin Luther.

(See also the Valencia Edict of Faith, No. 707 of this catalogue.)

554 MALUQUER y VILADOT (Juan).

El Dominio del Espacio en sus Relaciones con el Derecho.

8vo, original wrappers. Barcelona, 1911.

5s

THE ORIGINAL SPANISH EDITION.

THE AMERICAN INDIANS THE DESCENDANTS OF THE LOST TRIBES OF ISRAEL.

555 MANASSEH BEN ISRAEL.

Esperança de Israel. Obra con suma curiosidad conpuesta por Menasseh Ben Israel Theologo, y Philosopho Hebreo. Trata del admirable esparzimiento de los diez Tribus, y su infalible reduccion con losdemas, a la patria: con muchos puntos, y Historias curiosas, y declaracion de varias Prophecias, por el Author rectamente interpretadas, Dirigido a los señores Parnassim del K. K. de Talmud Tora.

Original Spanish Edition. 12mo, original vellum.

Amsterdam, Samuel ben Israel Socire, Año 5410. (A.D. 1650.)

(*See Illustration Overleaf.*)

£105

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. V, p. 146. Sabin, 44191.

Fine copy of the Original Edition of this exceedingly scarce and valuable work.

This book endeavours to prove that the lost Tribes of Israel were to be found in America, and was also written for the purpose of obtaining the re-admission of the Jews into England.

Manasseh Ben Israel was born at La Rochelle about 1604, soon after which his parents moved to Amsterdam. Here he was brought up under Isaac Uzziel of Fez, the rabbi of the new congregation, Neveh Shalom, whom he succeeded in 1620. He became distinguished as one of the best orators of the Amsterdam pulpit, and founded the first Hebrew printing press in Holland. Finding it difficult to obtain a proper living for himself and family, he decided to go to Brazil, but a post being offered him in Holland, he remained.

Manasseh was profoundly interested in Messianic problems, and, coming into contact with Antonio de Montesinos (Aaron Levi) in 1644, became convinced that the North American Indians were the lost Ten Tribes. He was also convinced that the restoration of the Holy Land to the Jews could not be accomplished until they had spread into and inhabited every part of the world. He entered into correspondence with Queen Christina of Sweden for obtaining their admission there, but

(Continued over)

מקוה ישראל

Eſto es,

ESPERANÇA
DE ISRAEL.

Obra con ſuma curioſidad conpueſta
por
MENASSEH BEN ISRAEL
Theologo, y Philoſopho Hebreo.

Trata del admirable eſparzimiento de los diez Tribus, y ſu infalible reduccion con los demas, a la patria: con muchos puntos, y Hiſtorias curioſas, y declaracion de varias Prophecias, por el Authorrectamente interpretadas.

Dirigido a los ſeñores Parnaſſim del K. K de TALMVD TORA.

EN AMSTERDAM.
En la Impreſſion de
SEMVEL BEN ISRAEL SOEIRO.
Año. 5410.

MANESSEH BEN ISRAEL'S HOPE OF ISRAEL.
THE ORIGINAL SPANISH EDITION.
(PROOF THAT THE AMERICAN INDIANS WERE THE LOST TRIBES OF ISRAEL).
AMSTERDAM, 1650.

See Item No. 555.

MANASSEH BEN ISRAEL—*continued.*

his chief attention was directed to obtaining their re-admission into England. He sent his son Samuel and his nephew David Dormido to consult with Cromwell in the matter, but later went to London himself, and, although he was not directly successful in his mission, he obtained the important admission that there was nothing in English law to forbid their entry. His "Hope of Israel" was written for the purpose of obtaining this favour, and also for the purpose of putting forward his ideas on the identity of the North American Indians. It was first written in Spanish, and then translated into Latin and English, and met with great favour in England.

556 MANASSEH BEN ISRAEL.

Piedra Gloriosa o de la Estatua de Nebuchadnesar. Con muchas y diversas authoridades de la S. S. y antiguos sabios.

With portrait and the four emblematical etchings engraved after Rembrandt.

12mo, calf. Amsterdam, An. 5415 [1655].

£75

This work is dedicated by Manasseh Ben Israel to Isaac Vossius, Gentleman of the Chamber of Christina, Queen of Sweden.

Manasseh ben Israel was born at La Rochelle about 1604. His parents had thought it prudent to leave Lisbon after the Auto da Fé of August 3, 1603. They soon passed on from La Rochelle to Amsterdam, where Manasseh was unable to find a livelihood until he started the first Hebrew press in Amsterdam, which was the first in Holland, and had an entirely new type made. Manasseh claimed to read and understand ten languages, and printed works in five, Hebrew, Latin, Portuguese, English and Spanish. He appears to have directed his attention to the countries in Europe, where the Jews were not permitted to live, trusting that by obtaining their admission the coming of the Messiah would be accelerated. He entered into correspondence with Christina, Queen of Sweden, regarding matters of Hebrew learning, but his chief attention was directed to securing the re-admission of Jews into England, with many leading theologians of which country he was in active correspondence on this point. Though Manasseh did not succeed in obtaining formal permission for the re-settlement of the Jews in England, he had by the publicity of his appeal brought the subject prominently before the ruling minds of England, and thus indirectly led to the recog nition of the fact that there was nothing in the English law against the re-admission. —(*Jewish Encyclopædia.*)

557 MANASSEH BEN ISRAEL.

De la fragilidad humana, y inclinacion del hombre al peccado. Parte primera. Dirigida a los muy nobles, prudentes, y magnificos Señores, Parnassim del K. K. de Thalmud Thora.

With vignette on title-page.

4to, original vellum, gilt. Amsterdam, 5402 [1642].

£15 15s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. V, p. 146, was only able to quote a single copy of this book.

558 MANGE (Miguel).

La Verdadera practica apostolica de el S. Tribunal de la Inquisicion contra la eretica pravedad Que demuestra las falsas suposiciones del Libello Anonimo, intitulado: Le prove practicate nelli tempi presenti dagl' Inquisitori di Fede sono manchevoli &c.

Spanish and Italian text in parallel columns.

4to, calf.

Palermo, Antonio Epiro, Printer to the Inquisition: 1725.

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. V, p. 28. £4 4s

559 MANILA.

Defensa de la Ciudad, y Comercio de Manila, Cabeza de las Islas Philipinas, reducida a dos memoriales, en que rendidamente suplica à su Magestad, se digne de mandar suspender la Real Cedula de 27. de Octubre de el año passado de 1720. que contiene el nuevo arreglamento de generos para el permiso de el Galeon annual; y satisface à las quexas de el Comercio de Andalucia, para el mas facil conocimiento de la justicia, que assiste à dicha Ciudad, y Comercio.

Title and 18 pp., folio, new boards. Madrid, 1721.

£3 3s

Not in Tavera, Medina, Retana, or Palau's *Manual.*

Concerning the trade between the Philippines and Mexico, and petitioning that some restrictions might be withdrawn.

559A MANRIQUE (F. Sebastian).

Itinerario de las Missiones que hizo el Padre F. Sebastian Manrique. . . . Con una Summaria Relacion del Grande, y Opulento Imperio del Imperador Xa-Ziahan Corrombo Gran Mogol, y de otros Reys Infieles, etc.

4to, contemporary vellum.

Rome, Caballo, 1649.

£11 11s

Chapter 84. The author continues his journey towards Ispahan (by caravan).
Chapter 85. How the author arrived at the great and famous City of Ispahan.
Chapter 86. How the author left Ispahan and travelled to Bagdad.
Chapter 87. Short account of Bagdad and the author's journey to Damascus.

560 MANRIQUE (Jorge) and MINGO REVULGO.

Las Coplas de Don Jorge Manrique, con una glossa muy devota y Christiana de un religioso de la Cartuxa. Va juntamente un caso memorable de la conversion de una dama.

Assi mismo va aora nuevamente añadida la glossa de Mingo Revulgo: y las cartas en refranes de Blasco Garay, Racionero de la Santa Yglesia de Toledo. Con un dialogo entre el amor, y un Cavallero viejo compuesto por Rodrigo Cota.

Demi 8vo, crimson morocco, gilt lettering on panelled back, g. e., bound by Rivière.

Madrid, Juan de la Cuesta, 1614.

£25

Perez Pastor, No. 1285. Palau's *Manual,* Vol. V, p. 36.

This little volume is divided into three books with separate title-pages in addition to the general title-page at the beginning.

These *coplas* represent some of the best work of the middle ages: those of Manrique being characterized by their beauty and depth of feeling, and those of

(Continued over)

MANRIQUE (JORGE) AND MINGO REVULGO—*continued.*

"Mingo Revulgo," by their satire. These latter couplets reveal the deplorable conditions of the reign of Henry IV (1425-1474) in a dialogue between Mingo Revulgo —derived from Domingo Vulgus—who represents the common people, and Gil Arribato, who represents the aristocracy. The identity of the author was never definitely known, but some have attributed the work to Pulgar, who explained the allegories in his commentary on the couplets.

Jorge Manrique was the last of the chivalrous family that came into the literary history of his country.

He was the son of Don Rodrigo the Count of Paredes, and was born *circa* 1440, at Paredes de Nava. He was Lord of Belmontejo, and a Knight of Santiago, of which Order his father was the Grand Master. An ardent partisan of Isabella the Catholic, he fought valiantly in her cause against the Marques de Villena, an anti-royalist; and was mortally wounded at Ucles, where he was buried in the local church, in 1478. Some of his couplets were found in his uniform; the most famous being the couplets on the death of his father, which bear the stamp of genius.

561 MANUEL (Francisco), alias Francisco Manuel de Mello.

Pantheon a la Immortalidad del Nombre: Itade. Poema Tragico dividido en dos Soledades.

FIRST EDITION. 12mo, dark brown morocco, gilt fillet border, gilt panelled back, inside dentelles, g. e. (bound by Emile Rousselle).

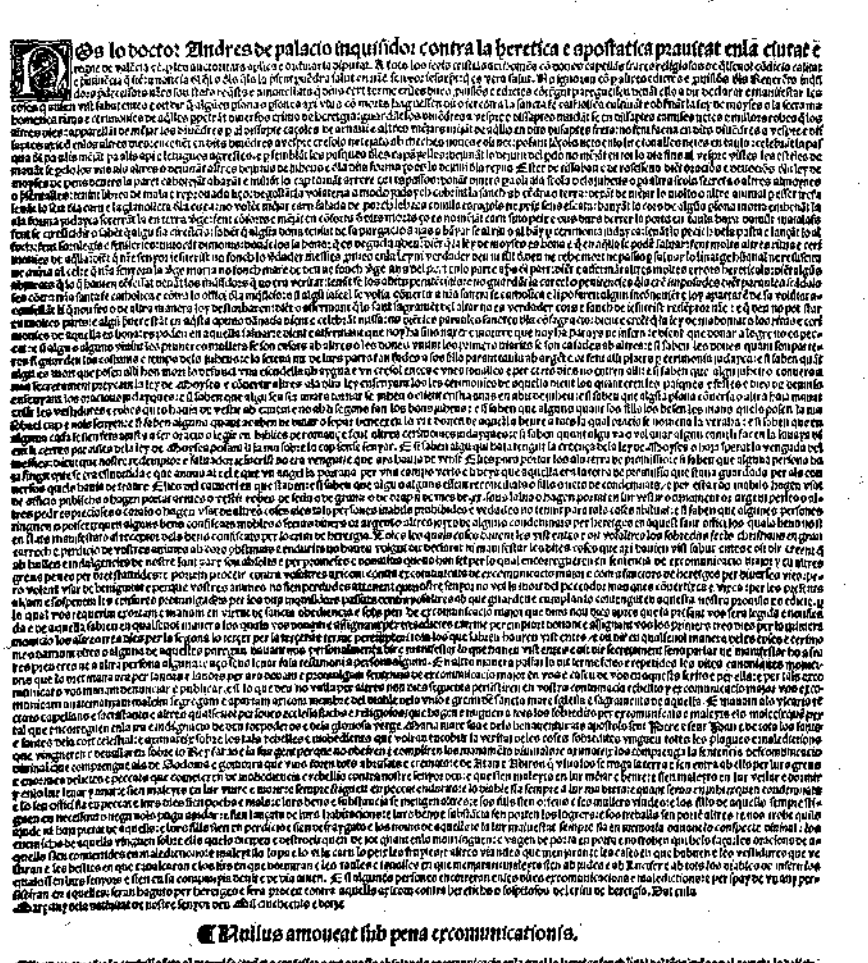
Lisbon, Officina Craesbeekiana, 1650.

£10 10s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. V, p. 42. Not in Salva. Innocencio, No. F. 1262.

These poems, in classical vein, are dedicated to the Conde de Penagiao, Chamberlain to the King of Portugal, and were written to the memory of Dona Maria de Ataide, whose name forms the anagram of the "immortal *Itade.*" They were subsequently included in the author's *Obras Metricas* (1665).

The author was the famous Francisco Manuel de Mello, who was considered in his own day to be the first distinguished Portuguese writer to cover so wide a field



THE EDICT OF FAITH (GREATLY REDUCED), IN CATALAN.
VALENCIA, PRIVATELY PRINTED FOR THE INQUISITION, 1512.

See Item No. 707.

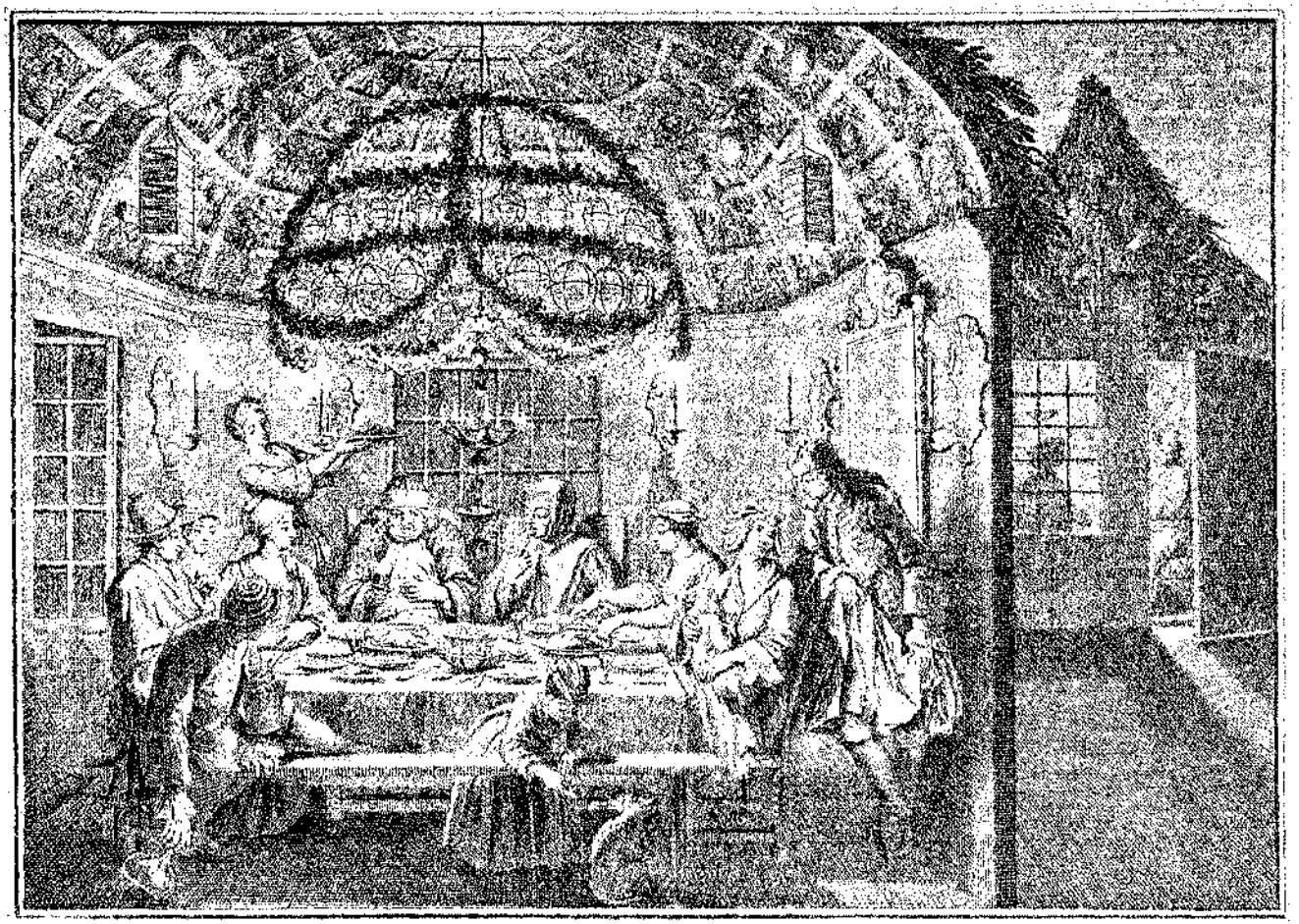


PLATE XXVIII.

THE FEAST OF TABERNACLES, AS CELEBRATED BY THE SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE JEWS OF AMSTERDAM IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. AN ENGRAVING FROM BERNARD PICART'S SCENES DE LA VIE JUIVE, DESSINES D'APRES NATURE (1663-1733). PARIS, 1884.

See Item No. 758.

MANUEL (FRANCISCO)—*continued.*

of subjects; his works including poems and belles lettres, political and historical works, and a treatise on the Cabbala.

Historian, poet, orator, critic and philosopher, he contributed much to both the Portuguese and Spanish literature of his day.

He was a member of a distinguished Portuguese family, and is now known to have been a "secret Jew" or Marano. He was born in Lisbon on 23rd November, 1611. His parents encouraged his literary tastes, which he evinced at an early age; but on the death of his father, he joined the army at the age of eighteen and served in Flanders and Catalonia, being commissioned by Philip IV to write the official history of the Catalonian rebellion.

In 1640 the Conde-Duque de Olivares suspected Mello of complicity with the Duke of Braganza, who, in December, declared Portugal's independence and was acclaimed as King Joao IV. The suspicion that Mello might make use of the Portuguese troops in Catalonia in the Braganza cause, though unfounded, was sufficient to prompt Olivares to imprison the soldier-historian. He was, however, released after four months, and was offered a substantial annuity as compensation; but he preferred to identify himself with, and serve, his native country, proceeding to Lisbon and thence to London, where he assisted in the peace negotiations between England and Portugal. So whole-heartedly did he serve his country that there was hardly a single important negotiation, military or diplomatic, in which he did not take part. Espasa's *Enciclopedia* states that, when he could reasonably expect a reward for his services, he became the victim of envy and calumny, being accused of the murder of Francisco Cardoso, and was again imprisoned in November, 1644. Notwithstanding numerous influential appeals on his behalf, he was banished to Brazil after a long term of imprisonment. When the King of France and Cardinal Mazarin pleaded for him, he was sent to Bahia (in 1648) and, after some years had elapsed, was allowed to return to Portugal, where he spent the rest of his life engaged upon his literary work. He died at the age of fifty-five, leaving a considerable number of historical and poetical works in manuscript.

His History of the Revolution in Catalonia, which is perhaps his greatest work, is remarkable for having been written with great lucidity and impartiality without notes and without reference to any archives or other documentary source.

"MONUMENTO DEL LENGUAGE MAS PURO Y CULTO DEL SIGLO XIV."

562 MANUEL (Prince Juan).

El Conde Lucanor. Compuesto por el excelentissimo principe don Juan Manuel, hijo del Infante don Manuel, y nieto del sancto rey don Fernando. Dirigido por Gonçalo de Argote y de Molina, al muy Illustre Señor Don Pedro Manuel.

With woodcut heraldic device on title-page, and printer's device on last page.

Small 4to, brown morocco, gilt fillet border with delicately tooled fleurons in corners, full gilt panel back, g.e., bound by Emile Rouselle.

Seville, Hernando Diaz, 1575.

(*See Illustration opposite.*)

£125

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. V, p. 43. Salva, 1885. Heredia, 2626.

The excessively rare First Edition, which, according to Salva, "from the beauty of its typography and correction, is preferable to the later Madrid edition, which is also rare." This edition, arranged by Gonçalo de Argote, contains the editor's dedication and *Discurso al curioso lector;* a life of Don Juan Manuel; the very interesting pedigree of the royal house of Manuel; the *Conde Lucanor* which is a collection of forty-nine historical tales and anecdotes with an individual *copla* or proverb summarising the moral of each tale; an essay on ancient Spanish poetry, by Gonçalo de Argote; and a valuable vocabulary explaining the ancient Spanish terms used in Don Juan Manuel's original story. It is, as Martin Hume states, a book of the highest importance, and one which must always be held as marking a great epoch in literary history. "The honour of being the forerunner of the real modern short story must be awarded to the Spanish prince. The book was enormously popular, and versions of it soon found their way to France and Italy, and thence many of the tales drifted to England. In more than one of the *Canterbury Tales* the influence of Don Juan Manuel may be seen." Moreover, one of the stories of the series is recognised by more than one literary authority as the tale which served as a basis for Shakespeare's *Taming of the Shrew.*

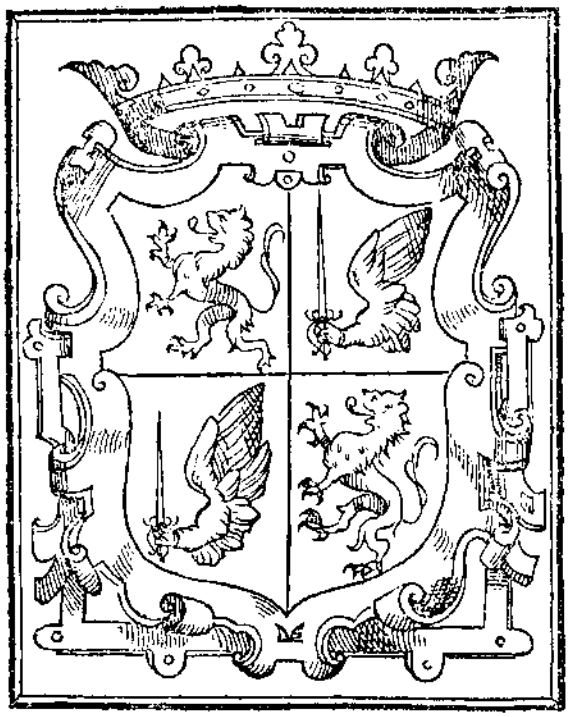
Don Juan Manuel, who was born circa 1275, was the son of the Infante Don Manuel and grandson of (Saint) Ferdinand III, King of Leon and Castile. He was a favourite of Ferdinand IV, who made him his chief steward and a member of his Council of State. On the King's death, Don Juan became the joint guardian, with the Infante Philippe and Don Juan el Tuerto, of the infant King Alfonso XI, then only thirteen months old. Don Juan's great prowess in the battlefield and

EL CONDE LVCANOR.

Compueſto por el excelentiſsimo principe
don Iuan Manuel, hijo del Infante don Manuel,
y nieto del ſancto rey don Fernando.

Dirigido

Por Gonçalo de Argote y de Molina, al muy Illuſtre ſeñor
DON PEDRO MANVEL
Gentil hombre de la Camara de ſu Mageſtad, y de ſu Conſejo.



Impreſſo en Seuilla, en caſa de Hernando
Diaz. Año de 1575.

CON PRIVILEGIO REAL.

TITLE-PAGE FROM PRINCE JUAN MANUEL'S "EL CONDE LUCANOR," WHICH FORMED THE BASIS FOR SHAKESPEARE'S "TAMING OF THE SHREW." SEVILLE, 1575.

See Item No. 562.

MANUEL (PRINCE JUAN)—*continued.*

his intellectual gifts were thoroughly appreciated by the young king, who endeavoured to cement the ties of relationship by becoming betrothed to Don Juan's daughter, Doña Constança Manuel, and appointing Don Juan Governor of the district along the Moorish frontier of Granada, where he achieved a great victory for the Castilian arms.

Dissensions arose, however, when the King treacherously ordered the murder of one of his former guardians, Dan Juan el Tuerto, whom he had invited to a banquet and had accused of treachery. Don Juan el Tuerto was arrested and beheaded, and eighty town and castles of which he had been lord, were confiscated to the Crown. He had been a confederate of Don Juan Manuel, who dreaded that a similar fate awaited himself and promptly took measures to reduce the King's power by force of arms. Doña Constança was jilted; negotiations for the King's marriage with a daughter of Alfonso IV of Portugal, were begun; and serious civil wars ensued in Castile, when Don Juan Manuel's troops were more often than not victorious. Peace was restored for a while, but Doña Constança's second betrothal was the cause of further dissension. Her marriage had been arranged with the Infante Pedro of Portugal (whose name is indissolubly associated in history and romance with that of Inez de Castro), but as this youth had already been betrothed to Doña Blanca, daughter of the Infante Pedro of Castile, Alfonso declined to allow Constança to be taken to Portugal. Discord led to war, and Don Juan Manuel was finally compelled to escape from his besieged estate of Peñafiel and take refuge in Aragon, until—through his mother's intercession with the King—he was once more received into the royal service. He spent the remainder of his life leading the Castilan troops, for the most part victoriously, against the Moors; and in the study and compilation of books. Many of his works contain shrewd moral observations and advice, and comprise *Libro de los consejos, Libro de los Sabios, Chronica de España, Libro del Infante, Libro del Cavallero,* and other books on Knights and Squires, sport, and songs; all of which he left to the Monastery of Saint Pablo of the Dominican Order, which he founded and endowed in his town of Peñafiel (of which he was Duke). He left several children, of whom two daughters were Queens: Doña Constança, who eventually married Prince Pedro of Portugal, and Doña Juana, who married Henry II, King of Castile. He was thus the ancestor of various royal and noble lines. He died in 1347 when he was about seventy-two years of age.

The editor of *El Conde Lucanor,* Gonzalo Argote de Molina, was a sixteenth-century littérateur and bibliophile who was born in Seville in 1549, and was a "veinticuatro," or local magistrate of Seville. He wrote various historical works on Seville, Ubeda, Baena, etc., and a notable genealogical work, *Historia de la Nobleza de Andalucia,* which was never completed, although the first part was published in Seville in 1588. He also edited Clavijo's *Historia del Gran Tamerlan,* referring to the Castilian embassy to that sovereign, and *Libro de la Monteria* which

MANUEL (PRINCE JUAN)—*continued.*

is an interesting and rare history of the chase in ancient Spain. (See item No. 55 in this catalogue.)

Argote de Molina had a romantic career in the service of various European kings; served under Don Juan of Austria against the Moors; and married the Condesa de Lanzarote, who was captured by Algerines and released with other hostages on payment of twenty thousand ducats by her husband.

563 MANUEL (El Principe Don Juan).

El Conde Lucanor . . . con advertencias y notas de Gonzalo de Argote y de Molina.

With engraved heraldic device on title-page.

SECOND EDITION. Small 4to, polished calf, gilt fillet border and small fleurons in corners, panelled back, inside dentelles, g. e.
Madrid, Diego Diaz de la Carrera, 1642.

£21

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. V, p. 43. Salva, No. 1886 (" a scarce edition.")

564 MANUEL (Don Juan).

Le Comte Lucanor. Apologues et fabliaux du XIVe siècle traduits pour la première fois de l'Espagnol et précédés d'une notice sur la vie et les oeuvres de Don Juan Manuel . . . par Adolphe de Puibusque.

8vo, half red morocco, gilt panelled back, t. e. g.

Paris, Amyot, 1854.

£1 10S

The first French translation; cited by Palau's *Manual,* Vol. V, p. 43.

565 MANUEL Y VASCONCELOS (Augustin).

Vida de Don Duarte de Meneses, tercero Conde de Viana. Y sucesos notables de Portugal en su tiempo.

Small 4to, old vellum. Lisbon, Pedro Craesbeeck, 1627.

£3 3s

Salva, No. 3469. Palau's *Manual*, Vol. V, p. 43.

This biography consists also of an interesting history of Portugal in the days of Joao I and Alfonso V, as Dom Duarte de Menezes was one of the great Portuguese heroes of the African campaigns of the fifteenth century.

He was born in Lisbon in 1414, the legitimized natural son of Dom Pedro de Menezes; began his military career at Ceuta as a Knight, at the age of fifteen; and was applauded by his contemporaries and rewarded by his king for his brilliant services and courage. He became the third Conde de Viana, and was described as a perfect chivalrous knight. He died in 1464, heroically defending an untenable position in the mountains of Benacofa, which Affonso V had persuaded him to take, against his own judgment and advice.

His tomb at Santarem is one of the best-preserved monuments of its kind in Portugal.

566 MANUEL Y VASCONCELOS (Augustin).

Sucession del Señor Rey Don Filipe Segundo en la Corona de Portugal.

Small 8vo, half calf.

Madrid, Pedro Tazo, 1639 [colophon states "by the widow of Alonso Martin, 1638"].

£1 10s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. V, p. 43. Salva, No. 3013. Innocenio, No. A 88.

An account of Philip II's succession to the throne of Portugal, by a Portuguese historian. Agostinho Manuel de Vasconcellos was born at Evora in 1584; and, after upholding the cause of the Braganzas both verbally and in writing, he was murdered in Lisbon in 1641, suspected of treachery against King John IV. All his works were historical, and written in Spanish, but had they been written in Portuguese, "his style and erudition would have enabled his works to rank with those of the classical authors of his day," as Innocencio puts it.

In this history of Philip's reign in Portugal, he speaks highly of the Catholic monarch's abilities.

This interesting study of the Spanish succession in Portugal is dedicated to the Conde-Duque de Olivares. It is interesting to note that this book appeared but a year before the restoration of the Braganza dynasty.

567 MANZANO DE HARO (Fr. Melchor de).

Relacion verdadera del insigne y excelente Martyrio que diez Religiosos de la sagrada Orden de Predicadores padecieron en el populoso Imperio de Japon, el año pasado de 1622, i de otro Religioso de la Mesma Orden que padecio el año de 1618, en el dicho Reino. Colegida asi de Relaciones fidedignas enviadas del Japon, como de testigos oculares que asistieron al dicho Martyrio.

Woodcut Coat-of-Arms of the city of Manila on title. Printed on Chinese paper, within single-line woodcut border. [Marginal repairs.]

First Edition. 8vo, old calf gilt, with silk ties, gilt panelled back, gilt Arms of the Marques de Caracena on sides.

(Manila) en el Hospital de S. Gabriel de Binondoc, por Tomas Pinpin, impresor, año 1623.

(*See Illustration Overleaf.*)

£85

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. V, p. 44.

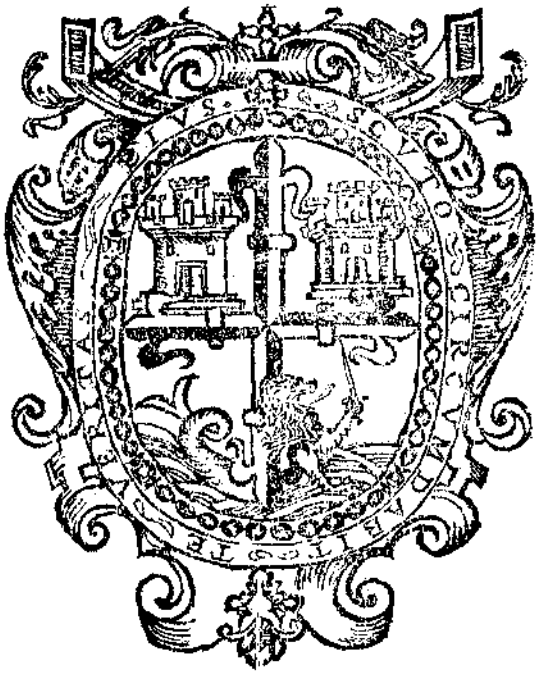
Not in Salva. Retana, No. 25. Cordier, *Bibliotheca Japonica*, col. 301.

The first edition of an extremely rare publication, which was reprinted in Madrid in 1629; relating the history of the martyrdom of ten Padres, of the Order of Preachers, in Japan, in 1622. The Martyrs' names were: Fr. Francisco de Morales; Fr. Alonso de Mena; Fr. Angel Orsuchi; Fr. Jacinto Orfanel; Fr. Josef de S. Jacinto; Fr. Tomas del Rosario; Fr. Tomas de Zumarraga; Fr. Mancio de Santo Tomas; Fr. Luis Flores; and Fr. Pedro de Zuniga. In addition to these, a Dominican brother, Domingo Donado, was also martyred.

Retana reproduces the title-page from the copy at the Biblioteca National in Madrid, and remarks that there is another copy of this book, with a mutilated title-page, in the Augustinian College at Valladolid.

RELACION VERDADERA DEL INSIGNE Y excelente Martyrio, q̃ diez Religioſos de la ſagrada Orden de Predicadores, padecieron en el populoſo Imperio de Iapon, por Chriſto nueſtro Señor, el año paſado de 1622; i de otro Religioſo de la meſma Orden que padecio el año de 1618, en el dicho Reino.

Por el Padre Fr. Melchor de Mançano, Prior del Conuento de Santo Domingo de Manila; colegida aſi de Relaciones fide dignas enviadas del dicho Reino de Iapon, como de teſtigos oculares q̃ aſiſtieron al dicho Martyrio.



Conlicencia del Ordinario.

En el Hoſpital de S. Gabriel de Binondoc, por Tomas Pinpin impreſſor de libros, Año 1623.

TITLE-PAGE FROM MELCHOR DE MANZANO DE HARO. RELACION DEL MARTYRIO DE DIEZ RELIGIOSOS DEL JAPON. BINONDOC (MANILA), 1623.

See Item No. 567.

568 MANZANO DE HARO (Father Melchor).

Historia del Martyrio que diez y siete Religiosos de la Provincia del Santo Rosario de Filipinas, de la Orden de Santo Domingo, padecieron en el populoso Imperio de Japon. Colegida de relaciones fidedignas embiadas del Japon, y de testigos oculares que assistieron al dicho martyrio.

Small 4to, old calf. Madrid, Andres de Parra, 1629.

£15 15s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. V, p. 44.

This contains the account of the Martyrdom of 17 Dominican Missionaries in Japan, taken from accounts forwarded from Japan, and supplied by eye-witnesses.

See not to No. 567 of this catalogue.

THE COMPLETE WORKS OF AUSIAS MARCH.

569 MARCH (Ausias).

Les Obres ab una Declaratio en los marges de alguns vocables scurs.

Small 4to, contemporary black calf binding with gilt fleurons; gilt gauffred edges.

Barcelona, Carlos Amores, Provençal, 1543.

(*See Illustration opposite.*)

£75

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. V, p. 53. Salva, No. 767.

The first edition of the best edition of the complete works of this author, containing his poems classified into three sections: *Obres de Amor, Obres de Mort, and Obres Morals.*

This copy is in excellent condition, with clean, wide margins—a very rare circumstance, according to Salva.

The poems, which possess exceptional charm, were the work of Ausias March, a Valencian Knight of Catalan origin (1379-1459), whom Santillana considered "a great troubadour and a man of lofty spirit." The greater number of his *Love Songs* were dedicated to Doña Teresa Bon, who, in death, inspired his later *Songs of Death.* His outstanding quality is the sincerity of the sentiments which he expresses. Ticknor writes of him: "The poems of March leave no doubt that he was a follower of Petrarch. They are in form what he calls *cants;* each of which generally consists of from five to ten stanzas . . . but his manner is his own. It is grave, simple, and direct, with few conceits and much real feeling; besides which, he has a truth and freshness in his expressions, resulting partly from the dialect he uses, and partly from the tenderness of his own nature, which are very attractive. No doubt he is the most successful of all the Valencian and Catalan poets whose works have come down to us; but what distinguishes him from all of them, and, indeed, from the Provençal School generally, is the sensibility and moral feeling that pervade so much of what he wrote."

His poems were translated into Spanish by the great Portuguese poet, Jorge de Montemayor; and versions in Latin and Italian were also published. It is said that Boscan was wont to state that "the Admiral" (probably Columbus) "was so fond of March's works, that he always carried a copy about with him, as Alexander did with the works of Homer."

LES OBRES
DE MOS
SEN AV
SIAS
MARCH
AB VNA DECLARA
TIO EN LOS MARGES.
DE ALGVNS
VOCABLES
SCVRS.

TITLE-PAGE FROM AUSIAS MARCH. LES OBRES.
BARCELONA, CARLOS AMORES, 1543.

See Item No. 569.

570 MARCOLAN SAN JUAN (R. Pedro).

La Aeronautica en los primeros dias del año 1910; Dirigibles y Aeroplanos; sus proezas y progresos.

With numerous illustrations, diagrams, and portrait of the author.

8vo, original wrappers. Zaragoza, 1910.

5s

571 MARGALLO (Pedro).

Collectorium omnibus scholasticis utilissimum de horis canonicis: censuris ecclesiasticis et indulgenciis: cum expositione tituli de celebratione Missae.

Title within woodcut border. Gothic letter throughout.

12mo, old vellum. Salamanca, 1528.

£5 10s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. V, p. 55.

Unknown to Salva and to Innocencio, who mentions that the author's two other Latin works are extremely rare.

Margallus, or, to give him his Portuguese name, Pedro Margallo, was a celebrated Portuguese philosopher, who was born at Elvas towards the end of the fifteenth century and died at Evora in 1556. He began his studies in Lisbon; proceeded to Paris to study philosophy and theology; and thence to Salamanca, where he graduated in law. He was Rector of the colleges of San Bartolomé and Cuenca; and in 1530 was recalled to Portugal by Joao III, who commissioned him to reorganize the University of Coimbra, where he became professor of theology, and tutor to the King's brother, Dom Affonso, and his natural son, Dom Duarte. He was Canon of Evora, Councillor of State, and Prior of the Church of Veiras.

A treatise on logic in Latin is attributed to him, and his Latin *Physices Compendium*, which was printed in Salamanca, is a commentary on the opinions of Aristotle. He also wrote a book in Portuguese, entitled *Declaraçao espiritual dos mysterios da missa;* but the book offered herewith appears to be his rarest publication. An item of typographical interest is the fact that, although printed in Spain, reference is made to its having been published "in the reign of the Portuguese King John."

572 MARIANA (Juan de), Soc. Jesu.

Historia General de España y la continuacion que escribio en latin el P. Fr. Joseph Manuel Miniana traducida al castellano. 10 vols., 8vo, green morocco, g. e.

Madrid, Benito Cano, 1794-1795.

£5

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. V, p. 57.

This edition not in Salva or Heredia. It is the more complete of the two Latin editions of Mariana's history of Spain and Portugal, which comprises the period from the earliest times to the death of Ferdinand the Catholic in 1516; the first twenty-five books having been published at Toledo in 1592. Juan Mariana translated his Latin work into Spanish and published this in 1601, so that the remaining five Latin volumes only appeared for the first time after the Spanish version. His history deals synchronically and synthetically with all the kingdoms of the Peninsula, which gives an impression of national unity, and he clearly presents the attitude and dealings of these kingdoms in relation to Spain. Hurtado comments: "His Latin is correct; his Spanish is of a classic and archaic tone. His style is in keeping with the taste of his day; he imitates Titus Livy, and at times Tacitus." The success of the *Historia* was extraordinary; wishing to make the history of his country known to foreigners, Mariana first wrote it in Latin; and its success prompted him to give the information to his fellow countrymen in the vulgar tongue. It soon passed into several editions, and was the subject of much discussion, criticism and praise. Apart from its literary merit, it is valuable as almost the only general history of Spain which had been written for many centuries.

Juan de Mariana (1535-1624) was a native of Talavera, where his father was Dean. He became a Jesuit in 1554, completing his novitiate at Simancas with Saint Francis Borgia; and his studies, at Alcala. He taught theology in Rome, Sicily and Paris; and travelled extensively in Italy, France and Flanders in the interests of the Society of Jesus, but retired, owing to ill-health, in 1574, spending the remainder of his life in Toledo. He was the author of other works in Latin, and helped to edit the works of Saint Isidore, which appeared in 1599 under the name of Grial. He was denounced and imprisoned for a time in a convent in consequence of his publication *De monetae mutatione;* and was accused of having indirectly caused the assassination of Henry IV of France, on the grounds that Ravaillac, the criminal, had been influenced by Mariana's book *De Rege,* which condones tyranicide! Although the assassin declared that he had never even heard of the book, the enemies of the Jesuits used this incident for their own ends, and the book was condemned by the Paris Parliament and University.

573 MARIANA (Juan de), Soc. Jesu.

De Ponderibus et mensuris.

With numerous tables of weights and measures.

First Edition. Small 4to, old mottled calf.

Toledo, Thomas Gusman, 1599.

£1 6s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. V, p. 58. Heredia, 7993. Colmeiro, 265. Picatoste, 446.

The book deals successively with Roman, Greek, Hebraic and Spanish weights and measures and their comparative value with regard to those of Toledo. The tables at the end of the book also show the comparative value of coins.

One of the scarcer works of the distinguished Spanish Jesuit, in which the author appends twenty-two tables of comparative weights and measures.

574 MARMOL CARVAJAL (Luis del).

Historia del Rebelion y castigo de los Moriscos del Reyno de Granada.

Woodcut Coat-of-Arms on title, ornamental woodcut capitals, double columns.

First Edition. Folio, vellum.

Malaga, Juan Rene, 1600.

£5 5s

Salva, No. 3028. Palau's *Manual,* Vol. V, p. 64.

This history of the Moorish rebellion in Granada, which Salva lauds for the charm of its style and its accuracy, was written by an eyewitness of the memorable events recorded, as the author states that he took part in the campaign "from first to last." It is said to have been written at the instance of the Spanish Government, to counteract the effect of Diego de Mendoza's severe criticism of the governmental policy.

Luis del Marmol Carvajal (c. 1520-1600) was a native of Granada, which he left at an early age, to take part in the campaign at Tunis, under the banner of the Emperor Charles V. His service in North Africa was spread over twenty-two years, seven of which were spent in captivity in Morocco, Fez and Tunis. He became an authority on Arabic and native African dialect, and published a *Descripcion General de Africa,* giving an historical account of the numerous conflicts between Christians and infidels, and amongst the Mahommedans themselves from the time of Mahomet to the year 1571, dedicating his work to Philip II.

575 MARMOL CARVAJAL (Luis del).
Historia del Rebelion y Castigo de los Moriscos del Reyno de Granada, dirigida a Don Juan de Cardenas y Zuñiga.
With large folding sketch-plan of Granada by Ambrosio de Vico.
2 vols., small 4to, old calf, panelled back.
Madrid. Sancha, 1797.

18s

Salva, No. 3029. Not cited by Palau's *Manual.*

576 MARQUERIE (Eduardo).
Las Helices Aereas.
Large 8vo, sd. Madrid, 1906. 6s
A treatise on air-propellers.

577 MARQUEZ (Fr. Juan).
Las dos Estados de la Espiritual Hierusalem, sobre los Psalmos cxxv y cxxxvi.
Thick small 4to, old vellum [some marginal wormholes].
Lisbon, Jorge Rodriguez, 1609.

£3 3s

Not in Salva. Palau's *Manual,* Vol. V, p. 66.

This is the third edition of Fray Juan Marquez' first published work; the first and second editions having been printed at Medina del Campo and Barcelona in 1603. It is a treatise on the spiritual interpretation of Psalms cxxv and cxxxvi.

Other works from this author's pen were *El Governador Cristiano*—a reply to Machiavelli's *Prince*—*Origen de los Frayles Ermitaños de la Orden de San Augustin,* a life of Fr. Alonso de Orozco, etc.

Fray Juan Marquez was an Augustinian who was born in Madrid in 1564, and for some time was associated with the University of Salamanca, where he was educated. He held various high appointments in the Augustinian Order; and distinguished himself as an ascetic writer. He died at Sálamanca in 1621.

Lope de Vega spoke of him as "Divine speaker in professor's chair and pulpit"; and Capmany, referring to him in the *Teatro de la elocuencia,* says: "He yields to none of the fifteenth and sixteenth century writers in the chastity and strength of his authority; in the courage and agreeable novelty of his thoughts. He certainly surpasses all of these as well as his own contemporaries who treated of such serious subjects, in the wealth of his beautiful imagery, his happy choice of graceful phraseology, which is some of the most elegant in the Spanish language."

578 MARQUEZ CABRERA (Juan).

Espejo en que se deve mirar el buen soldado.

With five folding tables.

Small 4to, vellum.

Madrid, Domingo Garcia Morras, 1664.

£1 5s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. V, p. 66.

A curious and little-known work on military organization and the duties of officers and men of various ranks. The author was the Governor of Honduras.

579 MARTI (Father Domingo).

Carta en que se refieren varios martirios y persecucion de la Mission, que la Provincia del Santissimo Rosario del Orden de Predicadores de estas Islas tiene en el Reyno de Tunkin.

Small 4to, contemporary crimson morocco.

Manila, 1840.

£5 5s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. V, p. 70.

Account of the martyrdoms and persecutions suffered by the Missionaries sent from the Philippines to Tonking (French Indo-China).

580 MARTI (Father Joaquin).

Historia del origen, padecimientos, progresos, y porvenir de las Misiones Católicas de Nueva-Holanda.

With two portraits.

12mo, Spanish calf. Barcelona, 1850.

£1 18s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. V, p. 70.

At the general suppression of the monasteries in Spain in 1835, Fathers Serra and Salvado went to Italy and then to Australia in 1846. They settled among the aboriginal inhabitants about 70 miles north of Perth and named the district New Norcia in honour of St. Benedict's birthplace. Their labours were successful and a number of outlying mission stations were established. This work describes the early labours of these two famous missionaries in Australia.

MISSIONARY CHRONICLE FOR CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE PHILIPPINES.

581 MARTINEZ (Fray Domingo).

Compendio Historico, de la Apostolica Provincia de San Gregorio de Philipinas, de Religiosos Menores Descalzos de San Francisco . . . con las vidas, martyrios, y hechos en comun, y en particular de sus Venerables Hijos, correspondientes à la succession de los Trienios, y Missiones, desde su fundacion, hasta 1708.

Folio, old vellum. Madrid, 1756.

£12 12s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. V, p. 77.

The Chronicle of the Franciscan Order in the Philippines, China, Japan, and Cochin China was begun by Father Francisco de San Antonio and printed at Sampaloc (1738-44) in three folio volumes. The above is an abridgment of this chronicle made by Father Domingo Martinez, Chronicler-General of the Province. It was published by Father Alexandro Ferrer, of the same Order.

Book I is devoted to the Philippine Islands. Book II is devoted to China and Cochin China. Book III treats of Japan.

SURGERY AND OPERATIONS.

582 MARTINEZ (M.).

Examen nuevo de chirugia moderna enmendada y anadida con las operaciones chyrurgicas.

12mo, vellum. Madrid, 1788.

£2 2s

Not in Palau's *Manual*.

THE FAMOUS SPANISH HUNTING BOOK.

583 MARTINEZ DE ESPINAR (Alonso).

Arte de Ballesteria, y Monteria, escrita con metodo, para escusar la fatiga, que ocasiona la ignorancia: Dividida en tres libros. En el primero se declaran las difiniciones de la Ballesteria, Monteria, Chucheria, y Cetreria.

En el segundo, se dizen las naturalezas de los Animales. Como se ha de valer el Ballestero de los vientos. El modo de echar el laço a las Reses: y como se han de concertar con el Sabueso, y sin el.

En el tercero, se declaran las calidades de las Aves, y el modo de caçarlas. Con dos Capitulos curiosos al fin. El uno, de la caza del Perro de Muestra. Y el otro, del Cabastrillar con el Buey. With portraits and plates.

4to, old calf. Madrid, Imprenta Real, 1644.

£25

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. V, p. 82.

584 MARTINEZ DE LA PUENTE (José).

Compendio de las historias de los descubrimientos, conquistas, y guerras de la India Oriental, y sus Islas, desde los tiempos del Infante Don Enrique de Portugal su inventor, . . . Y la Introduccion del Comercio Portuges en las Molucas, etc.

Small 4to, Spanish calf.

Madrid, Viuda de Joseph Fernandez de Buendia, 1681.

£5 5s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. V, p. 87.

This work relates to the history of Portuguese enterprise in the East to the year 1600. Chapter VI relates to the discovery of the Molucca Islands, the Philippines and New Guinea. Concerning New Guinea or Tierra del Papue, the author writes that it is not known whether that country is an island or whether it is a part of the great Antarctic Land.

585 MARTINEZ REGUERA (Leopoldo).
Bibliografia Hidrologico-Medico-Española.
3 vols., 4to, Spanish calf. Madrid, 1892-1897.

£3 3s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. V, p. 87.

The only Spanish bibliography of books and manuscripts relating to the science of balneology and hydropathic treatment.

586 MARTINEZ DE ZUNIGA (Fr. Joaquín).
Estadismo de las Islas Filipinas ó mis viajes por este país. Publica esta obra por primera vez W. E. Retana.
2 vols., 8vo, calf, t. e. g. Madrid, 1893.

£2 10s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. V, p. 91.

An interesting and important account of the Philippines, and of Martinez de Zuñiga's voyages and travels in those parts. The work was first published at Sampaloc in 1803. Vol. 2 includes a long Philippine Bibliography of 384 works relating to the history of the islands, and also a long gazetteer, list of people in Philippine History, and other important appendices.

587 Martyrio que con su Provincial y otros siete Religiosos de la Compañia de Jesus, padecio el P. Baltasar de Torres en el Japon.
Small 4to, 4 pp., half morocco.
Barcelona, Sebastian y Jayme Matevat, 1631.

£10 10s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. V, p. 94, could only quote a copy after Gallardo.

Account of the Martyrdom of Father Baltasar de Torres in Japan, together with his Provincial and seven other Jesuits, on June 20, 1626, taken from letters arriving from Japan.

588 MAS (Dr. Bernardo).

Orde brev, y regiment molt util y profitos pera preservar y curar de Peste (in Catalan).

12mo, vellum. Barcelona, Esteven Liberos, 1625.

£10 10s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. V, p. 95.

Bibliografia Médica de Catalunya, No. 1438. Only two copies, both in Catalonia, are quoted of this rare work written in Catalan by Dr. Bernat Mas, a native of Manresa. No other edition or reprint of this work has been published. The author lived in the 17th century and is mentioned in Torres Amat, *Mem. Diccionario Escrit. Catalan*, p. 397.

589 MAS (Bernardo).

Pronostico Natural, y Discurso del Cometa y Palma Nubila, que han aparecido en el presente año de 1618.

With woodcut vignette on title.

12mo, new half morocco, t.e.g.

Barcelona, Estevan Liberos, 1618.

£2 2s

Not cited in Palau's *Manual*.

An amusing interpretation of the prophetic significance of a comet seen in 1618.

EPIDEMIC FEVER IN CATALONIA.

590 MASDEVALL (Dr. Joseph).

Relacion de las Epidemias de Calenturas putridas y malignas que en estos ultimos años se han padecido en el Principado de Cataluña; y principalmente de la que se descubrio el año pasado de 1783 en la ciudad de Lérida, Llano de Urgél y otros muchos corregimientos y partidos, con el método féliz, pronto y seguro de curar semejantes enfermedades.

4to, unbound. Madrid, Imprenta real, 1786.

15s

MASDEVALL (DR. JOSEPH)—*continued.*

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. V, p. 99. *Bibliografia Médica de Catalunya,* No. 1454. Only one copy is quoted of this edition.

" Dr. Joseph Masdevall was a notable historical figure. He was Professor of Medicine in the University of Cervera, physician to King Ferdinand VII, Inspector of Epidemics in Catalonia, and a member of the Royal Society of Medicine of Paris." See also Chinchilla, *Annales,* Vol. IV, pp. 97-108.

590A MATOS (Father Diego de), Soc. Jesus.

Copia de una carta que el Padre Diego de Matos de la Compania de Jesus escrive al padre General de la misma Compania, en que da cuenta a su Paternidad del estado de la conversion a la verdadera Religion Christiana Catolica Romana, del gran Imperio de Etiopia, cuyo Emperador es el Preste Juan, escrita en la ciudad de Fremona, su fecha en veinte de Junio de 1621.

20 pp., folio, wrappers. Madrid, Luis Sanchez, 1624.

£6 6s

Title reads (in translation):—" Copy of the letter written by the Jesuit Father Diego de Matos, to the General of the same Company, in which he gives an account of the state of conversion to the true Catholic religion of the great empire of Ethiopia, whose Emperor is Prester John; written in the city of Fremona, on the 20th June, 1621."

591 MATOS (Gabriel De).

Compendio de lo que escriven los Religiosos de la Compañia en Cartas de 1627 de lo que passa en los Reynos de la China.

4 pp., small folio, half morocco. Madrid, Andres de Parra, 1629.

£15 15s

Not cited by Palau's *Manual.*

Title reads (in translation):—

" Compendium of what the Jesuit Fathers wrote in their letters of 1627 of events in the Kingdom of China."

This report includes particulars concerning the Tartar invasion of China, and the troubles between the Dutch and Portuguese there.

592 MATOS FRAGOSO (Juan de).

Lorenzo me Llamo, Comedia famosa.

Small 4to, half calf, gilt back, t.e.g. [c. 1744].

£2 2s

This is possibly one of the publications of the kind which appeared in Seville in the early part of the eighteenth century, although it is not mentioned in Escuderos' Seville bibliography; while Palau's *Manual* mentions an edition of this work which was published in Madrid in 1743, bearing the title *Lorenzo me llamo y carbonero de Toledo.* This author's comedies were published collectively in the seventeenth century; and many of them were written in collaboration with other authors.

Juan de Matos Fragoso (1608-1689) was a Portuguese by birth, but spent the greater part of his life in Madrid, where he produced popular comedies which suffered, somewhat, by comparison with those of Calderon. He showed more talent for comedies based on intrigue than historical romance. The present comedy is the story of a man of humble birth who takes part in the campaign in Flanders in order to acquire sufficient rank to pay court to the highborn lady whom he loves.

593 MATOS Y SA (Francisco de).

Obra curiossa, verdadera en que se refiere la solenissima entrada que su Magestad del Rey nuestro Señor hizo en la ciudad de Lisboa.

Full page woodcut of a mounted Knight in armour, on verso of last page.

7 pp., small 4to, wrappers. Braga, Alonso Martin, 1619.

£1 10s

Not cited by Palau's *Manual.*

A composition, in blank verse, commemorating the state entry into Lisbon of Philip III of Spain, and the reception accorded to him by his Portuguese subjects.

594 MAUSINHO DE QUEVEDO (Vasco).

Triumpho del Monarcha Philippo Tercero en la felicissima entrada de Lisboa (in verse).

With woodcut vignette of the Portugese royal arms, on title.

Small 4to boards. Lisbon, Jorje Rodrigues, 1619.

£5 5s

Salva, No. 782. Palau's *Manual*, Vol. V, p. 111.

A Spanish poem in six cantos, commemorating the state entry of Philip III into Lisbon.

Vasco Mausinho de Quevedo was one of the foremost Portuguese epic poets of the sixteenth-seventeenth centuries, of whose private life little is recorded. He was a native of Setubal; a graduate of Coimbra University; and a lawyer by profession. In spite of his patriotism, he was induced to follow the fashion of the day and throw poetical bouquets at the feet of the Spanish usurpers; and dedicated the item under consideration, written in graceful Castilian *octavas*, to Philip III, from whom he hoped, perhaps, in common with other compatriots of his, to obtain some benefit—but in vain! In fact, Philip III's phlegm with regard to the local claims of Portugal, cultivated the political soil in which the seeds of revolution flourished three decades later.

Mausinho de Quevedo's most important Portuguese epic was his *Affonso Africano;* and he also wrote poems in Latin and Italian.

595 MEDINA (Jose Toribio).

El Tribunal del Santo Oficio de la Inquisicion en las Islas Filipinas.

8vo, half morocco, t.e.g. Santiago de Chile, 1899.

£1 10s

A supplementary volume to the same author's work, *Historia del Tribunal . . . de la Inquisicion de Mexico*, containing an account of the tribunal and cases tried by the local Inquisition in the Philippines, which had previously been under the inquisitorial jurisdiction of Mexico.

596 MEDINA (J. T.).

El Descubrimiento del Oceano Pacifico. Vasco Nuñez de Balboa.

With full-page portrait of Balboa and two pages of facsimile signatures of early "*conquistadores.*"

2 vols., folio. Half morocco, t.e.g.

Santiago de Chile, 1913-14.

£7 15s

Volume I (1914) contains a fascinating history of the voyages and discoveries of Nuñez de Balboa and his companions—including Francisco Pizarro and Pedrarias Davila—in the central American region of the Pacific. The second volume (1913) contains the text of numerous documents of great interest to the student of the early history of Panama and its neighbouring states.

The "companion" volumes on Magellan, offered in this catalogue, (Nos. 599-600) are an indispensable addition to the history of early Spanish navigation in the Pacific.

597 MEDINA (J. T.).

El Piloto Juan Fernandez descubridor de las Islas que llevan su nombre, y Juan Jufré, Armador de la expedicion que hizo en busca de otras en el Mar del Sur.

Royal 8vo. Half green morocco, t.e.g. Santiago de Chile, 1918.

£1 16s

An historical study of the discoveries of Juan Fernandez, and of Juan Jufre, who fitted out an expedition in search of other Pacific Islands.

598 MEDINA (J. T.).

Bartolomé Ruiz de Andrade, primer piloto del Mar del Sur.

8vo. Half morocco, t.e.g.

Santiago de Chile, 1919.

£1 10s

An extremely interesting account of the life and adventures of Bartolomé Ruiz, the "principal pilot of the Pacific," in the days of Pizarro's conquest of Peru.

599 MEDINA (J. T.).

El Descubrimiento del Occano Pacifico. Fernando de Magallanes.

With portrait of Magellan and reproductions from contemporary maps and charts.

Folio. Half morocco, t.e.g.

Santiago de Chile, 1920.

£5 5s

600 MEDINA (J. T.).

El Descubrimiento del Oceano Pacifico. Hernando de Magallanes y sus compañeros.

Royal 8vo. Half morocco, t.e.g.

Santiago de Chile, 1920.

£1 10s

A book of inestimable value to the research worker, giving the text of numerous original documents relating to the discoveries of Magellan and his comrades.

601 MEDINA (Fr. Juan de).

Historia de los sucesos de la Orden de San Agustin de estas Islas Filipinas, desde que se descubrieron y se poblaron por los Españoles, con las noticias memorables.

4to, half calf. Manila, 1893.

£1 10s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. V, p. 120. This work was originally written in 1630, and is a valuable history of the Augustinian Order in the Philippines.

602 Memoria de la Libreria del Ilustrissimo y Rev^mo. Sr. Don Ambrosio Ignacio Spinola y Guzman, Arçobispo que fue de Sevilla.

83 pp., small 4to, half calf, t.e.g. [Seville, c. 1716.]

£1 10s

Not cited by Palau's *Manual*.

An interesting record of the Archbishop of Seville's library, which was apparently sold, as each item has its price in *reales*. The list comprises legal, theological, ascetic, historical, biographical, political and literary works, including some of the finest old Spanish chronicles. There are also French, Latin, and Italian books; a good collection of maps and some manuscripts.

603 Memorial, que la Ciudad, y Comercio de Manila, Cabeza, y la mas principal de las Islas Philipinas, pone a las reales plantas de su Magestad, con el mayor rendimiento, por medio de sus Diputados, arreglado à los Autos remitidos por el Virrey de Nueva-España; ordenes, y antecedentes de esta materia, refiriendo por mayor en defensa de las Islas quanto ha ocurrido desde su Conquista en razon de su Comercio, etc.

Woodcut on title, folio, half morocco t.e.g., by Riviere.

Madrid, 1735.

£12 12s

Not cited by Palau's *Manual*.

Tavera, No. 1690, could only quote his own copy which was defective.

The Memorial was presented by Don Lorenzo de Rugama and Don Miguel Fernandez Manilla, on behalf of the City and Commercial Community of Manila, and in accordance with instructions forwarded by the Viceroy of Mexico, concerning, for the most part, the Commerce of the Philippines. It points out to the King, firstly, how essential commerce between Mexico and Manila is for the preservation and development of the Philippine Islands and the Catholic Faith; secondly, the capital needed for this commerce; thirdly, the impossibility of repaying this capital as long as Manila's trade with China in Silk, etc., is forbidden; fourthly, the real insignificance of the damage caused to Spain's silk trade with Mexico, should Manila be allowed to export silk to Acapulco (Mexico); lastly, that the Ordinance granted to the Philippines in 1726 should be continued, in spite of the adverse criticism of the Viceroy of Mexico.

604 MENA (Juan de).

Copilacion de todas las obras del famosissimo poeta. . . . Conviene saber las ccc con otras xxiiii coplas y su glosa, y la Coronacion de las coplas de los siete Peccados mortales: con otras cartas y coplas y canciones suyas.

First title in red and black beneath woodcut vignette, within architectural border, surmounted by the coat-of-arms of the Emperor Charles V.

Double columns, gothic letter, fifty-eight lines to a full page.

Folio crimson morocco, beautifully tooled in "all-over" design of scrolls and leaves, gilt panelled back, g.e., bound by Thibaron. Toledo, casa de Fernando de Sancta Catalina, 1547.

[The colophon bears the date 1547, while that on the title-page is 1548.]

(*See Illustration, Plate XXV.*)

£42

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. V, p. 145.

There is a second title within woodcut border, in black Gothic letter, preceding *La Coronacion.* The two little woodcut vignettes above the first and second titles represent, respectively, Jupiter and Mars in their chariots. Described by Salva (No. 792) but not in his collection. Perez Pastor, *Imprenta en Toledo,* No. 228.

This edition contains Juan de Mena's principal work, *Laberinto de Fortuna,* which is generally known as *Las Trescientas* or the *Three Hundred* couplets, with glossary; and his *Coronacion,* a poem in which he describes the penalties of hell, and himself relegated to Mount Parnassus, from where he sees the Marques de Santillana (Lopez de Mendoza) crowned as a sublime poet. In the *Coplas contra los pecados mortales,* he describes the effects of the seven mortal sins, to which Reason addresses invective.

The *Laberinto* is an allegorical poem, which takes its theme from Dante's *Paradiso,* "although the representation of the three wheels of fortune appears to be original," as Hurtado states. "The poet is transported in a chariot to the Palace of fortune; guided by Providence, who appears out of a great cloud, he visits the great house, where he sees the machinery of the world in motion. Here there are three wheels, two immobile ones representing the Past and the Future, and another, representing the Present, in perpetual motion. In each wheel are seven circles: that of Diana, the sanctuary of the virtuous; of Mercury, the home of the vicious; of

(Continued over)

MENA (JUAN DE)—*continued.*

Venus, where sensual sins are punished; of Phœbus, the retreat of philosophers, historians and poets; of Mars, pantheon of heroes who died for their country; of Jupiter, the domain of kings and princes; and that of Saturn, where wise governors of the people reside. But the true value of the poem lies, not in its symbolism, but in its relation of historical episodes, which reveals a vision of national unity, a Spanish ideal incarnate in the great Don Juan the Second."

Little is known of the life of Juan de Mena: he was born at Cordoba in 1411; was left an orphan when quite young; studied at Cordoba, Salamanca and Rome; and on his return became secretary to Juan II, and court chronicler. His contribution to the *Cronica de Juan II* was, however, abandoned at an early stage, and the only prose from his pen is a commentary on his own poem *Coronacion,* and a compendium of Homer's *Iliad.* He was the first Spanish translator of Homer; and was himself considered a classic in the sixteenth century. He died at Torrelaguna in 1456.

605 MENDANA (Alvaro de).

The Discovery of the Solomon Islands in 1568.

Translated from the original manuscripts. Edited, with Introduction and Notes, by Lord Amherst of Hackney, and Basil Thomson.

With 2 large folding maps, 3 smaller maps, and 33 plates, some coloured. Large Paper Copy.

2 vols., royal 8vo, original half vellum. London, 1901.

£3 10s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. V, p. 147.

One of a hundred large paper copies. A most important work for the history of early exploration in the East Indian Archipelago, divided into seven parts, including the six accounts of the voyage.

1. Hernando Gallego's true and correct account of the voyage to the Western Isles.

2. Pedro Sarmiento's account.

3. Consecutive Account of all that happened in the Discovery of the Islands which Sr. Alvaro Davendaña went to discover, 1567-8.

4. Alvaro de Mendaña's second narrative of the discovery, sent to Philip II of Spain.

5. Account of Mendaña's voyage in quest of New Guinea.

MENDANA (ALVARO DE)—*continued.*

6. Gomez Hres. Catoira's (Chief Purser) account of the voyage and discoveries.

7. Particular Account given to Capt. Fr. de Cadres by an Indian named Chepo; followed by a strange account of a ship driven to an Island in Latitude 18°, along which she cruized for 50 days.

The Solomon Islands were the first of the large Pacific Groups to be discovered, and the last to be explored. In 1568 Mendaña's expedition sailed from Peru by order of the Spanish Government, spent six months among the Solomon Islands, and brought back to Peru a remarkably accurate account of its explorations; yet for 200 years the islands were lost to Europeans, and their existence even doubted.

606 [MENDEZ PINTO (Fernan).]

Historia Oriental de las Peregrinaciones de Fernan Mendez Pinto, Portugues, adonde se escriven muchas y muy estrañas cosas que vio y oyó en los Reynos de la China, Tartaria, Siam y otras muchos de aquellas partes Orientales. Traduzido en Castellano por Francisco de Herrera Maldonado.

FIRST SPANISH EDITION.

With engraved vignette of Royal Arms of Portugal on title-page. Double columns.

Folio, old mottled calf, gilt back.

Madrid, Tomas Junti, 1620.

£21

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. V, p. 148. Heredia, No. 2874. Cordier, *Bibliotheca Japonica,* col. 36. Innocencio, No. 163.

First edition of the first translation of Fernao Mendez Pinto's great Portuguese work on his travels and adventures in the East. An English translation by H. Cogan, was published in 1663 under the title of *Voyages and Adventures in*

(Continued over)

[MENDEZ PINTO (FERNAN)]—*continued.*

Ethopia, China, Tartary, etc. The original was regarded as one of the finest books of travel that had ever been written, and prompted translators to render it into various foreign languages. It is, moreover, a classic record of the experiences and observations of one of the earliest Europeans to penetrate into the interior of oriental countries which, in that era, were practically "unknown." He was, indeed, the first European to enter Japan (in 1542), seven years before Saint Francis Xavier, the Apostle of the East. He was the first to make known the natural riches in Japan, and founded the first settlement near Yokohama in 1548.

Fernao Mendez Pinto spent twenty-one years in Asia, and in the course of his wanderings was several times shipwrecked, imprisoned thirteen times, and sold as a slave seventeen times. He was a native of Montemor in the province of Beira (born circa 1509) of humble parentage, and in his early youth was in the service of the Duke of Coimbra's chamberlain, in Lisbon.

Dissatisfied with his lot, he resolved to go to India, leaving his native country in 1537. After the remarkable experiences, which are narrated in his *Peregrinaçam,* he was on the point of returning to Europe in 1554, when he decided at Goa to enlist with Loyola's "Sons" in the newly-instituted Society of Jesus, becoming a novice, and contributing all the personal funds at his disposal. He lived with the Jesuits for some time; accompanied Padre Melchior Nunez on the latter's diplomatic mission as the Viceroy Noronha's ambassador to the King of Bungo (Japan), and was with Saint Francis Xavier during some of his travels in Japan. For reasons unknown, Mendez Pinto did not take the final vows as a Jesuit, and returned to Lisbon in 1558, a poor and disillusioned man, tired of his fruitless efforts to obtain some reward for his services.

He married and settled down at Almada, near Lisbon, where he died in 1583, leaving several children.

Referring to his book, the Catholic Encyclopædia states: "The first account of his travels is to be found in a collection of Jesuit letters published in Venice in 1565, but the best is his own 'Peregrinaçao' . . . The work is regarded as a classic in Portugal, where Pinto is considered one of their best prose writers. In other countries, it has been enthusiastically read by some, by others characterized as a highly coloured romance. But it has an element of sincerity which is convincing, and its substantial honesty is now generally admitted."

607 MENDEZ SILVA (Rodrigo).

Vida y Hechos heroicos del gran Condestable de Portugal D. Nuño Alvarez Pereyra Conde de Barcelos de Orem, de Arroyolos, Mayordomo Mayor del Rey Don Juan el primero con los Arboles y decendencias de los Emperadores, Reyes, Principes, Potentados, Duques, Marqueses y Condes que del se derivan.

Engraved title and two plates.

12mo, brown crushed morocco, gilt fillet border, gilt panelled back, inside dentelles, g.e. (bound by Emile Rousselle).

Madrid, Juan Sanchez, 1640.

£6 6s

Salva, No. 3475. Innocencio, No. R. 339. Palau's *Manual,* Vol. V, p. 149.

This interesting work contains a biography of the great Constable of Portugal, Dom Nuño Alvarez Pereyra, who was born in 1360 and died in 1431, and served brilliantly in the campaigns between Spain and Portugal, as a partisan of Dom Joao de Avis (John I of Portugal).

This national hero was, as the author points out, the ancestor of most of the principal rulers and noblemen in Europe; and, through the marriage of his daughter Beatriz Pereira with Don Alonso, son of John I of Portugal, his descendants included seven emperors (amongst whom was Charles V), five empresses, twelve kings (including Manuel of Portugal), twenty-five queens, including Henrietta Maria, mother of Charles II of England, and numerous nobles.

There are twenty-two epitaphs to the Constable, and nine sonnets to the author, included in the volume; and the two plates consist of portraits of the Constable and the author.

608 MENDEZ SILVA (Rodrigo).

Parangon de los dos Cromueles de Inglaterra.

With woodcut heraldic device on title.

12mo, half calf.

Madrid, Francisco Nieto y Salcedo, 1657.

£1 16s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. V. p. 149. Not in Innocencio or Salva.

An interesting comparison of the two Cromwells, as observed by the state chronicler of Spain.

THE MADRID INQUISITION.

609 MENDOZA (Andres de).

Relacion del Auto Publico de la Fè que se celebro en esta Corte, a Domingo 21. de Enero de 1624.

Folio, 4pp., boards. Madrid, Diego Flamenco, 1624.

£12 12s

Not in Palau's *Manual.*

This is an account of the Madrid Auto de Fè, by Andres de Mendoza, dedicated to Señora Dona Maria Paulina de Chaves, wife of Señor Don Juan de Chaves y Mendoza.

610 MENDOZA (Bernardino de).

Comentarios de Don Bernardino de Mendoça, de lo sucedido en las Guerras de los Payses baxos desde el año de 1567 hasta el de 1577. With five engravings.

Small 4to, old vellum.

Madrid, Pedro Madrigal, 1592.

£5 5s

Not in Salva. Palau's *Manual,* Vol. V, p. 151.

The first Spanish edition of Mendoza's work on the wars of the Netherlands in the reign of Philip II, to whom the book is dedicated. It is valuable as an accurate contemporary report of the military operations, and the political situation, upon which the author comments with firmness and simplicity. Bernardino de Mendoza (c. 1540-1604) was a native of Guadalajara, and a descendant of the Marques de Santillana. He studied art and philosophy at Alcala, and began his military career in 1560, accompanying the famous Duke of Alba on many of his expeditions. He also undertook diplomatic missions to Rome with reference to the affairs in Flanders, where he subsequently distinguished himself as a cavalry leader, and took part in the campaign of which he writes as an eye-witness.

A French edition of the *Comentarios* was published in Paris before the Spanish edition. In addition to a book on the *Theory and Practice of War,* he left various political and diplomatic manuscripts, relating to his work in this sphere.

"THE WORTHY JEWS OF MOROCCO."

611 MENDOZA DE FRANCA (Jorge de).

Al Eccelentissimo Señor el Marques de Velada. (Beginning) "Hablando a V.E. en los particulares de Muley Hamet." With *Tabla Genealogica de los Reyes de Marruecos y Fez.*

(Together), 18 pp., folio. Madrid, 16th October, 1648.

£3 10s

Not cited by Palau's *Manual.*

A lengthy report on the personality and genealogy of Muley Hamet ben Mahamet Xec, and the importance to Spain of friendly relations between that country and Fez. The writer claims to be a member of a military family who had distinguished themselves in Morocco, of which country he had special knowledge, "knowing more of the affairs of Barbary than any other man in the kingdom," and where he had discovered many captive Christians, Moors and "worthy Jews." An interesting genealogical table of the Kings of "Morocco, Fez, and the whole of Barbary," traces the ancestry of Muley Hamet, who, a fugitive from the tyranny of Mahamet ben Cidan, had arrived from his kingdom of Fez to solicit the help of Philip IV.

AGAINST INOCULATION.

612 MENOS Y DE LLENA (Dr. Jaime).

Memoria contra la inoculacion, sacada de las dudas, i disputas entre los autores exitadas acerca la utilidad, o daños causados por la inoculacion de las viruelas, y comprobada por el desengaño.

52 pp., 4to. Unbound. Manresa, Ignacio Abadal (1785).

15s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. V, p. 157. *Bibliografia Médica de Catalunya*, No. 1481.

Dr. Jayme Menos y Llena was a physician at Barcelona in the 18th century according to Torres Amat. *Memorias Escritores Catalanes*, p. 415.

SURGEONS CONTRA PHYSICIANS.

613 MENOS Y DE LLENA (Dr. Jaime).
Memorial presentado a S. M. Christianissima por el primer Cirujano. Sentencia de S. M. y reales declaraciones ulteriores. 4to. Unbound. Barcelona, 1786.

15s

Not in *Bibliografia Médica de Catalunya*, nor Palau's *Manual*.
The first surgeon of the King of France referred to was the famous Chicoineau and took a leading part in the quarrel between the surgeons and physicians of Paris as to whether the surgeons should be subordinate to the physicians.

614 MERCADO (Dr. Luis).
El Libro de la Peste del Dr. Luis Mercado con un estudio preliminar acerca de Autor y sus obras por el Dr. Nicasio Mariscal. 8vo. Cloth, uncut. Madrid, 1921.

12s 6d

The first volume of the "*Biblioteca Clásica de la Medicina Española*."

ON COMMERCIAL CONTRACTS.

615 MERCADO (Fr. Tomas de).
Tratos y Contratos de Mercaderes y tratantes discididos y determinados.
With woodcut printer's device on title
First Edition. Small 4to, old calf.
Salamanca, Mathias Gast, 1569.

£18 18s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. V, p. 160. Colmeiro, No. 279. Salva, No. 3703.
An interesting treatise of a distinctly moral tone, in which, however, the author tends to justify the prevalent treatment of the negroes of Cape Verde. It contains some curious and little-known information concerning the famous fairs of Burgos and Medina del Campo; and useful data for the study of commercial contracts in the sixteenth century.

616 MERCADO (Fr. Tomas de).

Summa de Tratos y Contratos, añadidas a la primera edicion, muchas nuevas resoluciones.

With woodcut vignette on title.

Small 4to, old vellum. Seville, Fernando Diaz, 1587.

£15 15s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. V, p. 160. Salva, No. 3704. Colmeiro, No. 279.

This is the second edition of a rare work on political economy, which has had so many additions incorporated with the original as to be, in the author's own words, practically a new work. It deals with moral doctrines in relation to commerce, and is useful as a study of the commercial contracts in use during the sixteenth century. Some chapters are devoted to the question of commerce, and the relative merits of certain mercantile laws, with the Indies, from New Spain to Peru; while the slave trade in Guinea is declared to be "legitimate but dangerous to the conscience." Although Colmeiro states that the author does not fail to advance some justification for the treatment of the negroes of Cape Verde, Padre Mercado's sentiments are humanitarian, and an outstanding feature of his work is his advocacy of the abolition of slavery. Salva comments upon the fact—very worthy of note in the author's own day—that many years before the English had brought about the abolition of the slave trade, a Spaniard had already pleaded the cause of the negro in bondage.

616A MERINO DE JESUCHRISTO (Padre Andres).

Escuela Palegraphica, ó de leer letras antiguas, desde la entrada de los Godos en España hasta nuestros tiempos.

With sixty plates (including frontispiece).

Folio, full mottled calf, gilt panelled back.

Madrid, Juan Antonio Lozano, 1780.

£6 6s

Salva, No. 2325. Cotarelo, No. 706.

A fine large paper copy of this handsome publication, with engravings by Francisco Assensio. This scholarly work contains fifty-nine plates (from inscrip-

(Continued over)

MERINO DE JESUCHRISTO (PADRE ANDRES)—*continued.*

tions by Padre Andres) of ancient characters, from the fourth century onwards, with the key to the modern alphabet. An extremely interesting transcript of Julius Cæsar's will is given in the old Roman characters, such as Mabillon had published; but the author points out that "Mabillon, being truly learned and sincere, confessed to having made a mistake in supposing that the text was contemporary with Cæsar's time. Some French critics considered that the writing was characteristic of the sixth century; and, in order to remove any doubt on the matter, we follow up this reproduction with a specimen of Roman cursive letter which is known to have been in use during the fourth and fifth centuries."

Curious hieroglyphics are also reproduced from ancient Spanish coinage, and an interesting chapter is devoted to early Gothic and Moorish money; while the alphabet and various signs and contractions are deciphered from the Saxon, Gothic, Runic, Ulfilan, Roman, Greek and French characters, with passages from old Castilian, Catalan and Valencian manuscripts.

617 MESA (Sebastian de).

Jornada de Africa por el Roy Don Sebastian y union del Reyno de Portugal a la Corona de Castilla.

FIRST EDITION. Small 4to, old calf, panelled back.

Barcelona, Pedro Lacavalleria, 1630.

£5 5s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. V, p. 164. Salva, No. 3360.

A scarce work, in which the author gives an interesting account of King Sebastian's campaign against Muley Mahamet, a subject which had inspired so many contemporary authors. He also adds some chapters on the subsequent union of the kingdoms of Portugal and Spain under the crown of the young Portuguese King's uncle, Philip II. Sebastian de Mesa was a sixteenth-century Spanish priest and a commissary of the Inquisition in his native city of Madrid, where he died in 1632.

In addition to this publication, he left another work, *Virtudes de las fuentes y bondad de las aguas,* ready for the press, but it does not seem to have seen the light.

618 MEXIA (Diego).

Primera parte del Parnaso Antartico, de obras amatorias. Con las 21 Epistolas de Ovidio, i el in Ibin, en tercetos.

Small 4to, vellum. Seville, Alonso Rodriguez Gamarra, 1608.

£10 10s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. V, p. 170. Salva, No. 783. Escudero's *Tipografia Complutense*, No. 917.

Few copies are known of this very rare book. The greater part of the volume is taken up by a translation of Ovid's Heroides. There is also Ovid's *Invective against Ibis;* a *Discurso en loor de la Poesia*, written by an anonymous lady of Peru, who mentions various native American writers; some sonnets; and a *Life of Ovid*. Diego de Mexia was a native of Seville, but lived in Lima, and dedicated this book to Don Juan de Villela, an *Oidor* of the Courts of Lima.

The author explains that, whilst travelling from Peru to New Spain, he read the original Heroides of Ovid, and began to translate them for his own pleasure. As the voyage was delayed by rough weather, he was able to finish them all by the time he reached Mexico where he gave them a "final polish." This is regarded as an excellent translation.

Salva (No. 783) states that Vargas Ponce, in his *Declamacion contra los abusos introducidos en el castellano*, speaks of Diego Mexia's translation of Ovid as "precious and rare."

In referring to the connection between elegies and satire, often to be found in Spanish poetry in regard to measure and manner, Ticknor states: "A striking instance of this is to be found in the 'Primera Parte del Parnaso Antartico' by Diego Mexia, printed at Seville 1608, 4to, and the only portion of it ever printed. It consists of an original poetical letter by a lady to Mexia, and a translation of the Epistles of Ovid and his *Ibis;* all in *terza rima*, and nearly all in pure and beautiful Castilian verse." The "Discurso en loor de la Poesia," by the anonymous "exalted lady," contains information concerning many American writers. Mexia, although a native of Seville, was a resident of Lima, and dedicated this work to one of the Oidores of the Peruvian chancery. In a preliminary address to his friends, the author explains how he came to write these translations of Ovid: he had left Peru in 1596 and encountered a terrific storm on the way to New Spain. Fearing a more complete disaster, he had landed at Acaxa and proceeded to Mexico City by land. It was during this long and tedious journey that he bought a copy of Ovid and determined to translate it into Castillian.

MEXIA'S UNFINISHED MANUSCRIPT LIFE OF CHARLES V.

619 MEXIA (Pedro).

Comiença la Vida e istoria del embitisimo Emperador Don Carlos quinto deste nombre, Rei de España y de las dos Sicilias. Conpuesta por Pero Mexia Ssa Coronista.

Spanish manuscript chronicle of the life and history of the Emperor Charles V.

650 pp., folio, original vellum. [c. 1550.]

£105

There is no signature to this remarkable contemporary manuscript, but there is a paraph at the end, which may well have been that of the chronicler, Mexia, although the writing of the text is characteristic of that of professional scribes of the earlier part of the sixteenth century.

Possibly this is the original draft of Mexia's book, which, however, was never actually published as such, because he died before the work was completed. According to Hurtado, the work only reaches the period of Charles's coronation by Clement VII, but the manuscript actually goes a little beyond that event. Pedro Mexia was a native of Seville (c. 1499-1551) and studied at both Seville and Salamanca. He was a friend of Columbus's son Fernando; and, on account of his mathematical talent, was frequently consulted by navigators. After the death of Antonio de Guevara, he became chronicler to Charles V, and began his "Life" (about 1548) which he left unfinished. Fray Prudencio de Sandoval made use of this book in his *Historia de Carlos V* (1614-18) without acknowledging his source of information. According to Palau, Mexia's book was only published in New York in 1918 from the text in the *Revue Hispanique*. Part of the work was published by Rivadeneyra in his *Biblioteca de Autores Españoles*. The item is therefore of very great interest coming from the pen of such a distinguished historian; and of obvious value as a manuscript, in view of the probability of its being the original draft.

Mexia published many other works, including his famous collection of essays *Silva de varia leccion*, which were translated into various languages, and an *Imperial and Cæsarian History*, which refers to the Roman Cæsars.

This manuscript is divided into six "books," which treat very fully of the Emperor's life and times up to the great conflict with Barbarossa at Tunis in 1533, when Prince Doria's fleet defeated the notorious pirate.

There are chapters describing his illustrious lineage and the remarkably distinguished position which Charles had held since his boyhood; full transcripts of historical decrees; his coronation at Bologna as Emperor and King of the Romans,

MEXIA (PEDRO)—*continued.*

when he received the Imperial Crown from the Pope; and some sonnets to his brilliant achievements.

Charles was the son of Philip I (Philip the Handsome) of the House of Austria, and of Queen Juana of Castile, the daughter of Ferdinand V and Isabella the Catholic. He was born at Ghent on 24th February 1500, and was proclaimed King of Spain (as Charles I) in 1517, although he had ruled as joint-sovereign with his mother before she was permanently incapacitated: she was the "Crazy Jane" of history.

From his boyhood, therefore, power and authority had devolved upon Charles, who seemed to enjoy adding to his responsibilities and political problems.

On the death of his paternal grandfather, the Emperor Maximilian I, he was proclaimed Emperor of Germany (as Charles V of that line) in 1519; and subsequently inherited the Kingdom of the Netherlands from his father (who, in turn, had inherited it from his mother, Mary of Burgundy); and the Papal Privilege to administer the Indies for the development of the Catholic Faith.

His influence throughout the Catholic world was, therefore, tremendous; not only in Spain, Italy, Flanders and Germany, where he led numerous campaigns —ostensibly against the infidels who made many raids upon the Christian countries —but indirectly in England, where his son Philip, as the Consort of Mary Tudor, brought about a temporary revival of Catholicism; and in France, where he was able to checkmate his life long enemy, Francis I, (whose alliance with the Turks seriously menaced the peace and prosperity of Christendom) by arranging a marriage between his sister Leonor, widow of King Manuel I of Portugal, and the French King.

Peru was discovered in his day, and proved a substantial source of revenue for the colossal expenses of his treasury in Europe.

Much of his time was spent in Flanders when he was not actively engaged in the campaigns in Italy and North Africa; but little time was spent in Spain, where Philip II deputized for him for many years before he inherited the throne. The Emperor had married the Infanta Isabel, daughter of King Manuel of Portugal, in 1526, and it was this close kinship with the sister-nation that caused Philip to claim as his right the throne of Portugal in 1580.

After half a century of pomp and power, Charles wearied of earthly greatness, and divested himself of all his worldly possessions in order to live the monastic life. He adbicated the Spanish throne in favour of his legitimate son, Philip, in January 1556; entreating the latter to befriend his elder and much beloved natural son, Don John of Austria—a behest which Philip endeavoured to fulfil with some show of magnanimity. The Imperial throne then passed to Charles's brother Ferdinand in September, 1556, and the erstwhile "unconquered Cæsar" returned to Spain the same month, to enter the monastery at Yuste, his chosen retreat, where he died on 21st September, 1558.

620 MICHELI Y MARQUEZ (Joseph).

El Consejero mas oportuno para restauracion de Monarquias.

First Edition. Small 8vo, old vellum.

Madrid, Juan Sanchez, 1645.

£3 3s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. V, p. 177. Not in Colmeiro or Salva.

An interesting work on sociology, whose precepts can be summed up in the one word, Duty, based upon a study of the political and military maxims of the Romans.

ON THE IMPORTANCE OF ICED DRINKS.

621 MICON (Dr. Francisco).

Alivio de los Sedientos, en el qual se trata la necesidad que tenemos de beber frio, y refrescado con nieve, y las condiciones que para esto son menester, y quales lo pueden libremente soportar. Second Edition.

12mo. Wrappers. Barcelona, Matheo Barceló, 1792.

£2 2s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. V, p. 176.

Bibliografia Médica de Catalunya, No. 1489, only one copy of this little work on iced drinks is quoted, viz., that in the Library of the Academy of Medicine at Barcelona. The author, a medical man, was born at Vich in 1528, and was in turn apothecary, botanist and astrologer. He studied in the University of Salamanca. No copy is known of the first edition of 1576. Chincilla, *Hist. Medic. Espanola*, Vol. I, pp. 419-421, gives an aperçu of the scientific value of one of the first Catalans to recommend the use of cold water in medicine. Its importance is shown by the fact that in 1792 (two hundred years later) it was deemed worthy of being republished when Dr. Mitjavilla was propagating the Brownian doctrines.

A SPLENDIDLY ILLUSTRATED WORK ON BIBLIOGRAPHY AND BOOKS.

621A MIQUEL Y PLANAS (R.).

Bibliofilia. Recull d'estudis, observacions, comentaris y noticies sobre llibres en general y sobre questions de llengua y literatura Catalanes en particular (in Catalan).

Titles printed in red and black.

With coloured frontispiece and 870 plates in colours and in black of illuminated manuscripts, bindings, woodcuts, early playing cards, engraving, exlibris, etc.

2 vols., 4to, crimson cloth. Barcelona, 1911-1920.

£5 5s

A magnificent publication: the cost of production would prevent the publication to-day.

622 MIR (Miguel).

Influencia de los Aragoneses en el Descubrimiento de América.

8vo, cloth.

Palma (de Mallorca), 1892.

6s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. V, p. 188.

SHOULD ADAM BE WORSHIPPED AS A SAINT?

623 MIRANDA Y PAZ (Francisco de). Discurso sobre si se le puede hazer fiesta al Primer Padre del genero humano, Adan, y darle culto y veneracion publica como a Santo, sin licencia del Romano Pontifice.

(Continued over)

MIRANDA Y PAZ (FRANCISCO DE)—*continued.*

Engraved title page with two figures, representing Adam and Eve.

Small 4to, half morocco, gilt back.

Madrid, Viuda de Juan Gonçalez, 1636.

£5 5s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. V, p. 192.

The author was a priest, and native of Salamanca, and was the King of Spain's chaplain at the Church of Los Reyes Nuevos de Toledo. In this book, which he dedicates to Philip IV, he discourses upon the question of Adam's canonization: was Adam a saint?; should he be publicly venerated as such?; should the Pope's edict on the matter be essential? Briefly, his opinion is that Adam can claim inclusion in the calendar of Saints; but that the faithful of the Roman Church would do well to refrain from establishing a public festival in his honour until the Pope had issued the necessary edict.

The book is not mentioned in Salva, Heredia, Gallardo, Ticknor or Hurtado; but the author was eulogised by Lope de Vega in his *Laurel de Apolo.*

BEAUTIFULLY PRINTED BY IBARRA.

624 MISSALE ROMANUM ex Decreto Sacrosancti Concilii Tridentini restitutum S. Pii Papae Quinti jussu editum, summorum Pontificum Clementis Octavi et Urbani ibidem Octavi: With engraved vignette on title, and ten full-page engravings by Carmona after Mariano Maella.

8vo, handsome eighteenth century Spanish binding in crimson morocco, sides covered in a gilt design of fleurons, leaves and single blooms, gilt panelled back, gilt gauffered edges.

Madrid, Joachin Ibarra, 1769.

£7 10s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. V, p. 199.

Typographically, this is an excellent specimen of Ibarra's work during the *renaissance* of printing in Spain, in which he employs a variety of type specimens. The engravings depict, principally, events in the life of Christ.

625 MOLINA Y SAAVEDRA (Hernando de).

Epistola Apologetica a la Magestad Catolica de D. Felipe el Grande contra el parecer de cierta Ministro consultado por su Magestad sobre la recuperacion de Portugal.

Small 4to, vellum. Cologne, Cornelio Egmondt, 1650.

£2 2s

Not in Salva. Palau's *Manual,* Vol. V, p. 208. Innocencio, No. F. 2066.

The author of this work was really Fray Fulgencio Leitao (c. 1586-1658), a Portuguese Augustinian hermit of Lisbon, who seems to have enjoyed cloaking his identity under a number of *aliases.* In addition to the pseudonym which he employed for the present item, he wrote another of his historical studies in Spanish, entitled *Reduccion y restituycion del reyno de Portugal a la Serenissima casa de Bragança,* under the name of "Juan Bautista Morely."

He was a native of Lisbon, where he acted as Rector of the Convent da Graça, and subsequently spent many years in Italy under the assumed name of Fr. Joao Antonio Rivarolla. Owing to some dispute, in which he became involved, he was obliged to leave Italy, and spent the remainder of his life in retirement in Paris.

Some of his works were in Latin, but the ones in Spanish are interesting for the history of the Spanish era in Portugal, and show the author to be a staunch patriot and partisan of the House of Braganza. In this *Epistola Apologetica,* he urges Philip IV to realize that the division of the Iberian peninsula into two kingdoms instead of one, is not only a self-evident blessing to Portugal, but a blessing in disguise to Spain as a practical solution of some of her defensive problems in a period of tense financial strain.

626 MONARDES (Nicolas).

Primera y Segunda y Tercera Partes Dela Historia Medicinal delas cosas que se traen de nuestras Indias Occidentales, que sirven en Medicina. Tratado dela Piedra Bezaar, y de la yerba Escuerçonera. Dialogo delas grandezas del Hierro, y de sus virtudes Medicinales. Tratado de la Nieue, y del beber Frio.

4to. Old calf. Seville, Fernando Diaz, 1580.

£15 15s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. V, p. 211.

627 MONCADA (Dr. Sancho de).

Restauracion politica de España, y deseos publicos.
SECOND EDITION. Small 4to, old vellum.
Madrid, Juan de Zuñiga, 1746.

£5 5s

Colemrio, No. 283. Palau's *Manual,* Vol. V, p. 212.

The author, who addresses these eight discourses to the King of Spain (Ferdinand VI) through the intermediary of the Marqués de Villarias, is an ardent advocate of the principle: *Spain for the Spaniards,* expressing the view that Spain's poverty is due to the discovery of the Indies and foreign trade! His bigotry is very apparent in the discourse on the expulsion of the Gipsies; and he approves of the expulsion from the country of all but Catholics. The eight discourses are on the following subjects: the wealth of Spain; population; coinage and silver; increase in the national revenue; the merits and demerits of certain customs duties; the advisability of suppressing the *servicio de Millones,* an ancient form of tribute; criticism on the causes to which the poverty of Spain was usually attributed; the expulsion of the gipsies; project for a new university in the capital, where the sons of grandees should study political economy.

IN PRAISE OF LUNATICS.

628 MONDRAGON (Jeronimo de).

Censura de la Locura Humana, y excelencias della: en cuia primera parte se trata como los tenidos en el mundo por cuerdos son locos: i por serlo tanto no merecen ser alabados. En la Segunda, se muestra por via de entretenimiento, como los tenidos comunmente por Locos, son dignos de toda alabança: con grande variedad de apazibles i curiosas historias, i otras muchas cosas no menos de provecho que deleitosas.

With small woodcut on colophon, and heraldic device on title. 12mo, old vellum.

Lerida, Antonio de Robles, 1598.

£42

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. V, p. 213, can only quote the Salva-Heredia copy now at the British Museum. Salva, No. 1906.

A rare and amusing work, in which the author seeks to prove that many

MONDRAGON (JERONIMO DE)—*continued.*

people who are regarded as sane are really mad: such as gluttons, gamblers, the haughty, the avaricious, and the ambitious; while many lunatics are worthy of the utmost praise. He states that, in the opinion of philosophers, one has to be mad in the eyes of the world in order to be happy; and endeavours to show that all who solicit governmental responsibility; who rely upon the promises of men; who are envious and libellous; who attempt to carry out impossible enterprises; who are presumptuous; and, above all, all lovers are quite mad. He has a scathing chapter on those whose principle is "robbing Peter to Pay Paul"; and shows how free from care, and happy is the lot of the so-called lunatic!—adding the comment that "many of our modern Senecas will have been annoyed at my praise of madness; but I would ask wherein do they find more praise of it than in the classic writings?" and quotes Euripedes' *Ajax's* regret at returning to the normal state, Seneca's *Phaedra* lamenting the return to sanity, and Cicero's desire to lose his reason; in support of his theory. He also mentions various happy countries and cities which he regards as "mad." The theme is novel, and treated in an ingenious manner.

628A MONFORT (Luis).

Lecciones de Leer, Escribir y contar, para las escuelas de primeras letras del Real Cuerpo de Artilleria.

With plates.

12mo, old vellum. Valencia, Ildefonso Mompié, 1818.

£2 2s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. V, p. 214.

629 MONNER Y SANS (Ricardo).

El Reino de Hawaii, apuntes Geográficos, Históricos y Estadisticos.

Plan of Honolulu and portrait of Kalakaua I.

8vo, original wrappers. Barcelona, 1883.

10s 6d

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. V, p. 216.

ON PLAIN CHANT.

630 MONSERRATE (Andres de), a Catalan.

Arte breve, y compendiosa, de las dificultades que se ofrecen en la Musica practica del canto llano.

With woodcut of the Virgin and the mountain and Convent of Montserrat on title, and musical notation throughout.

4to, original vellum.

Valencia, Pedro Patricio Mey, 1614.

£25

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. V, p. 219. Not in Catalogue of Early Books on Music in the Library of Congress.

631 MONTEIRO PAYM (Dr. Roque).

Perfidia Judaica, Christus Vindex munus principis, Ecclesia Lusitaniae ab apostastis liberata. Discurso Juridico, y Politico.

Small folio, old calf. Madrid, 1671.

£10 10s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. V, p. 223.
Very interesting and rare book complaining of the Portuguese crypto-Jews.

632 MONTEMAYOR (George de).

La Diana. Nuevamente corregida y revista por Alonzo de Ulloa.

Parte Primera (& Segunda). Han se añadido los verdaderos amores de Abencerrage, y la hermosa Xarifa. La infelice historia de Piramo y Tisbe.

Van tambien las Damas de Aragon, y Catalanas, y algunas Castellanas, que hasta aqui no hauian sido impressas.

Two parts in one volume.

12mo, old vellum. Venice, por Io. Comencini, 1574.

£6 6s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. V, p. 224-5.

The *Diana* was the first pastoral novel to be written in Spanish. The author, (c. 1520-1561) was a Portuguese, from Montemor o Velho, near Coimbra, where he was educated. As *cantor,* or chapel singer to the Infanta Maria, Philip II's first wife, he accompanied her to Spain in 1543, and he wrote some verses on her death in 1545. He returned to Portugal in 1553 and was a member of the household of Doña Juana, King Sebastian's mother. He was a friend of Sa de Miranda, to whom he relates his love affairs with *Marfida* in a celebrated epistle.

He spent the following six years in Spain and Italy, and died at Piamonte in 1561, said to have been assassinated through the jealousy of someone in connection with a love affair. With regard to his literary work, it is curious to note that his religious poems were banned by the Inquisition, but his profane verses had a great success! His poetry was Italian in style for the most part, but some of his best couplets were in the vein of the Spanish poets of the fifteenth century, taking Jorge Manrique as his model. His most famous work, however, was the *Diana,* which was first published in Valencia, *circa* 1579; and exercised a great influence on the literature of Europe, particularly that of England and France. Menendez y Pelayo declares that " it exercised a greater influence on modern literature than any other pastoral romance, even the *Arcadia* and *Daphnis and Chloe.*"

The theme of a pastoral romance, with its exaggerated idyllic situations and arcadian setting, was a welcome change to the tales of strenuous adventure with which the writers of romances of chivalry had sated the public. Moreover, such adventures were no longer a part of the national life, but the arcadians were frankly a figment of the imagination, and as such, created a greater literary diversion.

The style caught on in England when Bartholomew Young's translation

(Continued over)

MONTEMAYOR (GEORGE DE)—*continued.*

appeared in 1598; and in France its popularity was maintained until well into the eighteenth century, being further popularised by the art of Watteau and Boucher.

Montemayor's *Diana* was a distinct improvement on the Italian romances of his day, which were somewhat insipid. It is partly written in prose and partly in verse, and he mixes witchcraft with the tales of the love-lorn shepherds.

The second book of *Diana* had a decided influence upon Shakespeare, who evolved his plot of the *Two Gentlemen of Verona* from an incident in the story: a shepherdess is deserted by her sweetheart and she follows him to foreign lands, serving him in the guise of a page. She succeeds in rousing his passion, and the complications that ensue are ingeniously unravelled. As was almost inevitable with a work of such great popularity, the public clamoured for more, and this was supplied in the form of "continuations," the first being from the pen of the author's friend and literary confidant, Alonso Perez, who called it *La Segunda Parte de la Diana*, which, though somewhat pedantic in parts, was well received, and was published together with the original *Diana* in later editions, such as the one offered above.

Another "continuation" of *Diana* was the *Diana enamorada* by Gaspar Gil Polo, published in 1591; while a third was based on the versions of Alonso Perez and Gil Polo by the plagiarist, Jeronimo de Texeda, and published in 1587.

Yet another *Third Part of the Diana* was composed by Gabriel Hernandez (1582) but was not published; and a Cistercian monk, Fray Bartolomé Ponce, published his *Clara Diana a lo Divino* in 1582, in order to counteract the influence of the original Diana upon the girls of the period, who "as soon as they can walk, carry a copy of *Diana* in their pocket."

THE FOUNDATION OF "TWO GENTLEMEN OF VERONA" AND "PYRAMUS AND THISBE."

633 MONTEMAYOR (George de).
Los Siete Libros de la Diana. Agora nuevamente añadida. 12mo, original vellum. Anvers, Pedro Bellero. 1580.

£5 5s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. V, p. 225.

Containing, besides the "Diana," the history of "Alcida y Sylvano," the history of "Piramo y Tisbe," Montemayor's Sonnets, etc.

This old pastoral romance is of considerable Shakespearian interest, as it is credited with being the foundation of "Two Gentlemen of Verona" and of Pyramus and Thisbe" in a "Midsummer Night's Dream."

Sir Sidney Lee, in his "Life of William Shakespeare," speaking of the source of "Two Gentlemen of Verona," says:—"The eager pursuit of Shakespeare's Julia in a man's disguise of her wayward lover Proteus suggests indebtedness to the Spanish story of 'The Shepherdess Felismena,' who endeavoured to conceal her sex in the pursuit of her fickle lover Don Felix. The tale of Felismena forms part of the Spanish pastoral romance 'Diana,' by George de Montemayor, which long enjoyed popularity in England."

634 MONTEMAYOR (George de).
Primera y Segunda parte de la Diana.
Thick small 8vo, boards, morocco back (wormed).
Madrid, viuda de Alonso Martin, 1622.

£3 3s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. V, p. 225. Salva, No. 1921. Perez Pastor, No. 1862.
Title slightly imperfect and laid down.

635 MONTESINOS (Manuel de).
Relacion de la entrada del Exercito Imperial en Italia, i puestos que su Magestad Cesarea ha ocupado en la Val Telina, i la ratificacion de las paces con el Rei de Dinamarca y el Gran Turco.
4 pp., small folio, unbound.
Madrid, Bernardino de Guzman, 1629.

16s 6d

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. V, p. 231.
A concise account of the Emperor Ferdinand's entry into Italy; the ratification of the Peace Treaty with the King of Denmark, and with the "Great Turk" [Philip of Macedonia.]

636 MONTIANO Y LUGANDO (Agustin de).
Discurso sobre las Tragedias Españolas. Segunda impression.
With engraved vignette on title, and second title, "Virginia. Tragedia."
8vo, old vellum. Madrid, Joseph de Orga, 1750.

£3 3s

Salva, No. 1322. Palau's *Manual,* Vol. V, p. 232.
The first part of the work is a discourse on Spanish tragedy; the latter part is the author's own composition, *Virginia,* a tragedy.
Augustin de Montiano (1697-1764) was a state official of Valladolid, and founded the Academy of History in Spain. In his dramatic work, he was first an ardent partisan of the neo-classic French school, but afterwards, on his own admission, "embraced English opinion," evincing a taste for the drama of Dryden and Addison rather than Shakespeare.
His *Virginia,* says Ticknor, seems to be intended to illustrate and enforce the opinions expressed in his *Discurso,* and is entirely after the model of the French school, especially after Racine. The tragedy, though subsequently lauded by Lessing, was never presented on the stage.

637 MORALES (Fray Francisco), a Dominican missionary.

Relacion del Martirio del B.P.F. Alonso Navarrete, de la Orden de Predicadores, y de su Compañero el B. P. F. Hernando de S. Joseph, de la Orden de S. Agustin, En Japon, Año 1617. Ordenada por el P.F. Domingo Gonçalez, de la Orden de Predicadores, Comissario del Santo Oficio en el Arçobispado de Manila, en Philippinas.

51 pp., 4to, vellum.

En Philippinas, Por Antonio Damba, Impressor de Libros, 1618.

(*See Illustration opposite.*)

£63

Not cited by Palau's *Manual*.

This relation of the death of Father Navarrete, in Japan, is of the greatest rarity. It appears to have been printed in the Philippine Islands by an unknown printer, Antonio Damba, as he says "*Con Licencia*," but we have failed to find his name as a printer. Retana in his work on printing in the Philippine Islands gives a reproduction of the title-page and states that in his opinion the book was printed in Mexico. We fail to see any reason for this assumption, and have no doubt that the book was printed in the Philippine Islands, as the fate that would have overtaken a printer in Mexico who published a book without permission of the ecclesiastical and civil authorities would have been out of all proportion to the profit that he might have made from the sale of the book. Another reason why we believe the book to have been printed in the Philippine Islands, and not in Mexico, is, that there is no possible reason why it should not have been printed in the Philippine Islands, seeing that it was a relation of the death of a Jesuit missionary who had been martyred in that missionary diocese; Japan, China and the Philippine Islands being one missionary diocese.

Cordier, col. 289, gives a description of the work, but did not know the location of any copy.

RELACION

DEL MARTIRIO DEL B. P. F. Alonſo Nauarrete, de la Orden de Predicadores, Y de ſu Compañero el B. P. F. Hernando de S. Ioſeph, de la Orden de S. Aguſtin, En Iapon. Año 1617.

ORDENADA POR EL P. F. Domingo Gonçalez, de la Orden de Predicadores, Comiſſario del Santo Oficio en el Arçobiſpado de Manila, En Philippinas.

(❧)

Con licencia.

En PHILIPPINAS, Año 1618.

Por Antonio Damba impreſſor de libros.

PREAMBVLO.

ENTRE los excelentiſsimos Miſterios de la Religion Chriſtiana, ſin cõtrouerſia alguna es cierto, q̃ el lugar ſupremo alcança la Paſsiõ y Muerte de nueſtro Maeſtro CHRISTO, y principalmente ſe confirma con el martirio, y victoria de ſus esforçados ſoldados los Martires; cuyo

A nu-

TITLE OF MORALES' RELACION DEL MARTIRIO DEL P. F. ALONSO NAVARRETE EN JAPON. PRINTED IN THE PHILIPPINES IN 1618.

See Item No. 637.

PRINTED AT ECIJA.

638 MORALES GUERRERO (Christoval de).

Contexto Triumphal, que al desagravio de Christo celebro la Iglesia Parrochial de la Magdalena en la ciudad de Sevilla, desde los veinte y siete de Julio deste año de 36, hasta los quatro de Agosto siguiente, que fue el de la solemnissima Procession.

Small 4to, full crimson morocco, gilt fillet border, gilt panelled back, g. e., by Chambolle-Duru.

Ecija, Luis de Estupiñan, 1636.

£21

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. V, p. 241. Not in Salva or Heredia. Gallardo, No. 3153.

A poetical description of the ceremony solemnized at the Church of Magdalena in Seville in 1636, dedicated to the Duke of Medina Sidonia. Palau mentions the work as an example of one of the first two books printed at the first press established at Ecija (in Andalucia).

639 MOREJON (Pedro), Soc. Jesu.

Relacion de la Persecucion que huvo estos años contra la Iglesia de Japon, y los ministros della.

Small 8vo. Bound by Rousselle in full green levant morocco, gilt lines on sides, gilt panel back, gilt fleurons in corners, inside dentelles, g.e.

Saragossa, Juan de Larumbe, 1617.

£52 10s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. V, p. 243.

TITLE-PAGE FROM HISTORIA DEL INVENCIBLE CAVALLERO DON POLINDO. TOLEDO, 1526.

See Item No. 771.

PLATE XXX.

Primaleon.

Los tres libros del muy esforçado caualliero Primaleon et Polendos su hermano hijos del Emperador palmerin de Oliua.

TITLE-PAGE FROM PRIMALEON ET POLENDOS SU HERMANO, HIJOS DEL EMPERADOR PALMERIN DE OLIVA. VENICE, JUAN ANTONIO DE NICOLINI DE SABIO, 1534.

See Item No. 783.

640 MOREJON (Padre Pedro), Soc. Jesus.

Relacion de los Martyres del Japon del año de 1627.

With woodcut heraldic device on title, and full-page woodcut, with Holy Monogram.

Small 4to, light brown morocco, gilt fillet border, gilt panelled back, g. e.

Mexico, Juan Ruyz, 1631.

(*See Illustration Overleaf.*)

£65

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. V, p. 243. Not in Salva, Cordier, Pinelo, Antonio, or Sabin. Leclerc, No. 1212.

A fine copy of a rare publication, printed in Mexico at the instance of Padre Juan Lopez, the Jesuit Procurator-General for the Philippine province. The author, who was Rector of the Jesuit college at Macao, has given a detailed account of the martyrdoms at Omura, Nagasaki and other parts of Japan in 1627. The martyrs included Jesuits, Franciscans, Dominicans, and lay Christians.

Padre Pedro de Morejon was born at Medina del Campo in 1562, began his novitiate in 1577, and embarked for the Indies in 1586. He spent more than fifty years in the missions in America and the Far East, and had as companions Jacques Chisaï and Juan de Goto, who were subsequently martyred. He became procurator for Japan, and rector of the college at Macao in 1630, whence his reports of the tragic events in Japan were communicated to the Philippines. Appended to this account is a *Relacion Sumaria del Estado de las cosas de Japan en los años de* 1628, 29, *y* 30, by Padre Juan Lopez, from further reports sent by Padre Pedro Morejon in 1630, which were obtained from Portuguese ships which brought the news from Japan to Macao. This includes the text of a letter from Padre Pedro Cassuin, describing how he and a few others found refuge in a hut on the Island of Luban, where they were able to celebrate the Mass, and, with the help of some sailors, construct a seaworthy vessel to attempt the voyage once more to Japan, and carry on the work begun by the Martyrs.

RELACION

DE LOS MARTYRES

DEL IAPON del Año de 1627.

¶ POR EL PADRE PEDRO MOREION RECtor del Collegio de la Compañia de IESVS de Macau.

HAZELA IMPRIMIR EL

Padre Iuan Lopez Procurador general de la misma Compañia de la Prouincia de Philipinas.

Y DEDICALA

AL GENERAL D. IVAN DE ARCARASSO

Gouernador de las fuerças de Isla hermosa frontera de la gran China, y de los Reynos del Iapon por su Magestad, &c.

Año 1631.

¶ EN MEXICO.

Impresso con licencia. En la imprenta de Iuan Ruyz.

TITLE-PAGE FROM PEDRO MOREJON. RELACION DE LOS MARTYRES DEL JAPON DE 1627. MEXICO, 1631.

See Item No. 640.

641 MOREJON (Padre Pedro), Soc. Jesu.

Historia y Relacion de lo sucedido en los Reinos de Japon y China, en la qual se continua la gran persecucion que ha avido en aquella Iglesia desde el año de 1615 hasta el ed 1619.

Small 4to, old vellum. Lisbon, Juan Rodriguez, 1621.

(*See Illustration Overleaf*).

£48

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. V, p. 243. Salva, No. 3363. Cordier's *Bibliotheca Japonica,* Col. 209.

This work is the second history written by Padre Morejon, relating the events which occurred in Japan and China during the persecution of the Christians between the years 1615 and 1619; and is, like the previous relation, a book of the utmost importance for the history of the Jesuit activities in the Far East, and (in the words of Salva) " quite as difficult a book to obtain " nowadays. In addition to an historical survey of the contemporary conditions in Japan and China, the work of the missionaries, and their martyrdom, is described graphically, and a list is given of the majority of the 160 martyrs who perished during that period, with the date, name of place, and nature of the martyrdom.

The author, Pedro de Morejon, was a Spanish Jesuit from Medina del Campo (1562 to 1634). He left for Spanish America in 1586, and spent more than fifty years of his life in the missions there and in Japan. As an authority on the persecutions in the Far East, he wrote various historical relations on the subject.

HISTORIA Y RELACION DE LO SVCEDIDO

EN LOS REINOS DE IAPON y China, en la qual se continua la gran persecucion que ha auido en aq̃lla Iglesia, desde el año de 615. hasta el de 19.

Por el Padre Pedro Morejon de la Compañia de Iesus, Procurador de la Prouincia de Iapon, natural de Medina del Campo.

Año 1621.

Con liecẽcia en Lisboa por Iuan Rodriguez.

TITLE-PAGE FROM PEDRO MOREJON. HISTORIA Y RELACION DE LO SUCEDIDO EN JAPON, 1615-1619. LISBON, 1621.

See Item No. 641.

642 MOREJON (Diego de).

La Visitacion de Nra. Señora a Santa Ysabel con la vida de Santana, trobada por Diego de Morejon.

Gothic letter, double columns.

Two small woodcuts representing the Visitation of the Virgin to Saint Isabel; and the woodcut printer's device of Juan Jofre of Valencia on last page.

Small 4to, morocco gilt, g. e.

[Valencia, Juan Jofre, c. 1520.]

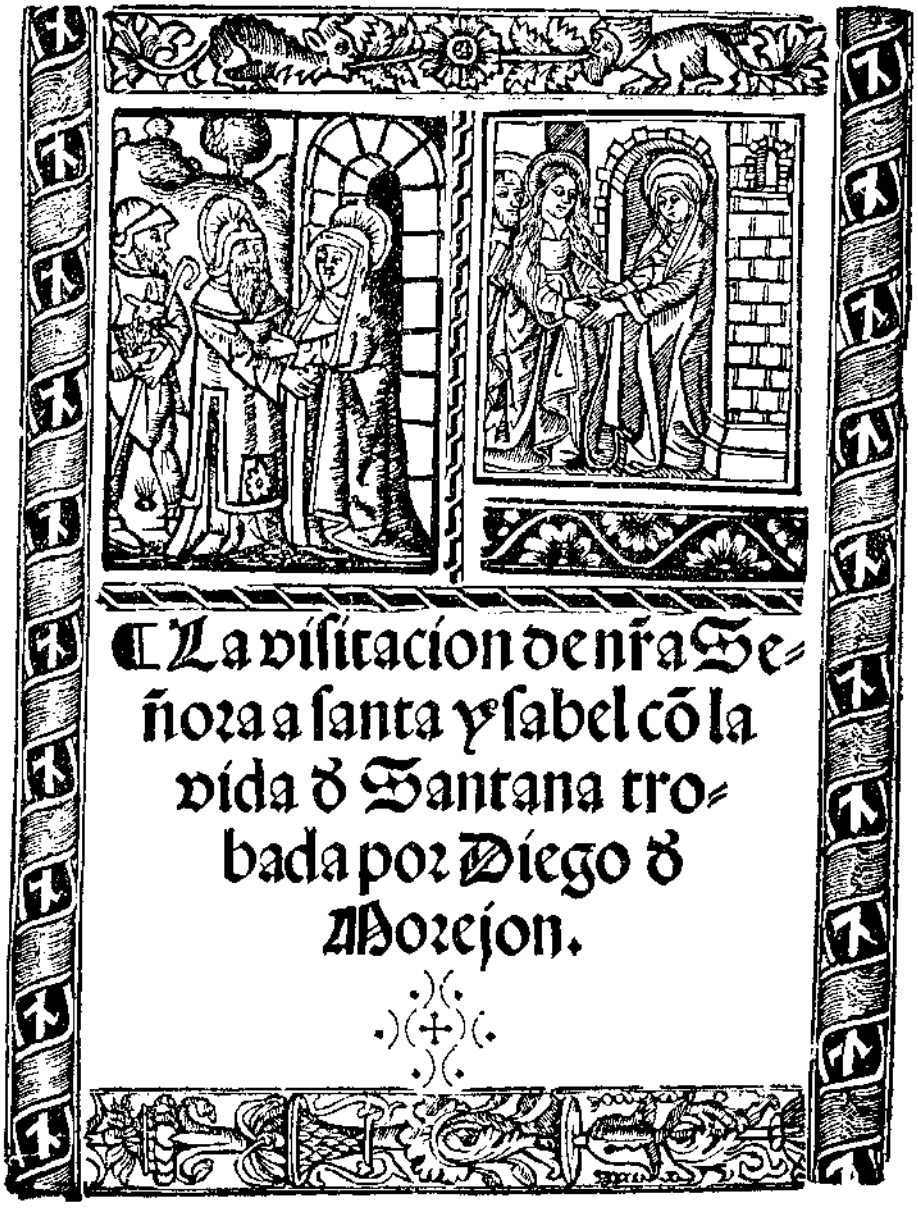
(*See Illustration Overleaf and on Page 463.*)

£63

An exceedingly rare publication, which is not mentioned in Serrano's *Diccionario de Impresores Valencianos;* or in Salva, Heredia, Palau's *Manual,* or Gallardo. It consists of a description of the Virgin's visitation to Saint Isabel, and the Life of Saint Ann, in verse; with an introduction, also in verse, by Juan de Molina.

Bibliographically, the work is of considerable value, as it appears to be quite unknown; and there is no record of it or of the author in Espasa's *Enciclopedia* or in Hurtado's *Historia de la Literatura Española.*

From the literary point of view, its value can be gauged from the fact that the versification and historical data have merited a graceful tribute from the pen of Molina (c. 1490-1553) himself an elegant writer who flourished during the sixteenth century, and figures in the *Catalogo de Autoridades de la Lengua.* His extant works include the *Chronica de los Reyes de Aragon, Vida y excelencia de Nuestra Señora,* and a translation of the *Civil Wars* of Apianus.



TITLE-PAGE FROM DIEGO DE MOREJON. LA VISITACION DE NUESTRA SENORA A SANTA ISABEL. (VALENCIA, JUAN JOFFRE, 1520).

See Item No. 642.

¶ Si desta manera vamos
sin que nadie nada quite
y assi la visitamos
cierto como se tengamos
quella tambien nos visite:
pues podemos si queremos
hazerlo todos muy bien
siempre acasa visitemos
porque con ella gozemos
de la gloria eterna Amen.

LAST LEAF (WITH PRINTER'S MARK) FROM DIEGO DE MOREJON. LA VISITACION DE NUESTRA SENORA A SANTA ISABEL. (VALENCIA, JUAN JOFFRE, 1520).

See Item No. 642.

643 MORELLA (Marquis de).

Las rutas aereas en España y fuera de España.

With large folding map of Spain, charted for aviation, in circular sections of 100 kilometers.

Royal 8vo, wrappers. Barcelona (1913).

5s

A presentation copy, with author's autograph inscription.

644 MORENO DE VARGAS (Bernabe).

Discursos de la Nobleza de España.

Engraved title within architectural border, with figures and Coats-of-Arms. Small woodcut heraldic illustrations in the text.

Small 4to, vellum. Madrid, Maria de Quinoñes, 1636.

£1 10s

Salva, No. 3581. Palau's *Manual*, Vol. V, p. 248.

This is the second edition and has, like the first, the frontispiece engraved by I. de Courbes, but contains additional matter in the text.

The book is an extremely interesting treatise on the heraldry and nobility of Spain, consisting of twenty-four discourses comprising chapters on the origin of surnames in the Roman era, the privileges of nobility, hereditary titles and estates and kindred matters.

645 MORGADO (José Alonso).

Historia de Sevilla, en la qual se contienen sus antiguedades, grandezas, y cosas memorables en ella acontecidas, desde su fundacion hasta nuestros tiempos.

With woodcut vignette on title; text in double columns.

First Edition. Small folio, citron calf, gilt lines, panelled back.

Seville, Andrea Pescioni y Juan de Leon, 1587.

£5 5s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. V, p. 250. Salva, No. 3073. Escudero's *Tipografia Hispalense,* No. 753.

This is considered one of the best histories of Seville: the information is interesting and credible; the style pure; and the historical facts, accurate.

Andalucia was the ancient province of Bethica where Noah's grandson Tubal, the patriarch of the Iberian nation, established the first European kingdom after the flood. It was associated with the earliest Jewish settlers, who entered Spain by way of the Guadalquiver, centuries before the birth of Christ.

This province was always famous for its lovely scenery, " a garden of delights and recreation," and Homer is supposed to have called this place the Elysian Fields.

The author, a native of Alcantara, was a priest, and obtained a benefice in the Church of Santa Ana in Seville. He published a book in 1554 entitled *Democrito y Eraclito, Risa y Llanto,* but his famous work was this History of Seville, which was inspired by his perusal of the works of Alonso de Cartagena, Nebrija, Ambrosio de Morales, Lopez de Ayala, and others.

WITH A SONNET BY CERVANTES.

646 MOSQUERA DE FIGUEROA (Christoval).

Comentario en breve compendio de disciplina militar, en que se escrive la jornada de las islas de los Açores.

With woodcut printer's device on title, and large folding plate.

Small 4to, scarlet morocco, gilt fillet border, panelled back, and Coat-of-Arms on sides, g. e., inside dentelles; bound by Pagnani.

Madrid, Luis Sanchez, 1596.

(*See Illustration opposite.*)

£52 10s

Salva, No. 3365. Palau's *Manual*, Vol. V, p. 255.

An extremely rare and interesting work on military discipline, containing an account of the storming of the Isla Terceira, Azores, by the Spaniards against the French squadron under Chartres, which had gone to the assistance of the Prior of Crato, Don Antonio of Portugal, pretender to the Portuguese crown in opposition to Philip II. Don Antonio's claim had been upheld with interested sympathy by Queen Elizabeth, whose desire to see the Prior of Crato on the throne of Portugal was, perhaps, not so keen as her anxiety to thwart Philip II in his ambitious aim! Don Antonio had succeeded in obtaining recognition as the Portuguese King, with a certain section of the inhabitants of the Azores; in consequence of which, the Spanish armada under the Marques de Santa Cruz, was sent out to engage him in battle, and defeated him there in 1582.

In addition to a detailed account of this campaign, there is a chapter on rules for the guidance of princes, as drawn up for the Emperor Justinian; and a section, with a separate title-page, devoted to a eulogy of the Marques de Santa Cruz, (Don Alvaro de Bazan) Commander-in-Chief of the Spanish forces in Portugal, the "terror of the Moors and pirates, and no less of the English and French, and all the followers of Don Antonio." Besides Mosquera de Figueroa's appreciation in prose, there are numerous sonnets, including one from the pen of Cervantes.

Christobal Mosquera de Figueroa was a poet and historian, who was born in Seville, circa 1547, and died at Ecija in 1610. He studied at Salamanca and Osuna, where he graduated in 1575. According to his contemporaries, he was well-versed in astronomy, rhetoric, music and poetry; and, before he had completed his studies, was on friendly terms with some of the principal writers of his day, including Hernando de Herrera, who published a preface by Mosquera de Figueroa to his account of the battle of Lepanto. As Auditor-General to the Marques de Santa Cruz' armada, he was an eye-witness of the campaigns in the Azores during the years 1582-3, which he describes minutely in the book offered herewith. The engraving represents the landing of the Spanish troops on the island.

COMENTARIO EN BREVE COMPENDIO DE DISCIPLINA MILITAR, EN que se escriue la jornada de las islas de los Açores.

POR EL LICENCIADO CHRIStoual Mosquera de Figueroa, Auditor general del armada, y exercito del Rey ñuestro señor.

CON PRIVILEGIO.

En Madrid, *Por Luis Sanchez*: Año 1596.

TITLE-PAGE FROM CHRISTOVAL MOSQUERA DE FIGUEROA. MADRID, LUIS SANCHEZ, 1596.

See Item No. 646.

647 MOTA (Fr. Diego de la).

Tratado sobre un Problema en que se advierte como se ha de pretender el habito de las Ordenes Militares: y los padres encaminar a sus hijos.

Woodcut vignettes of the Crucifixion on title, and verso of last page.

12mo, vellum. Valladolid, Lorenço de Ayala, 1603.

£2 2s

Unknown to Salva and Palau's *Manual*. The latter cites a citation of Nicolas Antonio, *Avisos al pretendiente de Abito* (Valladolid, 1603), which is probably the same work substantially, although the title is not the same.

This curious little book is a treatise on how to qualify for admission to the Orders of Chivalry, and the duties of Knights when enrolled. The author, a canon of the Convent of Santiago of Ucles, wrote several works on the Order of Santiago.

648 MOURELLE (Francisco Antonio).

Parte que dio al excelentisimo Señor Generalisimo el Capitan de Santa Barbara en la linea del Campo de Gibraltar.

3 pp., folio. 1806.

£5 5s

Francisco Antonio Mourelle was one of the famous early explorers of California.

649 MUNOZ DE CASTRO (Pedro) and ZAPATA (Fr. Miguel).

Ecos en los concavos del Monte Carmelo resonantes. Validos tristes de las Racheles ovejas del Aprisco de Elias, Carmelitano Sol con cuyos ardores, derretidas en llanto sus hijas las Religiosas Carmelitas de Mexico, etc.

30 pp., small 4to, wrappers.

Mexico, Heirs of the Widow of Miguel de Ribera, 1717.

£1 10s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. V, p. 266, could only quote this work after Medina. Medina "*La Imprenta en Mexico*," No. 2489.

Funeral Sermon on the death of D. Fernando de Lencastre, Noroña, y Sylva, Viceroy of New Spain.

649A MUNOZ Y RIVERO (Jesus).
Manual de Paleografia Diplomatica Española de los siglos XII al XVII.
With numerous facsimiles.
8vo, half bound. Madrid, 1880.

£1 10s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. V, p. 267.

649B MUNOZ Y RIVERO (Jesus).
Nociones de Diplomatica Española. Reseña sumaria de los caracteres que distinguen los documentos anteriores al siglo XVIII autenticos de los que son falsos ó sospechosos.
8vo, wrappers. Madrid, La Guirnalda, 1881.

16s

An interesting treatise on the distinguishing characteristics of genuine codices.

649C MUNOZ Y RIVERO (Jesus).
Paleografia Visigoda: Metodo Teorico-Practico para aprender a leer los codices y documentos Españoles de los siglos V al XII.
With facsimiles.
8vo, wrappers. Madrid, La Guirnalda, 1881.

£1

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. V, p. 267.
A very interesting study of the theory and practice of deciphering the early Gothic codices, from the fifth to the twelfth centuries.

649D MUNTANER.
The Chronicle of Muntaner. Translated from the Catalan by Lady Goodenough.
With two maps.
2 vols., 8vo, cloth.
London, printed for the Hakluyt Society, 1920-1.

£2 2s

650 MURNAGA (Domingo de).

Coleccion de lo mas indispensable y preciso para el cultivo de la viña y modo de hacer, y gobernar el vino. . . Dedicala a los honrados Labradores del M. N. Y. M. L. Senorio de Vizcaya a quienes demuestra en un discurso prelimar la necesidad de aplicarse al cultivo de la vid si se ha evitar la ruina del pais.

With two following plates.

8vo, wrappers. Bilbao, 1830.

£1 5s

A treatise on viticulture in which the author stresses the need for this form of labour in the province of Vizcaya.

650A NAHARRO (Vicente).

Arte de enseñar á escribir cursivo y liberal.

With nine plates, engraved by Navarro.

Small 4to, old mottled calf. Madrid, 1820.

£2 2s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. V, p. 276.

A SCARCE WORK ON NAVIGATION.

651 NAJERA (Antonio de).

Navegacion especulativa, y practica, reformadas sus reglas, y tablas por las observaciones de Ticho Brahe, con enmienda de algunos yerros essenciales.

With numerous diagrams.

FIRST EDITION. 4to, half morocco.

Lisbon, Pedro Craesbeeck, 1628.

£25

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. V, p. 27, could quote no copy.

652 NAJERA (Antonio de).

Summa Astrologica, y arte para enseñar hazer pronosticos de los tiempos, y por ellos conocer la fertilidad o esterilidad del año, y las alteraciones del aire, por el juizio de los eclypses de sol y luna, por la revolucion del año, y mas en particular por las conjunciones, opposiciones y quartos que haze la Luna con el sol todos los meses y semanas.

With woodcut vignette on verso of title.

First Edition. Small 4to, half morocco.

Lisbon, Antonio Alvarez, 1632.

£6 6s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. V, p. 277. Innocencio, No. A. 1158. Salva, No. 3793. The rare first edition of an interesting book on astronomy and astrology.

Antonio de Najera was a Portuguese mathematician and astronomer, and was born in Lisbon (as he states on the title-page), although some authorities regarded him as a Spaniard on account of his principal works being written in Spanish. His works are rare, and treat of astronomy, speculative and practical navigation, and similar sciences. He had studied in Lisbon, but proceeded to Spain, to perfect his knowledge of nautical science; and discovered many errors in the older text books on the subject. According to Espasa's *Enciclopedia*, his own books marked a stage of progress in cosmography.

652A [NAVARRETE (Fr. Domingo).]

Reparos Historiales apologeticos dirigidos al Excmo. Sr. Conde de Villaumbrosa . . . propuestos de parte de los Missioneros del Imperio de la China, representando los descuidos que se cometen en un libro que se ha publicado en Madrid, en grave perjuicio de aquella Mission.

Small 4to, vellum.

Pamplona, Tomas Baztan, n.d. [circa 1678].

£8 8s

Salva, No. 3385.

This anonymous work is addressed by some "Apostolic Missionaries to the Chinese Empire" to the Conde de Villaumbrosa, President of the State Council of

(Continued over)

NAVARRETE (FR. DOMINGO)—*continued.*

Castile, and is a bitter refutation of the statements contained in the work by Fray Domingo Fernandez Navarrete, entitled *Tratados Historicos, Politicos, Ethicos y Religiosos de la Monarquia de China.* This commentary was probably the work of Jesuit missionaries, and was intended to discredit the Dominican version of the conditions then extant in China. Nicolas Antonio suggests, in his bibliography, that the suppression of the second part of Padre Navarrete's historical work was probably due to the influence of this publication.

Padre Domingo Fernandez Navarrete was a celebrated Spanish Dominican who was born at Peñafiel, Valladolid, in 1618, and died in 1689. He was professor of theology at the University of Santo Tomas in Manila, and proceeded thence to China, where he made a study of the language and social conditions, and preached the Gospel in Fokien and Che Kiang for six years before the persecution of the missionaries began in 1664. He was imprisoned and then banished to Macao, where he continued his work as a missionary. The controversy over the question of Chinese rites brought him to the Holy See eventually, after a protracted voyage through India, past Madagascar, St. Helena, and Lisbon. He became Archbishop of the Isla Española, a position which he filled with great credit for twelve years. The greater number of his works deal with theological discussions, and of these many were written in Chinese; while one of his works, in Spanish, impugns the *Apologia* of Padre Diego Morales, the champion of Chinese rites, which were afterwards condemned by the Church. Espasa's *Enciclopedia* states: "His numerous works reveal his erudition, his sagacious views and his generous and upright spirit."

653 NAVARRO (Francisco).

Por Don Joseph Centeno y Ordoñez, Cavallero de la Orden de Santiago, Capitan General de la Flota que vino de Nueva España en el año de 1671, con el Senor Fiscal del Consejo Real de las Indias.

With vignette of the Virgin on title.

Small folio, wrappers. [Madrid, circa 1671.]

£5 5s

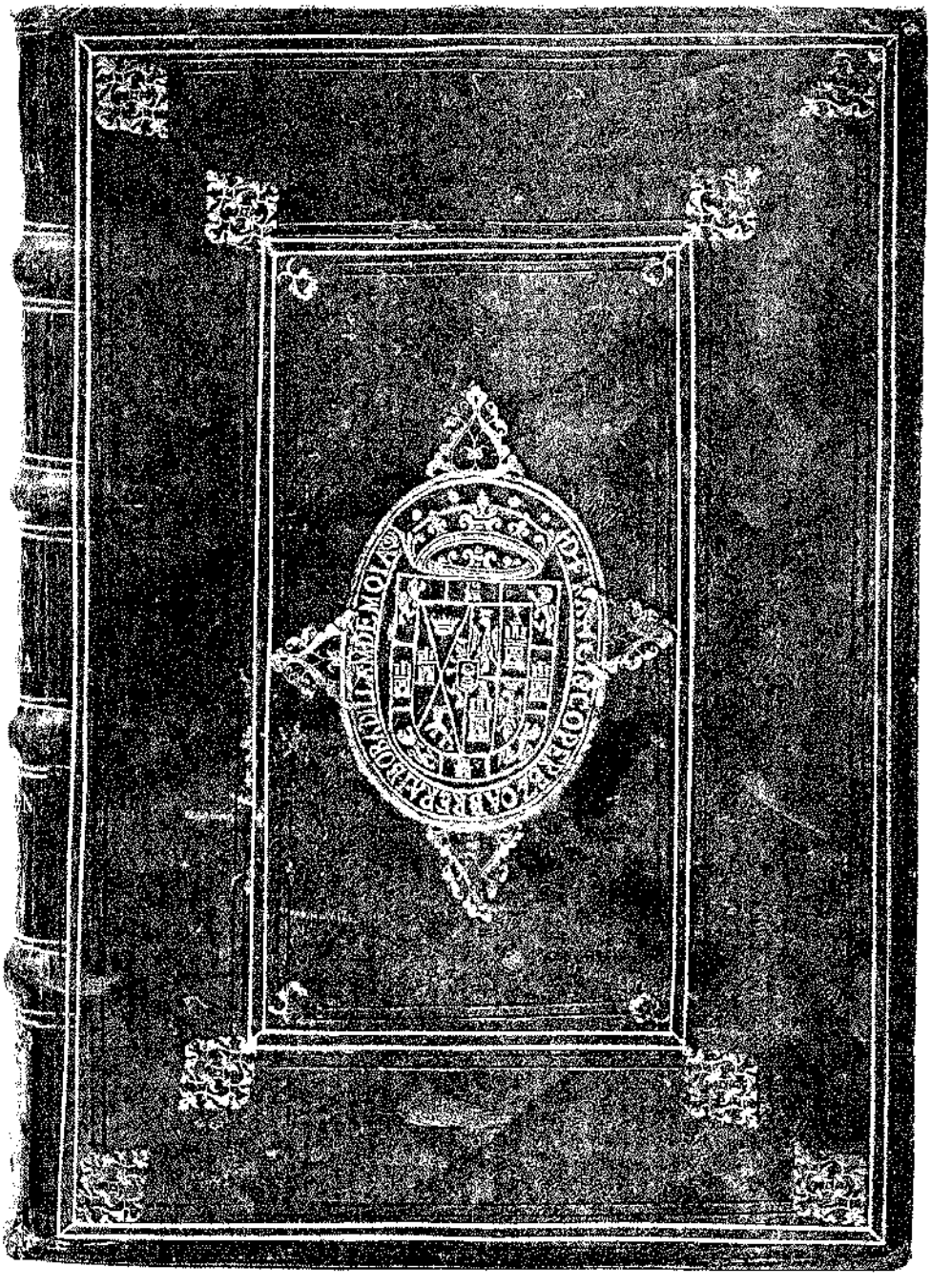
Not cited by Palau's *Manual.*

A statement of the case for General Joseph de Centeno, who had been prosecuted by the Casa de Contratacion at Cadiz, arrested at Ecija, and his property confiscated by the naval officials, for having brought his fleet from New Spain into Cadiz instead of putting into port at San Lucar in accordance with the provisions of a Royal Decree, dated 27th May, 1664. It is pointed out that the General acted in good faith and deserved to be reinstated without delay.

Libro tercero del muy esforçado caualler o Primaleon fijo de Palmerin de oliua.

A PAGE FROM PRIMALEON ET POLENDOS SU HERMANO, HIJOS DEL EMPERADOR PALMERIN DE OLIVA. VENICE, JUAN ANTONIO DE NICOLINI DE SABIO, 1534.

See Item No. 783.



ORIGINAL SPANISH BINDING WITH THE ARMS OF DON FRANCISCO PEREZ CABRERA Y BOBADILLA, MARQUES DE MOYA ON FRANCISCO DE RADES Y ANDRADA. CHRONICA. TOLEDO, 1572.

See Item No. 801.

654 NAVARRO (D. Joseph).

Memoria sobre la viña, su plantacion, propagacion, reparacion, conservacion, enfermedades, accidentes, cultivo, y vendimia en el principado de Cataluña.

Barcelona, 1797.

10s 6d

Not cited by Palau's *Manual.*

AN ATTEMPT TO SOLVE THE PROBLEM OF AERIAL NAVIGATION.

655 NAVE ATMOSFERICA, y tentativa sobre la posibilidad de navegar por el ayre, no solo especulativa, sino practicamente. Su Autor **** residente en esta corte.

With a large folding remarkable plate of a dirigible, signed "The Master Whons," but the whole of the description is in Spanish.

12mo, boards. Madrid, 1783.

(*See Illustration Overleaf.*)

£18 18s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. V, p. 287, "*raro y buscado,*" cannot quote a copy. Unknown to Tissandier.

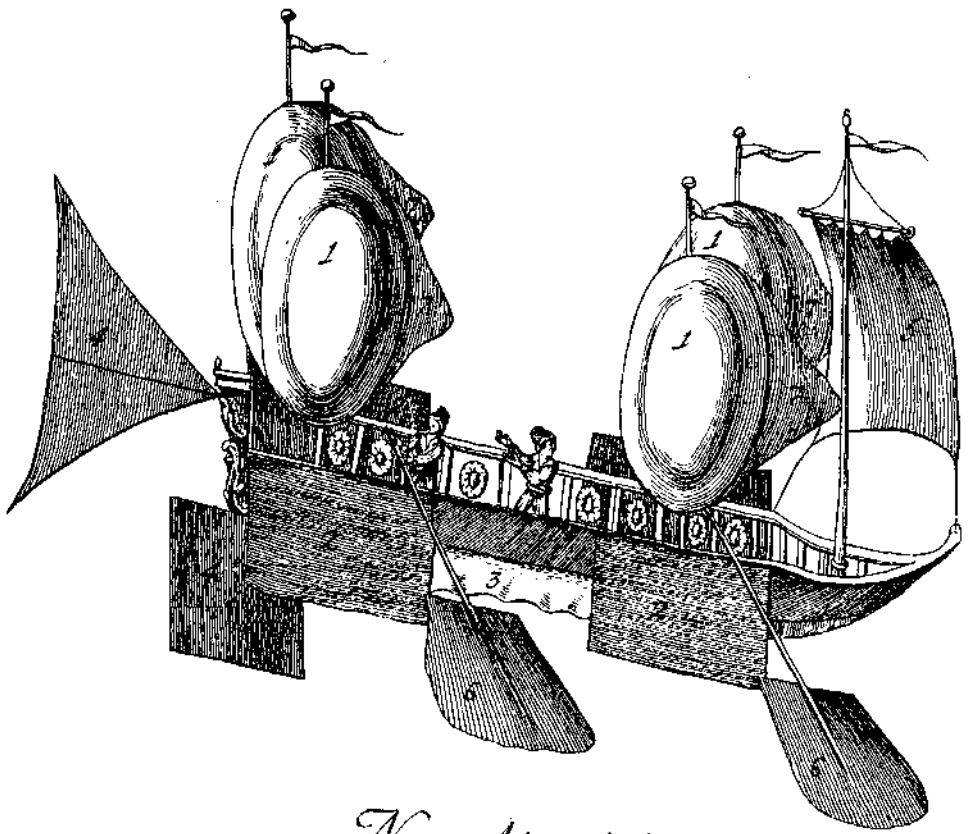
656 NAVE ATMOSPHERICA Y TENTATIVA, sobre la posibilidad de navegar por el ayre, no solo especulativa, sino practicamente. Con licencia reimpresa en Barcelona, por Pedro Gomita y Giralt, impresor, en la calle de Xucla, año 1784.

Frontispiece with illustration of a curious airship.

8vo, calf. Barcelona (Re-printed by Tomas Gaspar), 1847.

£6 6s

Not in Palau's *Manual.*



Nave Atmospherica.

The Master Whose

ENGRAVING FROM NAVE ATMOSFERICA. MADRID, 1783.

See Item No. 655.

657 NIEREMBERG (Padre Juan Eusebio), Soc. Jesu.
De la Diferencia entre lo temporal y eterno. Crisol de desengaños, con la memoria de la Eternidad, postrimerias humanas, y principales misterios divinos.
Printed in double columns [some margins wormed].
Small 4to, old vellum. Lisbon, Pablo Craesbeck, 1653.

£1 10s

Not in Salva; this edition not cited by Palau's *Manual*.
This is considered Padre Nieremberg's most famous work, in which he discourses upon the difference between the temporal and the eternal, basing his argument upon the bible; history; the ancient philosophers such as Aristotle and Seneca; and Christian asceticism as propounded by Saint Augustin and Saint Bernard. Interspersed with his own philosophy, are historical anecdotes and references to the value of symbolism.

658 NIEREMBERG (Padre Juan Eusebio), Soc. Jesus.
Vida del dichoso y venerable Padre Marcelo Francisco Mastrilli, de la Compañia de Jesus, que murio en el Japon por la Fé de Christo.
Small 4to, old vellum, with ties.
Madrid, Maria de Quinones, 1640.

£25

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. V, p. 302. Salva, No. 3796. Cordier's *Bibliotheca Japonica*, col. 334.
The author (whose name does not appear on the title, but above a note on the verso of title-page) was a native of Madrid (1595-1658), a Jesuit, and the author of numerous books, including biographies of saints and philosophical works. His translation of the *Imitatione Christi* was considered the best Spanish version, and has superseded that of Fray Luis de Granada. In this Life of the Jesuit martyr, Marcelo Mastrilli, the biographer has managed to introduce some extremely interesting descriptions of the Philippines, Mindanao, Goa, Macao, and other oriental places which the missionary visited in the course of his peregrinations. Marcelo Francisco Mastrilli was born at Naples in 1603, began his novitiate at the age of fifteen, and, "on account of a miraculous cure through the intercession of St. Francis Xavier," requested to be sent out to the missions in Japan. He left for the Far East in 1635, but it was not long before he was imprisoned and persecuted in Japan, being martyred at Nagasaki two years later. He wrote many letters descriptive of his travels in Mindanao, Manila, Goa, etc.

659 NIETO (Haham David).

Noticias Reconditas y Posthumas del Procedimiento delas inquisiciones de España y Portugal con sus presos. Divididas en dos Partes; la primera en idioma Portuguez. La segunda en Castellano; deduzidas de Autores Catholicos, Apostolicos, y Romanos; eminentes por dignidad, o por letras. Obras tan Curiosas como instructivas, compiladas, y anadidas por un Anonimo.

8vo, cloth.

Villa-Franca (i.e. London, The City of Freedom), 1722.

£8 8s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. V, p. 304, quotes the above copy only.

This famous book, the author of which was the London Haham David Nieto, without question the greatest of Hahamim of London, turns the light upon the horrors of the Inquisition. Lea upholds the authenticity of this work. The Inquisition "had become a Tribunal which served only to deprive men of their fortunes, their honour, and their lives, while unable to discriminate between guilt and innocence. It was known to be Holy only in name, while its works were cruelty and injustice."

The volume contains decrees of King Dom Joao VI, of Portugal; a Portuguese account of the Inquisition, reflections on the said account; decree of the Italian Inquisition; extract of the Bull of Pope Innocent XI, in favour of the Neo-Christians of Portugal; relation of the capture of Luis Rame by the Mexican Inquisition.

660 NIETO (Ishac).

Orden de las oraciones de Ros-Ashanah y Kipur. Nuevamente traduzidas conforme al genuino sentido del original Hebraico, por estilo corriente y facil, con todos Pizmonim que se dizen.

8vo, old calf, g. e. London, Richard Riley, 1740.

£5 5s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. V, p. 362.

Bound up with the above is "Calendario Hebraico" from 1740-1762, also by Haham Nieto, printed in London in 1740.

Isaac Nieto was born in 1702, and was officially appointed Haham in 1733, but gave up the post in 1741 and went abroad. He returned in 1747, and took up the profession of notary. Best known of his works is his translation of the Prayer Book. This translation was the basis of all subsequent translations (e.g., those of Pinto, and of A. & D. da Sola).—(Jewish Encyclopædia).

661 NODAL (Bartolomé Garcia de & Gonçalo de).

Relacion del viaje que por orden de su Magd. y acuerdo del Real Consejo de Indias, hizieron los Capitanes Bartolome Garcia de Nodal y Gonçalo de Nodal hermanos, naturales de Pontevedra, al descubrimiento del Estrecho nuevo de S. Vicente y reconosimiento del de Magallanes.

With engraved title-page showing portraits of the two navigators and their vessels. [Wants the map.]

Small 4to, Spanish calf.

Madrid (Fernando Correa de Montenegro), 1621.

£20

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. V, p. 309.

First Edition. Not in Salva or Heredia. Sabin, No. 55394:—"This edition of the voyage for the discovery of the Magellan Straits performed by the two brothers Nodal, with the original map, is one of the rarest books of its class. The map (for some unknown reason) is found in very few copies. The Strait of San Vincente had been traversed by Le Maire shortly before the brothers Nodal, and his name has remained to designate it."

The brothers were recalled from their respective engagements by the Consejo de Indias, Bartolomé Garcia was serving with the Pacific Fleet, while his brother Gonçalo was in Corunna. On the King's instructions (Philip III) they were summoned to Madrid, where the expedition was proposed to them. They were to proceed to Lisbon, where two vessels of eighty tons each were built for them by Alvia de Castro, the King's shipbuilder. Each vessel was armed with four guns weighing from ten to twelve quintals, four mortars, thirty muskets and arquebuses, etc., and manned by forty sailors, all of whom were Portuguese. They carried supplies for ten months, "and as the voyage was so far and risky, there was not one who went voluntarily, but all had to be forced," the authors tell us. They sailed from Lisbon on the 27th September, 1618, the crew having been given ten months' pay in advance, and the two Captains in high spirits over the adventure. They returned from their famous journey on the 9th July, 1619; Captain Gonçalo having disembarked at Cape St. Vincent on the 7th to inform the King of Spain, who was then in Lisbon, about the voyage.

FAMOUS VOYAGE UNDERTAKEN FOR DISCOVERING A NEW ROUTE INTO THE PACIFIC OCEAN.

662 NODAL (Bartholome Garcia de).

Relacion del Viage al descubrimiento del Estrecho nuevo de San Vincente etc, las Derotas de la America Occidental por Manuel de Echavelar.

With folding map of the Straits of St. Vincent and Magellan.

2 vols. in 1, small 4to, original vellum. Cadiz (1769).

£10 10s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. V, p. 309. Sabin, No. 55395.

The work gives an account of the Spanish expedition sent out by order of Philip III, immediately after the return of Schouten's expedition, for the exploration of the Magellan Straits. The brothers Nodal sailed from Lisbon on 27th December, 1618, and did not return until July 9 of the following year. They had with them two Dutch pilots, Jan de Witte, named in the narrative, and Valentine Jansz, who wrote another account of the same voyage, which is preserved in the Archives of the Hague. They had both been with Schouten on his voyage. The Strait Le Maire was re-christened Saint Vincent, which name it retained for some time on Spanish maps.

The map accompanying this work is supposed to have been suppressed in the original edition. It enters more into detail than that of Le Maire, and has a special value of its own.

See also the original edition, 1621, No. 661 in this catalogue.

663 Noticia de la familia de Camaño, de su origen antiquissimo, y de las de Vista-alegre, Rubianes, y Barrantes, nobles ramas suyas.

Small 4to, dark blue morocco, gilt fillet border, gilt panelled back, inside dentelles, g. e. (bound by David).

(Possibly Madrid, c. 1644.)

£4 4s

Unknown to Palau's *Manual* and Salva.

As there is no licence, this was obviously a private publication and is not cited by bibliographers. The anonymous author states that this work was written in November, 1644, but does not disclose the name of the town or printer. The work consists of an interesting history of the ancient Galician family of Camaño and the various branches of nobility that sprang from it.

664 Noticia de las obras pertenecientes a la Real Direccion de trabajos hidrograficos, que se venden en Madrid en la Casa de este establecimiento . . . y en America y Asia en las Commandancias de Marina.
Small 4to, unbound. Madrid, 1804.

7s 6d

Not in Palau's *Manual.*
An interesting catalogue of the atlases, charts, books and manuscripts in the possession of the Spanish Royal Society of Hydrographic works. The items were advertised for sale in various naval academies and other institutions in Spain and the Spanish Dominions.

665 Noticias individuales de los sucessos que ha tenido el Serenissimo Señor Duque Elector de Baviera, contra los Imperiales, participadas desde Munik, en cartas de dos, y veinte y quatro de Março de este año de 1703.
8 pp., small 4to, unbound.
Madrid, Antonio Bizarron [1703].

10s 6d

Not in Palau's *Manual.*
Contemporary account of the Duke of Bavaria's tactics on the Danube against the Imperial forces, after the surrender of Neuburg in March, 1703.

666 Novelas Amorosas de los Mejores ingenios de España.
With engraved Coat-of-Arms on title-page.
First Edition. Small 8vo, old calf, gilt lines and panelled back.
Zaragoza, Viuda de Pedro Verges, 1648.

£21

The rare first edition.
Not in Salva. Mentioned in Palau's *Manual,* Vol. V, p. 319, as being in existence, but he was unable to trace a single copy.
The volume contains seven novels by various Spanish authors, and are entitled: Las Fortunas de Diana; El Desdichado por la honra, La mas prudente Vengança; Guzman el Bravo; Las dos Venturas sin pensar; El Pronostico complido; La Quinta de Laura; El Celoso hasta morir.
The first four are by Lope de Vega, and are dedicated to Marcia Leonarda. The novels are all in prose, but Lope's contain some verse also.

667 NOVO Y COLSON (Pedro de).

Viaje politico-cientifico, alrededor del Mundo, por las corbetas Descubierta y Atrevida, al mando de los Capitanes de Navio D. Alejandro Malaspina y Don José de Bustamente y Guerra, desde 1789 á 1794. Con una Introducción.

With a fine etched portrait of Malaspina, folding map, and 6 fine engraved plates.

Large 4to, half morocco. Madrid, 1885.

£4 4s

Not in Palau's *Manual*. Hocken, *New Zealand Bibliography*, page 361. Cowan, *California Bibliography*, page 149.

An extremely important voyage. The expedition was of a scientific nature, was fitted out at Cadiz and commanded by Malaspina. He took with him a corps of botanists, naturalists, artists, and others. Extensive explorations were made all along the North West American coast; California, British Columbia, and Alaska and the coast of South America; and visits were made to New Zealand, Australia (Sydney), the Friendly Islands; Mariana Islands, Musgrove Island, Tongataboo, etc.

On his return to Spain, Malaspina was imprisoned, being charged with certain irregularities, and his reports were not published during his lifetime, and until this present volume was issued they remained almost unknown.

668 NOYDENS (Benito Remigio).

Visita general y Espiritual colirio de los Judios.

4to, half bound. Madrid, Imprenta Real, 1662.

£3 3s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. V, p. 321.

669 NOYDENS (Benito Remigio).

Practica de Exorcistas y Ministros de la Iglesia en que se trata de la instruccion de los Exorcismos par lancar y auyetar los demonios y curar espiritualmente todo genero de maleficio y hechizos.

Small 8vo, old vellum.

Madrid, Andres Garcia de la Iglesia, 1666.

£3 3s

This edition not cited by Palau's *Manual*.

A very curious little book of practical exorcisms for driving out demons from those possessed and containing interesting stories of witchcraft, etc. It also contains remedies against locusts, bad weather, wolves, fevers, witches, worms, hail, etc.

670 Nueva Relacion y curioso romance en que se declara por muy estenso los Amores, cautiverio y rescate de una principal Señora y de un Cavallero, natural de la ciudad de Jaen, y lo demas que verá el curioso Lector. Sucedio este present año de 1704.

4 pp., small 4to, half calf, gilt back, t. e. g.

Madrid, Francisco Sanz, 1704.

£2 2s

Not in Palau's *Manual*.

An amusing contemporary ballad in blank verse, double columns, describing the loves, capture and ransom of a distinguished lady and a gentleman of Jaen; the story being related in the first person by one Lidora.

671 Nueva relacion de la India Oriental y Reynos del Gran Mogor, Japon, y China, y de los ritos y costumbres de los naturales dellos, y de los progresos de la Christiandad en aquellas partes, y varios sucessos de guerras que en ellas ha avido estos años de 1600, 1601 y 1602. Sacada de las cartas que los Padres de la Compañia de Jesus . . . han embiado para su General.

[With the supplementary pp. 539-682.]

8vo, old vellum. Valladolid, Luis Sanchez, 1604.

£31 10s

Not in Palau's *Manual*. Cordier's *Bibliotheca Japonica*, Col. 239.

This work was compiled by the Portuguese Jesuit Padre Fernan Guerreiro (in Portuguese) from letters received by the Jesuit General, from missionaries of the Society of Jesus who were then in China, Japan and India, and the translation into Spanish was rendered by Padre Antonio Colaço, the Jesuit Procurator-General for the provinces of Portugal, India, Japan and Brazil, and dedicated to Dom João de Borja, Conde de Ficallo, of the Portuguese Council of State. The work abounds in valuable contemporary descriptions of the countries mentioned in the title, their history, politics, rites and customs, the progress of Christianity under Jesuit influence, the social and natural conditions, etc.

672 Nueva y verdadera relacion, en que se refiere un lastimoso Martyrio que el Rey de Mequinez mandó executar en doze Christianos, los tres Sacerdotes, tres Seglares, tres Mugeres suyas, y tres Niños, en odio de Nuestra Santa Fé Catholica.

4 pp., small 4to, half calf, gilt back, t. e. g.

Cadiz, Christoval de Reguena, 1705.

£2 10s

Not in Palau's *Manual*.

An account in verse of the martyrdom of twelve Christians, who were captured by Moors and martyred on 20th April, 1705, at the instigation of the King of Mequinez. Three of the party were priests; the others being three laymen, their wives and children.

ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPT OF THE ANNUAL LETTER FROM THE FAR EAST.

673 NUEVAS DESDE ORIENTE.

Manuscript in Spanish, beautifully written on 7 pp. of rice paper. Folio, in buckram portfolio.

Cancheu, 14th October, 1689.

£52 10s

This is an original manuscript sent by one of the famous Spanish missionaries, an Aragonese, from Cancheu in China.

It contains news from the missions in the Orient, from India, Manjar, Siam, China, Macao, Manila.

The last paragraphs are entitled "Modo, como van, y vienen las Cartas a este Oriente," in which the Jesuit Father describes how letters are sent from the Orient to Europe, and from Europe to the Orient.

"The advice boat leaves in December, of this year, viz., 1689, from Macao it takes three months to go to Goa, so that it arrives in that city in March. The letters are kept during the whole of the year 1690 in Goa. Thereafter they leave Goa in January, 1691, and arrive in Lisbon in September of the same year, and thence in a month or two they are received in Aragon. So that letters which are written in China here in October, 1689, arrive in Aragon in October, 1691. From Aragon they answer in January or February, 1692; these letters arrive in March in Lisbon, in which month, or at the beginning of April, the ship for India leaves and arrives in Goa, in the same year, 1692. The letters wait there till April, 1693, when they leave for Macao, and in three months they arrive here. And so, the letters written in Spain, 1692, are received in Macao in August, 1693, and thence they are sent to the Fathers who are in China here. In this manner it is clearly seen that four years are necessary for an answer to be received to a letter, with the provision that in this calculation there may be some slight difference, more or less, depending on the state of the sea and winds.

"This route via Portugal is very roundabout, but as experience has shown, the safest.

"If only the Portuguese had missionaries in the Orient, letters would come much more quickly. Quite fresh news is received, however, by way of Amsterdam, London and Brest; but, as it is necessary to have correspondents to send the letters on and there are difficulties in the way, this way is most difficult for us. I must not omit to mention the way via Manila, because although the letters are sometimes delayed others come so quickly, that neither via Goa nor via Batavia can they arrive any quicker. As an instance, in this very year, 1689, we received the news of the election of our Very Rev. Father Gonzalez, via Portugal, in August, but we had already had the news via Manila, in November of last year." Etc., etc.

ACTUAL MANUSCRIPT LETTERS SENT BY THE EARLY MISSIONARIES ARE OF EXCESSIVE RARITY.

674 NUNEZ (Hernan).

Refranes, o Proverbios en romance.

Title within woodcut border.

First Edition. Folio, old calf, blind-stamped with treble border of scrolls and portrait medallions.

Salamanca, Juan de Canova, 1555.

(*See Illustration opposite.*)

£52 10s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. V, p. 327. Salva, No. 2110. Heredia, No. 3737. Sbarbi's *Monografia sobre Refranes, Adagios y Proverbios Castellanos*, pp. 328-329.

The very scarce first edition, which, according to Salva, was already difficult to find in 1578. The collection of proverbs comprises original Spanish, Portuguese, French and Italian, with translations of the last three, in Spanish. Hurtado describes this work, in his *Historia de la Literatura Española*, as "perhaps the richest and most copious" collection, comprising over eight thousand three hundred proverbs. Hurtado accuses Nuñez of plagiarism in respect of three thousand *refranes*, which were taken from a book which Dr. Paez de Castro had lent him, and were not acknowledged.

Hernan Nuñez de Toledo was a native of Valladolid (c. 1475-1553), where he studied, and was admitted to the Order of Santiago at the age of fifteen. He studied oriental and classical languages at Granada; translated Silvio's *Historia de Bohemia* in 1509; was appointed by Cisneros to act as censor at the Alcala press; and, soon after, became professor of rhetoric at the University. From that time on, he signed his name as "Hernan Nuñez, Comendador Griego." He was not happy at Alcala, and transferred his activities to Salamanca, where he occupied the chair for Greek, after Nebrija's departure (1523). At the age of fifty he gave his time exclusively to study. His critical editions of Seneca, Pliny and Mela, made him famous throughout Europe. He retired on a pension in 1548, and it was about this time that he compiled his book of *refranes* which was not, however, published until 1555, two years after his death.

TITLE-PAGE (GREATLY REDUCED) FROM HERNAN NUNEZ. REFRANES O PROVERBIOS EN ROMANCE. SALAMANCA, JUAN DE CANOVA, 1555.

See Item No. 674.

675 NUNEZ DELGADO (Pedro).

Expositio threnorum i. lamentationum Hieremie prophete necnon et novem lectionum quc pro defunctis in ecclesia decantari solent excerpta Hispali ex Nicolao de Lira per Petrum Nuñez Delgado Presbiterum.

Woodcut of the Crucifixion on title; Gothic letter, thirty-six lines to a full page.

16 leaves, small 4to, morocco, g.e. [Seville, 1530.]

(*See Illustration opposite.*)

£75

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. V, p. 330. Not in Salva. Escudero's *Tipografia Hispalense,* No. 292. The bibliographers cited above only quote Nicolas Antonio and themselves have never seen a copy of this rare little book.

The author of this rare little tract on the lamentations of Jeremiah was a Seville poet, who lived and died (1535) in his native city, where he is buried in the cathedral. He was a prebendary of his church, and succeeded the famous Nebrija as professor of the humanities at the college of San Miguel. His pupil, Luis de Peraza, says of him: "He was most learned: and, after the great master Antonio [Nebrija], all Andalucian latinists are indebted to him." Most of his works were written in Latin, but he also published a Spanish version of the romance of chivalry entitled *Cronica y destruicion troyana,* translated from the work by Guido Colonna.

¶ Expoſitio threnorũ. i. lamẽ

tationũ Hieremie ꝓphete necnõ ⁊ nouẽ lectionum que
ꝓ defunctis in eccleſia decantari ſolẽt excepta hiſpali
ex Nicolao de lira per Petrũ nuñez delgado ꝓſbiterũ.

TITLE-PAGE FROM NUNEZ DELGADO. EXPOSITIO THRENORUM. (SEVILLE, 1530).

See Item No. 675.

676 NUNEZ DE LEON (Duarte).

Genealogia Verdadera de los Reyes de Portugal, con sus elogios y summario de sus vidas.

Small 8vo, half morocco, gilt panelled back.

Lisbon, Pedro Crasbeeck, 1608.

£6 6s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. V, p. 331.

This concise history of the Rulers of Portugal, from Count Henry of Burgundy to Philip II, is written by a distinguished Portuguese lawyer and historian, who allowed himself to be influenced by Philip's agent, Christovam de Mora, in favour of the Spanish claimant to the throne of Portugal.

An interesting little work giving the genealogy of the rulers of Portugal. A certain amount of pleasantly informal information is contained in the personal sketches of these monarchs and their families.

677 NUNEZ DE LA PENA (Juan).

Conquista y antiguedades de las Islas de la Gran Canaria, y su descripcion, con muchas advertencias de sus Privilegios, Conquistadores, Pobladores, y otras particularidades en la muy poderosa Isla de Tenerife.

FIRST EDITION. 4to. Bound by Rousselle in full green levant morocco, gilt lines on sides, gilt panelled back, inside dentelles, g. e.

Madrid, Imprenta Real, 1676.

£15 15s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. V, p. 331.

"An indispensable supplement to the History of Abreu, and the French account of Bethencourt. Viera says it is a "*rico tesoro de noticias para la historia de Canarias*," and describes it as "*el libro en que (el autor) dejo aesturada su memoria.*" He also says, "The islands are indebted to the immense labour of Nuñez de la Peña for different notices which, but for him, would perhaps have been already forgotten."

OCAMPO (Florian de). See CRONICA GENERAL DE ESPANA, No. 300 of this Catalogue.

678 OCHOA DE LA SALDE. Chronica del esforçado principe y capitan Jorge Castrioto Rey de Epiro, o Albania, traduzida del lenguaje Portugues en el Castellano, por Juan Ochoa de la Salde. With woodcut Coat-of-Arms of the Marques de Santa Cruz on title-page. Text in Roman letter, double columns; large ornamental capitals.

Folio, old vellum. Lisbon, 1588.

£21

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. V, p. 339.

First edition of the Spanish translation of this work, which had originally been written in Latin by Mariano Barletius (c. 1508), and translated into Portuguese by Francisco de Andrada in 1567; from which version Juan Ochoa de la Salde, Prior of St. Juan de Lateran, made his translation. Nicolas Antonio cites an early Seville edition, but there seems to be nothing to substantiate his statement.

This chronicle is a rare work, in any of its versions, and relates the valorous deeds of the Albanian Prince, George Castrioto, surnamed Scander Bey or Scanderbeg, meaning Prince Alexander.

This fifteenth-century warrior's experiences were very much like a romance of chivalry: he was the son of the Prince of Ethamia, and was taken as a hostage by the Sultan Amurat, who brought him up from infancy as a Mussulman, and at the age of eighteen was given the command of some troops and earned his name of Scanderbeg by his bravery in the field.

He left the Turkish camp, however, during the battle of Nissa (1443), after forcing the Sultan's secretary to sign a paper granting him the fortress of Croya; but was unable to establish his claim to his father's title after the death of the latter.

George was received back into the Catholic Church, and was recognised by the Albanians and Montenegrins as their chief; and in 1449 beat the Turks under Amurat, who vainly offered him a suzerain principality. He resisted other attacks by the Turks; assisted Ferdinand I of Sicily against Jean d'Anjou in 1462, for which he received the Dukedom of San Pietro as reward; and, at the instigation of Pius II, commenced alone a crusade against the Turks in 1464, when many of his erstwhile friends and allies were beaten. He died in 1467 amongst the Venetians, with whom he was negotiating for a treaty of alliance.

679 OFFICIUM HEBDOMADAE SANCTAE, cum Psalmis et Lectionibus secundum Missale & Brevarium Romanum Pii V Pont. Max. iussu editum & Clementis VIII auctoritate recognitum, cum cantu Toletano.

With engraved vignette of the Crucifix on title-page; printed throughout in red and black; woodcut capitals.

Folio, vellum. Madrid, Ex Typographia Regia, 1616.

£7 7s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. V, p. 342. Perez Pastor, No. 1415. Nice copy of a fine publication.

In the Spanish dedication to Don Martin de Cordova, Prior of Junquera, the printer, Thomas Junto states that Fray Francisco de la Carrera of the Escorial Monastery has supervised the revision of the various prayers, which are reproduced in Latin, with musical notation.

680 OFFICIUM IN FESTO OMNIUM SANCTORUM, ad instar Breviarii Romani sub Urbano PP. VIII recogniti.

Engraved vignette on title. Printed throughout in black and red, with ornamental capitals, and four full-page plates, illustrating scriptural and spiritual subjects.

12mo, crimson morocco, clasps. Madrid, 1764.

£7 10s

The Spanish binding is handsome eighteenth-century, in crimson morocco, heavily gilt, in a floral design. Two horizontal compartments, above and below the centre panel, and separated from it by a double gilt curved outline, contain massive sprays of flowers and leaves; the centre panel, outlined with small scrolls of leaves, consists of small festoons of flowers, fruit and leaves, arranged lozenge-wise round a central oval "rope" frame, enclosing a conventional flower *motif*, from which radiate four stems and leaves in the form of a cross. The surface of the leather within the scroll outline is powdered with small single blooms and tiny rings. Gilt panelled back, with conventional spray of flowers in each panel; gilt gauffred edges; brass clasps.

681 OFFICIUM in Epiphania Domini et per totam octavam. . . With engraved vignette on title, depicting the Adoration of the Magi. Printed throughout in black and red.

12mo, crimson morocco richly gilt, g. e., brass clasps.

Madrid, Joachin Ibarra, 1765.

£7 10s

Uniformly bound with the *Officium in Festo et per octavam Pentecostes;* both books bearing the signature of Fray Manuel del Valle, their original owner.

682 OJEDA (Capt. Luis de).

Comentario que trata de la infelice jornada que el Rey Don Sebastian hizo en la Berberia el año de 1578; donde se cuenta muy en particular todo lo que alli sucedio con la muerte del Rey y otras cosas diñas de admiracion y de ser sabidas: El qual commentario hizo el Capitan Luis de Ojeda, que alli se hallo presente a casi todos.

80 pp., small 4to, full mottled calf, gilt Arms on sides, gilt panelled back, inside dentelles. Circa 1598.

£7 10s

This manuscript consists of an extremely interesting account of the last campaign and death of King Sebastian, written by an eye-witness, who describes unequivocally the appearance of the royal corpse as it appeared before him and other witnesses, who included Don Duarte de Menezes, afterwards Viceroy of India, " the Duke who is to-day Duke of Braganza; Don Constantino, Conde de Tentugal; and Fray Vicente, of the Dominican Order, who is in India as Archbishop of Goa; and more than eighty other gentlemen who were captive there."

He then states that " there was a great wound on the right side of the head, which appears to have been the cause of his death; a smaller arquebus wound beneath one arm; slight wound on the chin; and another on one of the fingers. I

(Continued over)

OJEDA (CAPT. LUIS DE)—*continued.*

testify to this which I write, as being what I saw with my own eyes, in company with the gentleman I have already mentioned."

The Moorish King then proceeded in triumph to Morocco, dragging his distinguished captives along with him; but he made a show of magnanimity "prompted by discretion," in sending the royal corpse to the King of Spain, for burial, without demanding any ransom; and in return for his courtesy he was rewarded with a present "which His Majesty sent with Pedro Vanegas de los Rios, which was valued at over a hundred thousand escudos, consisting of a piece of jewellery containing a large emerald fashioned into a neck ornament, with the Royal Arms worked in enamelled gold; and a small coffer of pearls."

683 OLOD (Fr. Luis de).

Tratado del origen y arte de escribir bien.

With twenty-five plates engraved by Petroschi after designs by the author.

Folio, old vellum.

Barcelona, Carlos Sapera, 1768.

£7 10s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. V, p. 354. Cotarelo, No. 797.

An interesting treatise on orthography and the origin of the art of writing. There is a chapter on ink, including a recipe for making invisible ink; specimens of writing and of Greek, Hebrew, Syriac, Chaldean, Samaritan and Arabic characters; and engraved specimens of calligraphical drawings.

The author, a Franciscan, and librarian to the Capuchin Convent of Santa Madrona at Barcelona, dedicates this treatise on the origin and art of writing to Charles III of Spain.

The interesting plates include some calligraphic drawings, and a portrait of the author in the act of writing; the inscription beneath stating: *"If you wish to know the correct posture for writing skilfully, this figure will silently tell you."*

THE FIRST GREAT POEM WRITTEN IN SOUTH AMERICA.

684 ONA (Pedro de).

Arauco Domado, compuesto por el Licenciado Pedro de Oña, natural de los Infantes de Engol en Chile.

Small 8vo, green crushed morocco, gilt panelled back, g. e., by Lortic.

Madrid, Juan de la Cuesta, 1605.

£27 10s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. V, p. 357. Salva, 830. Sabin, 57301. Medina "*Bibliotheca Hispano-Chilena,*" No. 27.

The first great poem written in South America, composed by the first native Chilean to achieve distinction in literature.

The rare First Spanish Edition of an epic poem in 19 cantos, by one of the earliest Chilean *littérateurs*. The theme is the same as Ercilla's *Araucana,* and refers to the Chilean wars in the late sixteenth century and the subjugation of the Araucans by the Spaniards. The work is dedicated to Don Hurtado de Mendoça, the eldest son of the Marques de Cañete, Viceroy of Peru and Chili during the Araucan wars, and is, according to Ticknor, an attempt to repair the wrong done to the Marques de Cañete by Ercilla, who has practically ignored the Commander's services in the Araucan war; although the author states that his purpose in publishing the poem was to express his love for his native country and his gratitude to the Marquis for all he had done during his term of governorship. The work was intended to be the first part of a fuller epic, but the second part was never written.

Pedro de Oña was a Spanish native of Infantes de Engol, Chili (born circa 1571), and the son of Captain Gregorio Oña, who was killed in the war in Chili when Pedro was a child. The latter then went to Lima, where he studied at the Colegio de San Felipe y San Darcos until 1590. He wrote the *Arauco Domado* before 1596, but withheld its publication until the Viceroy had left the capital, as he considered it more tactful not to eulogise the Viceroy publicly in his presence. The first edition appeared in Lima in 1596, and Salva is of the opinion that the one printed in Madrid 1605 was the first Spanish edition, and that Nicolas Antonio's statement that there was a Madrid edition of 1596 was a mistake. The poem has been reproduced in Ribadeneyra's *Biblioteca de autores españoles,* and Oña's name included in the *Autoridades de la lengua,* published by the Academy. Oña was, for a time, a corregidor at Jaen de Bracamoros, and played a part in the literary

(Continued over)

ONA (PEDRO DE)—*continued.*

movement in Lima. He wrote other poems, including one on the earthquake at Lima (1609) *El Ignacio de Cantabria,* published by the Jesuits in Seville (1639), *El Vasauro, Cancion real a San Francisco Solano,* and a sonnet to the University of Lima.

His epic has suffered somewhat by comparison with that of Ercilla, but it is worthy of note that Lope de Vega, who also published an *Arauco Domado* (1629), eulogises Oña in his *Laurel de Apolo.*

685 ORCHE (Juan de) *under his pseud. of Lorenzo Calvete.*
Historia de la Vida del Glorioso S. Fructos, Patron de la ciudad de Segovia, y de sus hermanos San Valentin y Santa Engracia. Contiene la destruycion de España por los Moros: Grandezas y antiguallas de la ciudad de Segovia.
Small thick 8vo, old calf.
Valladolid, Christoval Lasso Vaca, 1610.

£1 10s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. V, pp. 360-361.

An interesting little history of the city of Segovia, with a Life of its patron Saint, Fructos, and of his brother and sister, Saint Valentine and Saint Grace. One section is devoted to a concise historical sketch of the reigns of the early Spanish kings, from the eighth century, to the twelfth.

The name which is shown on the title page, Lorenzo Calvete, is not that of the author but that of his brother. By reading the initials of the " octave " verses of Valero Arceo which are found in the preliminary leaves, the following sentence is found (in Translation): *Father Fray Juan de Orche wrote this history in the year* 1609, *at the Parral Monastery at Segovia.*

686 ORDEN DE BENDICIONES, y las ocaziones en que se deven dezir. Con muchas adiciones a las precedentes impreciones y por mejor methodo dispuestas.
With engraved frontispiece.
12mo, black morocco, gauffered gilt edges, two clasps.
Amsterdam, en la Estampa de Albertus Magnus, 5447 (1687).

£6 6s

In Hebrew, with the Spanish translation opposite.
Palau's *Manual,* Vol. V, p. 361.

687 ORDEN de los Cinco Tahaniot del año, sin boltar de una a otra parte, los quales son el Tahanit de Tebet, el de Ester, el de dezisiete de Thamuz, el de Ab, y el de Guedaliah.

Title within ornamental border.

8vo, wooden boards covered with blind-stamped leather, panelled back, with two clasps.

Amsterdam, 1648. £21

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. V, p. 360, could not quote the sale of a copy.

688 Ordenanza general para el Gobierno é instruccion de Intendentes, Subdelegados, y demas Empleados en Indias.

Large Paper Copy. Folio, red morocco, gilt back, g. e.

Madrid, viuda de Ibarra, 1803. £3 3s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. V, p. 362. Medina, Vol. V, No. 5971.

Administrative document issued by Charles III and promulgated by Charles IV of Spain, referring to Philippines, Mexico, Peru, Buenos Aires, Chile, Guatemala, Caracas, Santa Fé, Havana, Lima, etc., and concerning matters of Justice, Politics, Revenue, and War.

PRINTED BY THE FIRST PRINTER AT GUADALUPE.

689 Ordenanza hecha por el muy reverendo Señor prior del Monesterio de Nuestra Señora Santa Maria de Guadalupe. En la qual se contienen las condiciones conque se deven hazer los contratos del censso.

Gothic letter, double columns.

Small folio, Portuguese calf, blind-stamped triple border of lozenges and leaves.

Guadalupe, Francisco Diaz, 1548. £25

Not cited by Palau's *Manual*.

A very rare publication. Not in Salva or Colmeiro.

The text is in Latin; with a summary in Spanish, in the centre of practically

(Continued over)

ORDENANZA—*continued.*

every page, of the ordinance issued by the Prior of the Monastery of Nuesta Señora of Guadalupe, in respect of the conditions governing the drawing up of "census" contracts. These *contratos del censo* were contracts by which one person sold, and another purchased, the right to receive an annual pension; and the existing laws concerning them had become "prejudicial to the exercise of Christian charity and the common weal, particularly in Guadalupe," where many of the residents had been ruined by their inability to pay. In order to minimise the risk of such tributes falling into the hands of an unscrupulous investor, one of the new conditions ordained was to the effect that the purchaser should not be dependent upon the pension for his personal maintenance.

The conditions set forth here are based upon the *Extravagantes* of Popes Martin V and Calixtus III.

690 Ordenanzas para el Prior y Consules de la Universidad de Cargadores á Indias de la Ciudad de Cadiz.

124 pp., folio, half morocco.

Cadiz, Juan Ximenez Carreño, 1787.

£1 10s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. V, p. 366, could only cite this book after *Medina*.

Ordinances, including the text of Royal Decrees issued by the Emperor Charles V, Philip II, etc., relating to the administration of the Consulate (Board of Trade) of the city of Cadiz, and concerning the trade between Spain and America.

691 Ordenanzas de la muy Noble y muy Leal Ciudad de Burgos, cabeza de Castilla, y camara de Su Magestad; aprobadas por S. M. y Señores de su Real y Supremo Consejo de Castilla, en tres de Febrero de mil setecientos quarenta y siete.

With full-page heraldic plate.

Small 4to, old vellum. Madrid, Manuel Fernandez, c. 1747.

£1 5s

Not in Salva, Heredia, or Colmeiro.

The text of Ordinances framed by the city of Burgos, and approved by the Supreme Council of Castile in 1747; with a summary of the laws contained in each page. The ordinances touch upon many branches of commerce; weights and measures; game-laws; legal representation; municipal sanitation, etc.

692 ORDONEZ DE CEVALLOS (Pedro).

Viage Del Mundo.

With portrait, large woodcuts of Arms on title.

First Edition. 4to, old calf.

Madrid, Luis Sanchez, 1614.

£15 15s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. V, p. 371 "*libro estimado.*"

The greater part of the book is devoted to travels to and in America, also to China, the Philippines and Africa.

A MONOGRAPH ON THE JEWS OF MOROCCO.

693 ORTEGA (Manuel L.).

Los Hebreos en Marruecos. Estudio Historico, Politico y Social.

8vo, original wrappers. Madrid, 1919.

5s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. V, p. 382.

694 ORTIZ (Fr. Francisco).

Epistolas Familiares.

Title in Gothic red and black within ornamental woodcut border; handsome ornamental woodcut capitals; Gothic text, forty-three lines to a full page.

First Edition. Folio, vellum.

Alcala de Henares, Juan de Brocar, 1551.

£8 10s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. V, p. 386. Salva, No. 3964. Catalina's *Tipografia Complutense*, No. 250.

(Continued over)

ORTIZ (FR. FRANCISCO)—*continued.*

A fine large paper copy of this rare work, which, curiously enough, was printed by the same printer in the same year, as an edition of Antonio de Guevara's *Epistolas Familiares*. Salva knew of no other large paper copy but his own.

The collection of epistles by Ortiz was posthumously published by Pedrarias De Avila, a brother-in-law of Ortiz' brother Juan, to whom some of the letters are addressed. Appended are some ascetic compositions in verse and prose, which are a fitting complement to the somewhat ascetic tone of the letters.

Fray Francisco Ortiz was a native of Valladolid, and joined the Franciscan Order in the earlier years of the sixteenth century, spending the latter part of his life at the Franciscan convent of Torrelaguna. He was considered one of the most elegant writers of the ascetic school in his day.

694A ORTIZ (Lorenzo).

El Maestro de Escrivir, la Theorica y la Practica para aprender y para enseñar este utilissimo arte.

With thirty-two plates.

FIRST EDITION. Folio, crimson calf, gilt fillet border and panelled back.

Venice, Paolo Baglioni, 1696.

£18 18s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. V, p. 387. Cotarelo, No. 808.

This work is divided into twelve "Conferences" between the Master and Pupil, who deal very thoroughly with the subject of calligraphy; the additional thirteenth "conference," which is recorded at the end of the book, being a summary or "examination" of the substance of the pupil's studies.

In addition to the plates, which include many original designs, there are hints on "two new arts": that of designing new form for letters and "flourishes."

The author, a Jesuit, dedicates the work to the city of Cadiz, in recognition of that city's hospitality to his order in 1564.

ON THE USE AND ABUSE OF DRINKING WATER.

695 ORTIZ BARROSO (Joseph).

Uso y abuso de el Agua dulce potable interna y externamente practicada en estado sano y enfermo.

Tomo Primero (all published?).

With engraved plate.

4to, vellum. Seville, 1736.

£5 5s

The author is not known to Palau's *Manual*.

696 OSSORIO DE BASURTO (Diego).

Relacion verdadera de la grandeza con que se celebro el Auto de la Fe en Valladolid, por los señores de la Santa Inquisicion, a quatro de Otubre deste presente año de 1623 (*in verse*).

Small 4to, half calf.

Madrid, Diego Flamenco; y en Sevilla, Francisco de Lyra, 1623.

£12 12s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. V, p. 392, only knew of the one copy of this scarce poem. Not in Salva, Heredia, Pastor, or Catalina.

A poem, commemorating the auto de fé which took place at Valladolid on 4th October, 1623.

697 OSSUNA (Francisco de).

Gracioso conbite de las Gracias del sancto sacramento del altar: hecho a todas las animas de los cristianos principalmente a los religiosos, clerigos, monjas, beatas, y devotos de la sacra comunion y de la missa.

Title printed in red and black, with woodcut.

4to, roan gilt. Burgos, Juan de Junta, 1537.

£10 10s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. V, p. 394.

698 OSSUNA (Fr. Francisco de).

Gracioso conbite de las gracias del sancto Sacramento del altar: hecho a todas las animas de los cristianos principalmente a los religiosos, clerigos, monjas, beatas, y devotos de la sacra comunion y de la missa.

Title in Gothic letter, red and black, within woodcut border, with woodcut vignette of a chalice cup; beneath a woodcut of the Last Supper.

Gothic letter, forty lines to a full page, ornamental woodcut capitals.

Small 4to, levant morocco, by Rivière.

Seville, Juan Cromberger, 1544.

(*See Illustration, Plate No. XXVI.*)

£21

The second Seville edition of this excessively rare work. This particular edition is not mentioned by either Escudero or Palau's *Manual*. The first edition was published by Cromberger in 1530.

The author was a Franciscan, and a native of Osuna (Seville), who died *circa* 1540. He wrote a number of theological and mystical works, including his *Abecedario Espiritual*, a series of ascetic treatises, each beginning with a different letter of the alphabet, which were read and much appreciated by Saint Theresa, and which are classed amongst the most important mystical works in Spanish. This volume is a dissertation on the Sacraments, with a thoughtful explanation of their esoteric meaning.

699 OSTOLAZA (Dr. Blas).

Carta sobre el establecimiento del Tribunal de la Inquisicion.

Small 4to, unbound. Cadiz, Manuel Quintana, 1811.

15s

Not in Palau's *Manual*.

The text of a letter written by King Ferdinand the Seventh's chaplain, to a friend, on the establishment of the Inquisition in Spain; in which the writer makes a quasi-logical case for intolerance.

700 OVID.

Las transformaciones de Ovidio: traduzidas del verso Latino, en tercetos y octavas rimas, por el Licenciado Viana.

With woodcut vignettes.

2 vols. in 1, small 4to, old vellum.

Valladolid, Diego Fernandez de Cordova, 1589.

£5 5s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. V, p. 399. Salva, No. 840.

This copy contains the four leaves of *Tabla,* and the pages have wide margins—an uncommon circumstance, according to Salva. The work contains numerous laudatory sonnets to the translator; a short life of Ovid; and a philosophical explanation of the fables. The translation of the *metamorphoses* is regarded by Ticknor as "one of the happiest translations made in the pure age of Spanish literature."

Pedro Sanchez de Viana was a Portuguese doctor, who was born at Vianna in the early part of the sixteenth century; but spent the greater part of his life at Valladolid. He received help and encouragement from the president of the Council of the Indies, Don Hernando de Vega Cotes y Fonseca, to whom the work is dedicated.

701 OVID.

Metamorphoseos del excelente Poeta Ovidio Nasson. Traduzidos en verso suelto y octava rima: con sus allegorias al fin de cada libro, por el Doctor Antonio Perez Sigler, natural de Salamanca.

12mo, vellum. Burgos, Juan Baptista Varesio, 1609.

£1 10s

Salva, No. 839. Palau's *Manual,* Vol. V, p. 399.

Another excellent translation of Ovid's *Metamorphoses,* by Dr. Antonio Perez Sigler, who first published the work at Salamanca (his native town) in 1580.

This little volume is divided into the fifteen "books" of Ovid, and contains a poetical dictionary of 160 pages, which gives copious notes on the names and things mentioned in the *metamorphoses.*

702 OVIEDO (Luis de), Apothecary in Madrid.

Methodo de la Coleccion, y Reposicion de las Medicinas Simples, de su correccion, y preparacion: y de la composicion de los letuarios, jaraves, pildoras, trociscos, y azeytes que estan en uso. Va añadido en algunos el tercer libro, y todo el quarto libro en que se trata de la composicion de los unguentos, cerotos, y emplastos, que estan en uso, y las recetas.

With woodcut on title-page, showing an uplifted hand, with an eye almost resting on the tip of each finger.

Double columns, printer's mark.

4to, original vellum.

Madrid, en la Oficina de Melchor Alvarez, 1692.

£4 4s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. V, p. 400.
Luis de Oviedo was an eminent Spanish chemist.

VACCINATION IN THE PHILIPPINES.

703 P. V. (F. de).

Reglamento de Vacuna de las Islas Filipinas. Anotado y adicionado con la legislacion del ramo, y con formularios.

Crown 8vo, wrappers. Manila, Loyzaga, 1874.

10s 6d

704 PACHECO (Miguel).

Vida de la Serenissima Infanta Doña Maria, hija del Rey D. Manoel, fundadora de la insigne Capilla mayor del Convento de N. Señora de la Luz, y de su Hospital.

With woodcut vignette of the Royal Arms of Portugal.

Folio, old calf, blind-stamped treble border of medallions and conventional flowers.

Lisbon, Juan de la Costa, 1675.

£2 2s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VI, p. 6. Salva, No. 3484. Innocencio, No. M. 1798.
This is one of the two posthumous works of this Portuguese priest, the other

PACHECO (MIGUEL)—*continued.*

being his *Sermao do Sancto Antonio*—his only Portuguese work—which appeared in 1694. He also published a Life of St. Anthony in Spanish in his own life-time—in 1646. Fray Miguel Pacheco was born at Coimbra in the latter part of the sixteenth century and joined the Portuguese Order of Christ in 1606. He became its Procurator in Lisbon and Madrid, and administered the Portuguese hospital of St. Anthony in Madrid until his death, which occurred in that capital in 1668.

His biography of the Infanta Maria is written with much knowledge and charm, and he includes the text of many letters relating to the proposed marriage of the Princess, which are of considerable historical interest; together with Manuel de Salinas' translation of the poem which Estacio Aquiles dedicated to the Princess.

This Infanta Maria was the daughter of King Manuel I of Portugal and his third wife, Doña Leonor (the sister of the Emperor Charles V, who subsequently married Francis I of France *en secondes noces.*) Doña Maria was born in 1521, a few months before her father's death, and while still an infant, was separated from her mother, who had become Queen of France, and was not permitted to take her small daughter with her. The Queen made some effort to have the Princess with her when the latter reached a marriageable age, by proposing first, that she should marry the Dauphin, and then, the Duke of Orleans; but both these proposals were as unsuccessful as those for Maria's marriage with her uncle, the Emperor Ferdinand, and her cousin Philip II. While still a child the French suitors both died; and her half-brother John III of Portugal is said to have done much, to avoid parting with her dowry. She remained a spinster and became a great patroness of the arts and letters in Portugal; founded various convents and charitable institutions; studied classical languages; and virtually "turned her palace into an academy where feminine beauty and culture were accustomed to enjoy great prestige." She died in Lisbon at the age of fifty-six.

705 PACIFICO (Fray).

Relacion verdadera de la jornada que hizo el Reverendo Padre Fray Pacifico de Paris, Predicador Capuchino, a los Reynos de Oriente, para predicar la Fée, y licencia que le dio el Gran Turco para edificar Conventos, y Hospitales.

4 pp., folio, boards.

Granada, Bartolome de Lorenzana, 1629.

£5 5s

Not cited by Palau's *Manual.*

An interesting report of the Journey of the Missionary, Father Pacifico of Paris, and of the convents and religiosos established in Greece, Egypt, Syria, Chaldea, Persia, Palestine, etc.

706 PAEZ VIEGAS (Antonio).

Principios del Reyno de Portugal, con la vida y hechos de Don Alfonso Henriquez su primero Rey. Y con los principios de los otros Estados Christianos de Hespaña.

Engraved title-page by Augusto Suarez after Florian.

First Edition. Small folio, full blue levant morocco, gilt fillet border, gilt arms on sides, gilt panelled back, inside dentelles, g.e. (bound by Chambolle-Duru).

Lisbon, Pedro Craesbeeck, 1641.

£10 10s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. VI, p. 11. Innocencio, No. A. 1163.

An interesting history—in which legend is blended with fact—of the foundation of the Kingdom of Portugal, and the life of its first king, Alfonso Henriquez.

The author, who was born in Manjoes, near Lisbon, and died there in 1650, was private secretary to King Joao IV, whom he helped to place on the throne of Portugal in 1640, and by whom he was much liked and consulted on many important affairs of state.

707 [PALACIO (Dr. Andres de).]

"The Edict of Faith." Inquisitorial Decree against the shielding of heretics by local Christians, issued in Catalan by the Inquisitor of the Kingdom of Valencia, Dr. Palacio.

Gothic Letter. Folio broadside, in buckram case.

Valencia, privately printed for the Inquisition, 1512.

(*See Illustration, Plate No. XXVII.*)

£500

Before describing this particular item in full, it may be of interest to quote an authoritative definition of an *Edict of Faith* from Lea's *Inquisition in the Spanish Dependencies*: "A proclamation requiring, upon pain of excommunication, the denunciation of all offences enumerated under it, of which anyone might be cognizant or have heard of in any way. According to rule, this should be solemnly published every year in all parish and conventional churches; it kept the faithful on the watch for all observations, and rendered everyone a spy and an informer."

The item offered herewith is not mentioned in Comin's *Bibliografia Valenciana*, or Salva; a rare publication, of extraordinary interest for the history of the Jews in Valencia after their suppression in that capital.

Nearly three centuries previously, the Jews had played an important part in helping the Aragonese King James I to conquer the city (A.D. 1238). As a reward for their services, according to the Jewish Encyclopædia, "the King presented to some of them houses belonging to the Moors as well as real estate in the city and its precincts." Except for the need to live within the walls of the Jewish quarter, they enjoyed perfect freedom for a long time: they were not restrained in their trade or commerce; they were permitted to hold public office: and were subject only to the city "*baile*," the representative of the Crown. In several decades the *baile-general* was Rabbi Jehudano, the King's confidant. "In 1283, however, this freedom was materially restricted. King Pedro decreed that no Jew should thenceforth hold any

(Continued over)

[PALACIO (DR. ANDRES DE)]—*continued.*

public office with which jurisdiction over Christians was connected. They were not permitted to kill cattle in the public slaughter-house, and were required to pay a special tax on the necessaries of life, merchandise, etc. The Valencian Jews, who engaged in industrial pursuits and largely in commerce, aroused the envy of both nobles and citizens through the wealth and luxury displayed in their houses and apparel. In 1370 loud complaints were raised to the effect that the Jews had built houses outside the *Juderia* [Jewish quarter]; and although they protested that this had been done with the consent of the King and by special permission of the Queen who received the Jewish taxes for rent, the King nevertheless decreed that the Jews should thereafter live in the Juderia."

The year of terror (1391) saw the abrupt dissolution of the flourishing Jewish community of Valencia. "Valencia, the beautiful garden of Spain, became the refuge of vagabonds and adventurers from all parts of the country. People were attacked, robbed, and even murdered in broad daylight; and the time was one of complete anarchy, the conditions being such that the Jews of Valencia trembled when they heard of the massacre in Seville in 1391."

That same year a frightful massacre took place in Valencia: several hundred Jews were killed, their wives and daughters dishonoured, and their houses plundered, many costly objects being scattered over the neighbouring houses, churches, and town hall. The city council demanded the punishment of the culprits, but as some of the most influential families of the city were implicated, King John I merely granted an amnesty to all concerned. The *Juderia* was not re-established. The community was destroyed; the large synagogue became the Monastery of San Cristobal; no Jew might enter the city without the permission of the *baile,* and even with this permit he might not stay longer than eight days. Only in places near Valencia might Jews reside even temporarily.

Nevertheless, there can be no doubt that for a full century later Maranos must have continued to live in the city as well as the kingdom of Valencia, covertly adhering to the ritual and customs of their faith after the year of the expulsion from Spain (1492), and materially depending upon the goodwill of those Christians who were aware of their "heresies" and declined to denounce them to the Inquisition.

This was so well known to the inquisitors that the "Inquisitor against Heresy in the Kingdom of Valencia," Dr. Andres de Palacio, found it necessary to issue this decree, or "*Edict of Faith,*" threatening excommunication and dire penalties on all who refused to denounce heretics. The faithful were enjoined to come before the Inquisitors within a given period, to inform against heresies practised by the Jews and Mahommedans, whether actually witnessed by the Christians or merely heard of. The heresies enumerated were practically all connected with the Jewish faith, however; and were set forth in detail, to enable the informers to recognise the heretics. They were told that "some persons follow the law of Moses, and express the opinion that it was a sound law." These people likewise awaited

[PALACIO (DR. ANDRES DE)]—*continued.*

the coming of the Messiah; celebrated certain Holy days and fasts; Purim, which the inquisitor terms the Festival of Queen Esther; "*Tissabav*" and "*Rosessena.*" Every Saturday they wore their best raiment, "changed their personal and household linen, and placed clean napery upon their tables." They also went without bread at Easter; gave oil to the Jewish temple or other secret place of worship; ate certain animals and fishes and rejected others as "*treja*"; and complied with certain other dietary and sanitary laws.

Any Christian failing to denounce those "who say that Jesus was not the true Messiah, or Mary a virgin; or affirm other heretical errors; if some affirm that what they confessed before the Inquisitors was not true, or dissuade others from converting to the true Catholic faith; or wear silk apparel or pearls and jewels which they are forbidden to wear; or hold public office," were to suffer excommunication. Moreover, if these Christians knew of any people, "who possess money or silver which should be confiscated for the crime of heresy," they should inform the Receiver appointed by the Inquisition to receive confiscated goods.

"All ye faithful, who have seen or heard tell of these things and have foreborne to inform, in spite of bulls and indulgences issued by our holy father, are in great spiritual and bodily peril."

It is piously hoped that all those who are disobedient and obstinately refrain from exposing the heresies, will be visited by the "plagues and maledictions which overtook King Pharoah and his people for not obeying the Divine commandments . . . for they are doomed to destruction like the residents of Sodom and Gomorrah, who perished in flames."

There follows an edifying list of curses which would be ludicrously reminiscent of the *Jackdaw of Rheims*, were they not tinged with the horror which is inseparable from the Inquisition and its methods: "He [who refrains from denouncing the heretic] shall be cursed in eating and drinking; in waking and sleeping; in coming and going; in living and dying. The devil be at his right hand always, and his days be few and evil. May his prosperity diminish; may his children be orphans and his wife a widow, and their children live in dire necessity without relief. May they be ejected from their homes, their belongings robbed, and may none have compassion on them. May their enemies vanquish them and reduce them to wander from door to door without succour. May their prayers be turned to maledictions; and cursed be the bread and wine, the meat and fish, the fruit and other food they eat. Cursed be they alike to Judah and to Lucifer, and all the devils of hell be their masters and accompany them by night and by day. Amen."

The notices were placed outside the churches and bore a warning that they were not to be removed, under penalty of excommunication. Morever, "any person knowing of heresies such as were enumerated, or not, in the edict, and omitting to denounce the culprit, was to be summarily excommunicated, and could not be absolved by his confessor."

(Continued over)

[PALACIO (DR. ANDRES DE)]—*continued.*

EDICT OF FAITH.

[TRANSLATION FROM THE CATALAN.]

"We Doctor Andres de Palacio, Inquisitor against the heresy and apostolic perversity in the city and kingdom of Valencia, etc.

"To all faithful Christians, both men and women, chaplains, friars and priests of every condition, quality and degree; whose attention to this will result in salvation in our Lord Jesus Christ, the true salvation; who are aware that, by means of other edicts and sentences of the Reverend inquisitors, our predecessors, they were warned to appear before them, within a given period, and declare and manifest the things which they had seen, known, and heard tell of any person or persons, either alive or dead, who had said or done anything against the Holy Catholic Faith; cultivated and observed the law of Moses or the Mohammedan sect, or the rites and ceremonies of the same; or perpetrated diverse crimes of heresy; observing Friday evenings and Saturdays; changing into clean personal linen on Saturdays and wearing better clothes than on other days; preparing on Fridays the food for Saturdays, in stewing pans on a small fire; who do not work on Friday evenings and Saturdays as on other days; who kindle lights in clean lamps with new wicks, on Friday evenings; place clean linen on the beds and clean napkins on the table; celebrate the festival of unleavened bread, eat unleavened bread and celery and bitter herbs; observe the fast of pardon [Day of Atonement] when they do not eat all day until the evening after star rise, when they pardon one another and break their fast; and in the same manner observe the fasts of Queen Esther, of *tissabav*, and *rosessena;* who say prayers according to the law of Moses, standing up before the wall, swaying back and forth, and taking a few steps backwards; who give money for oil for the Jewish temple or other secret place of worship; who slaughter poultry according to the Judaic law, and refrain from eating sheep or any other animal which is *treja;* who do not wish to eat salt pork, hares, rabbits, snails, or fish that have not scales; who bathe the bodies of their dead and bury them in virgin soil according to the Jewish custom; who, in the house of mourning, do not eat meat but fish and hard-boiled eggs, seated at low tables; who separate a morsel of dough when baking and throw it on the fire; who become, or know of others who become circumcised; who invoke demons, and give to them the honour that is due to God; who say that the law of Moses is good and can bring their salvation; who perform many other rites and ceremonies of the same; who say that our Lord Jesus Christ was not the true Messiah promised in Scripture, nor the true God nor son of God; who deny that he died to save the human race; deny the resurrection and his ascension to heaven; and say that our Lady the Virgin Mary was not the mother of God or a virgin before the nativity and after; who say and affirm many other heretical errors; who state that what they had confessed before the inquisitors was not the truth; who remove their penitential robes and neither remain in the prison nor observe the penance imposed upon them; who say scandalous things against our holy Catholic

[PALACIO (DR. ANDRES DE)]—*continued.*

Faith and against the officials of the Inquisition; or who influence any infidel who might have been drawn towards Catholicism to refrain from converting; who assert that the Holy Sacrament of the altar is not the true body and blood of Jesus Christ our Redeemer, and that God cannot be omnipresent. Any priest holding this damnable opinion...and celebrating the mass; not saying the holy words of the consecration; saying and believing that the law of Mahomet and its rites and ceremonies are good and can bring about their salvation; who affirm that life is but birth and death, and that there is no paradise and no hell; and state that to practise usury is not a sin; if any man whose wife still lives, marries again, or any woman remarries in the lifetime of her first husband; if any know of those who keep Jewish customs, and name their children on the seventh night after their birth and with silver and gold upon a table, pleasurably observe the Jewish ceremony; and if any know that when somebody dies, they place a cup of water and a lighted candle and some napkins where the deceased died, and for some days, do not enter there; if any know of the effort of a Jew or convert, secretly to preach the law of Moses and convert others to this creed, teaching the ceremonies belonging to the same, giving information as to the dates of festivals and fasts, teaching Jewish prayers; if any know of anyone who attempts to become a Jew, or being Christian, walks abroad in the costume of a Jew; if any know of anyone, converted or otherwise, who orders that his dress shall be made of canvas and not of linen, as the good Jews do; if any know of those who, when their children kiss their hands, place their hands on the children's heads without making the Sign [of the Cross]; or who, after dinner or supper, bless the wine and pass it to everyone at the table, which blessing is called the *beraha;* if any know that in any house, people congregate for the purpose of carrying on religious services, or read out of bibles in the vernacular or perform other Judaic ceremonies; and if any know that when someone is about to set out on a journey, certain words of the law of Moses are spoken to him, and a hand placed on his head without making the Sign [of the Cross]. And if any know of anyone who has professed the Mosaic creed, or awaited the coming of the Messiah, saying that our Redeemer and Saviour Jesus Christ was not come and that now Elijah was to come and take them to the promised land; and if any know that any person had pretended to go into a trance and wandered in heaven and that an angel had conducted him over green fields and told him that that was the promised land which was being saved for all converts whom Elijah was to redeem from the captivity in which they lived; and if any know that any person or persons, being children or grandchildren of the condemned, and being disqualified, should make use of public office, or bear arms or wear silk and fine cloth, or ornament their costumes with gold, silver, pearls or other precious stones or coral, or make use of any other thing which they are forbidden and disqualified to have; and if any know that any persons have or possessed any confiscated goods, furniture, money, gold, silver, or other jewels belonging to those condemned for heresy, which should be brought before the receiver of goods confiscated for the crime of heresy.—All these things, having

(Continued over)

[PALACIO (DR. ANDRES DE)]—*continued.*

been seen, heard or known, you, the above-mentioned faithful Christians, have, with obstinate hearts, refused to declare and manifest, greatly to the burden and prejudice of your souls; thinking that you were absolved by the bulls and indulgences issued by our holy father, and by promises and donations which you had made, for which you have incurred the sentence of excommunication and other grave penalties under statutory law; and thus you may be proceeded against as those who have suffered excommunication and as abettors of heretics, in various ways; but, wishing to act with benevolence, and in order that your souls may not be lost, since our Lord does not wish the death of the sinner but his reformation and life; by these presents, we remove and suspend the censure promulgated by the said former inquisitors against you, so long as you observe and comply with the terms of this our edict, by which we require, exhort and order you, in virtue of the holy obedience, and under penalty of complete excommunication, within nine days from the time that the present edict shall have been read to you, or made known to you in whatsoever manner, to state all that you know, have seen, heard, or heard tell in any manner whatsoever, of the things and ceremonies above-mentioned, and to appear before us personally to declare and manifest what you have seen, heard, or heard tell secretly, without having spoken previously with any other person, or borne false witness against anyone. Otherwise, the period having passed, the canonical admonitions having been repeated in accordance with the law, steps will be taken to give out and promulgate sentence of excommunication against you, in and by these documents; and through such excommunication, we order that you be publicly denounced; and if, after a further period of nine days, you should persist in your rebellion and excommunication, you shall be excommunicated, anathematized, cursed, segregated, and separated as an associate of the devil, from union with and inclusion in the holy Mother-Church, and the sacraments of the same. And we order the vicars, rectors, chaplains, and sacristans and any other religious or ecclesiastical persons to regard and treat the above-mentioned as excommunicated and accursed for having incurred the wrath and indignation of Almighty God, and of the glorious Virgin Mary, His Mother, and of the beatified apostles Saint Peter and Saint Paul, and all the saints of the celestial Court; and upon such rebels and disobedient ones who would hide the truth regarding the above-mentioned things, be all the plagues and maledictions which befell and descended upon King Pharoah and his host for not having obeyed the divine commandments; and the same sentence of divine excommunication encompass them as it encompassed the people of Sodom and Gomorrah who all perished in flames; and of Athan and Abiron who were swallowed up into the earth for the great delinquencies and sins which they committed in disobedience and rebellion against our Lord God; and may they be accursed in eating and drinking, in waking and sleeping, in coming and going. Accursed be they in living and dying, and may they ever be hardened to their sins, and the devil be at their right hand always; may their vocation be sinful, and their days be few and evil; may their

[PALACIO (DR. ANDRES DE)]—*continued.*

substance be enjoyed by others, and their children be orphans, and their wives widows. May their children ever be in need and may none help them; may they be turned out of their homes and their goods taken by usurers; and may they find nobody to have compassion on them; may their children be ruined and outcast, and their names also; and their wickedness be ever present in the divine memory. May their enemies vanquish them and despoil them of all they possess in the world; and may they wander from door to door without relief. May their prayers be turned to maledictions; and accursed be the bread and wine, the meat and fish, and fruit and other food that they eat; likewise the houses they inhabit and the raiment they wear, the beasts upon which they ride and the beds upon which they sleep, and the tables and napkins upon which they eat. Accursed be they to Judah and to Lucifer and to all the devils in hell, and these be their lords, and accompany them by night and by day. Amen. And if any persons incurring the said excommunications and maledictions, should persist therein for the space of a year, they should be regarded as heretics themselves, and shall be prosecuted by the same process as against heretics or suspects of the crime of heresy. Given on the March, in the year of our Lord God, one thousand five hundred and twelve."

Nullus amoveat sub pena excommunicationis.

[*Item.* Of no avail is the confession made to the confessor for procuring absolution from the sentence of excommunication to which the heretic might be subject, from the time the crime is committed.]

[*Item.* All who know anything of the things mentioned in this present edict, or of other heresies, and not coming forward to denounce and declare the same, are hereby excommunicated and may not be absolved by their confessors.]

El doctor
Palacio, inquisidor.

De mandato sue
Reverende paternitatis,
Petrus Sorell, notarius.

708 PALACIOS RUBIOS (Juan Lopez de).

De Justicia et jure obtentionis ac retentionis regni Navarre.

With fine woodcut on title, representing the author offering a book to King Ferdinand V.

Gothic letter, single columns, 41 long lines to a full page; wide margins; folio, mottled calf, gilt panelled back.

[Circa 1514.]

(*See Illustration opposite.*)

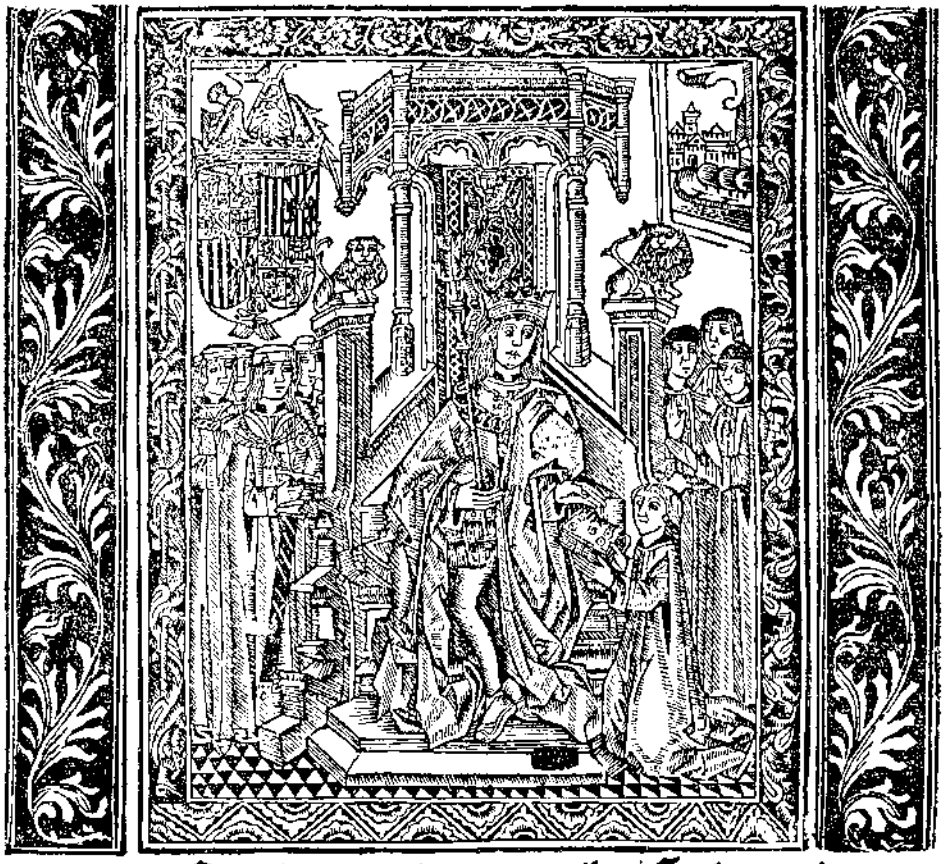
£16 16s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. IV, p. 271. Salva, No. 3721. Haebler, No. 509. Catalogue of Incunabula, Mazarin Library, No. 1293. Not mentioned in Hain or Proctor.

It is, as Haebler points out, highly improbable that this book was published before 1500, although he felt bound to make some reference to it on account of its inclusion in the Mazarin collection: "the very title precludes the possibility of its being a fifteenth century publication, as Navarre was not conquered by the Catholic King until 1512."

Juan Lopez was born at Palacios Rubios, (which he added to his surname), circa 1450. He studied at Salamanca, where he afterwards occupied the chair for Law; and subsequently became professor of canonical law at Valladolid. Between these two academic appointments, Ferdinand and Isabel nominated him an *oidor* of the Chancellery at Valladolid, and at their request, he edited the greater part of the Toro laws, on which he wrote a commentary in Latin. He was a friend of Cisneros and Las Casas; and wrote various judicial works, including one on the Spanish right to the conquests in the New World, in which he opposes the suggestion (advanced by some people) that the natives should be reduced to slavery.

In this book he deals with the justice of Ferdinand's claim to retain the kingdom of Navarre.



De iusticia et iure obtẽtionis ac retẽtionis regni Nauarre Liber editus per egregiũ meritoqꝫ colẽduz virũ Jo. lup. de palacios rubios doctorez eximiũ Regiiqꝫ senatus. P. oscriptũ. Cũ ꝓuilegio.

TITLE-PAGE FROM JUAN LOPEZ DE PALACIOS RUBIOS. DE JUSTITIA ET JURE OBTENTIONIS REGNI NAVARRE. CIRCA 1514.

See Item No. 708.

709 PALACIOS RUBIOS (Juan Lopez de).

Tractado del esfuerço bellico heroyco.

Title in large black letter, within woodcut border composed of vignettes, representing various saints with their emblems, the Holy Sepulchre, and the Last Supper. Ornamental woodcut capitals; gothic letter, forty-four long lines to a page.

Folio, calf, blind-stamped fillet border, gilt dentelles.

Salamanca, a expensas de Gaspar de Rossiñolis, 1524.

(*See Illustration opposite.*)

£25

Not in Salva. Palau's *Manual,* Vol. IV, p. 271.

The first edition of one of the earliest Spanish ethical works of the Renaissance. It is the only book which Palacios Rubios wrote in Spanish, and is his most literary work, in which he dwells upon the virtues of military heroism, and makes a subtle analysis of this quality from the moral and psychological point of view. He takes fine and notable examples from history and scripture and deduces a sound moral from each. An interesting *tabla* is appended, giving the summary of the previous chapters more or less in the form of maxims, as, for example: "It is not enough for a man to begin well if he does not end well"; "Virtue that is praised, tends to develop amongst youths"; "Illustrious death is better than obscure life"; "Both daring and fear are born of love."

The book was written for the benefit of the author's son.

709A PALAFOX Y MENDOZA (Juan de, Bishop of Osma).

Breve tratado de escrivir bien, y de la perfecta Ortografia.

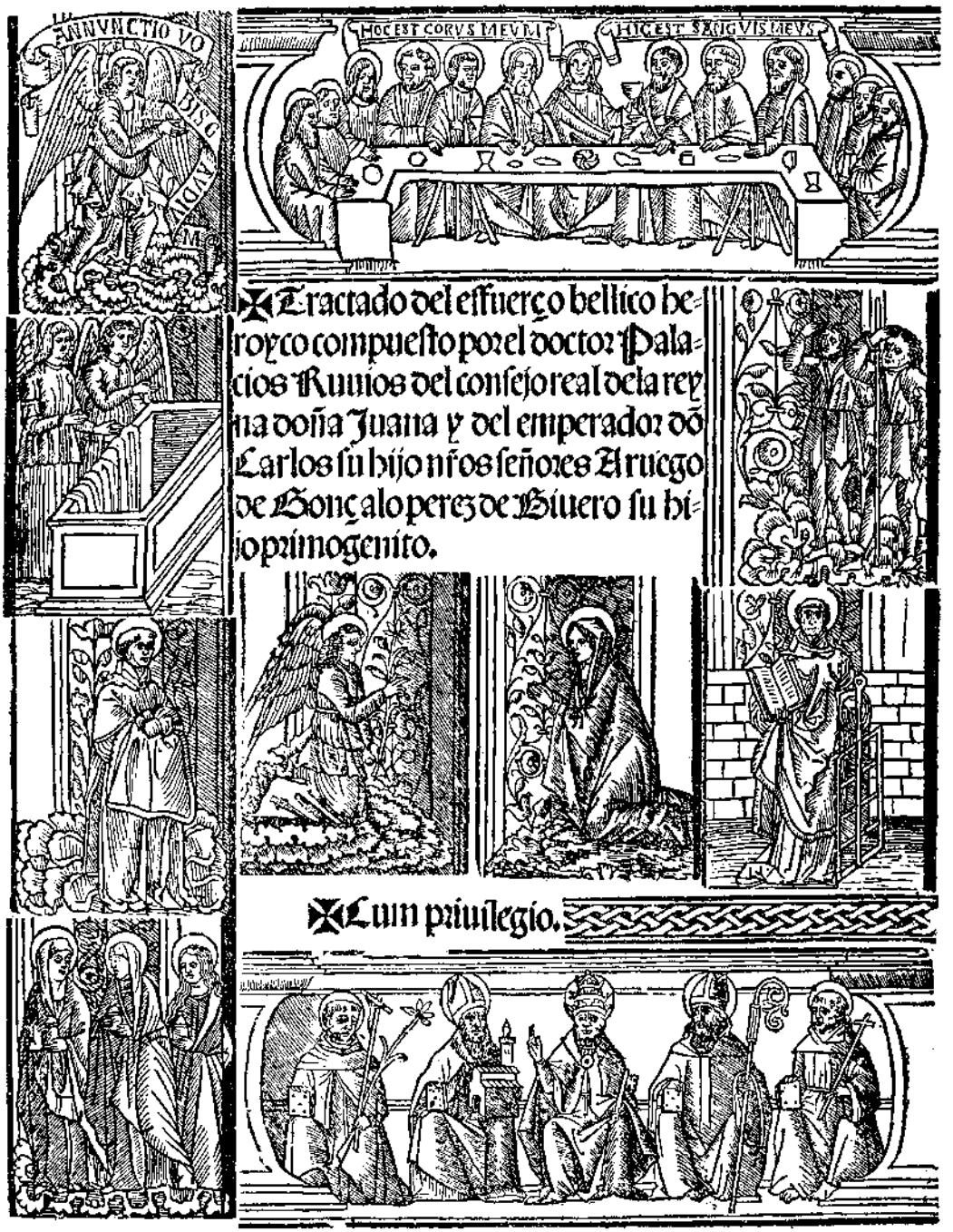
First Edition. Small 8vo, half calf, panelled back.

Madrid, Maria de Quiñones, 1662.

£8 8s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VI, p. 17, only cites this Cotarelo's (No. 815) copy of this edition. Not in Salva.

The work was reprinted at Saragossa in 1679, and Granada in 1704; and is of particular interest, in view of the identity of the author. It was an unusual subject for Palafox to deal with; the vast output of his publications dealing principally with theological questions, and the many contentions with the Church, in which he played an important part as the notorious Bishop of Puebla in Mexico.



TITLE-PAGE FROM JUAN LOPEZ DE PALACIOS RUBIOS. TRACTADO DEL ESFUERÇO BELLICO. SALAMANCA, 1524.

See Item No. 709.

THE SPANISH "BRUNET," NOW COMPLETED.

710 PALAU (Antonio).

Manual del Librero Hispano-Americano. Inventario Bibliografico de la produccion cientifica y literaria de España y de la América Latina desde la invencion de la Imprenta hasta nuestros dias, con el valor comercial de todos los articulos descritos.

Royal 8vo, 7 vols., half vellum.

Barcelona (London, Maggs Bros.), 1923-27.

£12 5s

An interesting and exhaustive Bibliography of Spanish and Latin-American works, since the invention of printing until the present day, with the market value of each work.

This work aims at facilitating the researches of the Bibliophile, the Librarian and the professional Bookseller, and is the essence of sixteen years of patient study and experience, presented concisely in a simple and eminently useful manner. The author claims that it is an inventory of Hispanic-American Literature. "For example, the catalogues of Salva and Ticknor, the library of Gallardo, and the best-known works of this kind, only give an account of the works which they possess or have seen; but no publication exists in which we can see, arranged in chronological order, all the editions of our most celebrated writers."

711 PALME (Sieur de la).

L'Heptameron de la Navarride ou Histoire Entierre du Royaume de Navarre depuis le commencement du monde. Tirée de l'Espagnol de Dom-Charles Infant de Navarre. Continuée de l'Histoire de Pampalonne de N. l'Evesque, jusques au Roy Henry d'Albret, & depuis par l'Histoire de France jusques au Roy Tres-Chrestien Henry IV, Roy de France, et de Navarre.

Printed in Italic Letter.

12mo, bound by Yseux, Sr. de Simier-Thierry, in full maroon levant morocco, inside dentelles, g.e.

Paris, Pierre Portier, 1602. £15 15s

This verse Epic was not in the Viollet-le-Duc collection.

711A PALUZIA Y CANTALOZELLA (Esteban).

Paleografia Española.

With full-page portrait of the author.

Folio, full mottled calf.

Barcelona, 1846. [Lithographed edition.]

£7 10s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VI, p. 27. This work is now very scarce, and, in spite of the researches made by later palaeographers, is still regarded as a standard work on the subject. It is a facsimile production, the text being in the author's writing, with transcripts from innumerable manuscripts in every period of writing, which are likewise reproduced in facsimile.

The book is valuable to the student of Spanish palaeography, incorporating a short history of the art of writing; an essay by Luis José Velazquez on the alphabets of unknown letters found on ancient Spanish coins and medals; an extract from Juan Bautista Erro's *Alphabet of the original Spanish language;* a dictionary of Roman contractions, and Roman, Gothic, Arab, Hebrew and Christian inscriptions; and excerpts from other works on palaeography by Cristobal Rodriguez, Esteban de Terreros, and Andres Merino.

712 PANTOJA (Father Diego de), Soc. Jesu.

Relacion de la Entrada de Algunos Padres de la Compañia de Jesus en la China, y particulares sucessos que tuvieron, y de cosas muy notables que vieron en el mismo Reyno.

12mo, bound by Rousselle in blue levant morocco, gilt lines on sides, gilt panel back, inside dentelles, g.e.

Seville, Alonso Rodriguez Gamarra, 1605.

£25

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VI, p. 30, could only quote the Salva copy.

The title reads in translation, "Account of the entrance of various Jesuit Fathers into China, the detailed events, and the most notable things they saw in that land." This interesting volume is really the copy of a letter sent by Father Diego de Pantoja from Pekin, to Father Louis de Guzman, the Provincial of Toledo, in Spain, and is dated March 9th, 1602. It contains many interesting details concerning China, and the customs of the Chinese.

ONLY TWO OTHER COPIES KNOWN OF THIS EARLY SPANISH COMEDY.

713 PAPEUS (Petrus).

Samarites Comœdia de Samaritano Evangelico Alexii Vanegas Toletani in eundem Evangelicum Samariten dilucida scholia studiosissimo viro Fernando de Lunar.

Title, beneath woodcut coat-of-arms, in italics; text of play in italics; Venegas' commentary in black letter.

Small 4to, brown calf, blind-stamped, panelled back.

Toledo, Juan de Ayala, 1542.

(*See Illustration opposite.*)

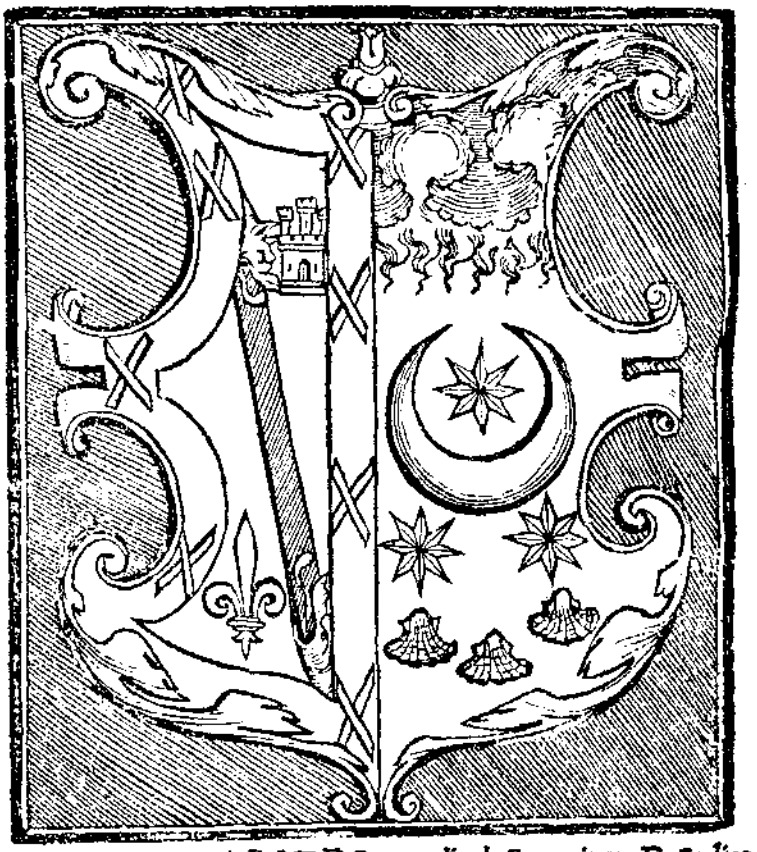
£31 10s

Perez Pastor (*Toledo*), No. 194. Not in Salva or Heredia. Palau's *Manual*, Vol. VI, p. 31. Lyell's *Early Book Illustration in Spain*, pp. 230-231.

This five-act comedy in verse is extremely rare. The greater part of the text is taken up by Venegas' commentary on the *Good Samaritan*. For further notes on Venegas, see item No. 1959.

This is one of the earliest comedies printed in Spain, and is edited with notes by Alego Vanegas (or Venegas), who has been the subject of an enthusiastic eulogy by Gregorio Mayans in his *Specimen bibliothecae*. "Copies of this comedy are seemingly very rare, and I am only able to trace one in the provincial Library of Toledo, in addition to the one in my own collection."

ILLVSTRISSIMVS AC REVERENDISSI
mus. D. D. Ioãnes Tauera Cardinalis Hiſpaniæ Archiep̄s Toletañ. etc.
opus hoc cẽſuræ cõmiſit. Atq; approbãtibus ſeueriſſimis cẽſoribus Ma
gnificis uiris. D. Petro Cãpo Vticẽſi. Epo & Canonico Toletañ. ac. D.
Franciſco Tello de Sandoual Canonico Hiſpaleñ. & in ciuitate et Diœ
ceſi Toletana hereticæ prauitatis Inquiſitore: ut excuderetur, indulſit.



Petri Papei SAMARITES comœdia de Samaritano Euãgelico

ALEXII VANEGAS Toletani in eũdẽ Euangelicũ Sama
riten dilucida ſcholia ſtudioſiſſimo uiro Fernando de Lunar a Secretis
Capituli. S. eccleſiæ Toletanæ nuncupata cum Samaritę digrediuntur.

Toleti. 10. Men. Octo. 1542.

TITLE-PAGE FROM PETRUS PAPEUS. COMOEDIA DE SAMARITANO EVANGELICO. TOLEDO, JUAN DE AYALA, 1542.

See Item No. 713.

714 PAPPAFAVA (V.).

Jurisdiccion y Procedimiento en el derecho aviatorio. Informe dirigido al primer Congreso juridico internacional para la reglamentacion de la locomocion aérea, celebrada en Verona. Traduccion de Mariano Castano.

8vo, wrappers. Madrid, 1912.

2s 6d

A translation into Spanish of Dr. Pappafava's work on aerial Jurisprudence and Procedure.

715 PARA que la Inquisicion ?

12 pp., small 4to.

Valencia, Salvador Fauli, 1811.

15s

The anonymous author of this tract makes an impassioned appeal to all Christians in Spain to preserve "this Holy Tribunal" as a true Guardian of the Church, and pours invective upon the few enlightened Spaniards who were threatening the existence of the Inquisition in the early years of the nineteenth century and whose influence succeeded, a few years later in destroying that mighty engine of destruction.

716 PARAGO.

Defensa de Los Nuevos Christianos, y Missioneros de la China, Japon, Y Indias.

4to, old vellum.

Madrid, Antonio Roman, 1690.

£10 10s

Not in Palau's *Manual,* or Retana. Medina, No. 365.

A very interesting book defending the Jesuit action in South America.

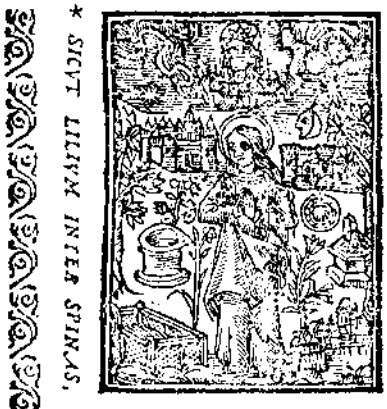
TITLE-PAGE FROM JUAN RODRIGUEZ FLORIAN, COMEDIA LLAMADA FLORINEA. MEDINA DEL CAMPO, GUILLERMO DE MILLIS, 1554.

See Item No. 881.

PLATE XXXIV.

LIBRE DELES DONES, MES VERAMENT

dit de conſells profitoſos y ſaludables, axi per al regiment y orde de la vida humana, cō pera aumētar la deuocio de la inmaculada Concepcio de la ſacratiſsima verge Maria, fet per lo magnifich meſtre Iaume Roig. Ara nouament corregit y eſmenat de moltes faltes, y de nou affegit la diſputa, o proces de viudes y donzelles: Fet per los Magnifichs moſſen Iaume Siurana generos, y meſtre Lloys Ioan Valenti, doctor en Medicina, ab vna ſentencia del honorable y diſcret Andreu Marti Pineda Notari.



EN VALENCIA.
Per Ioan de Arcos, a les eſpatles del ſtudi general. 1561.

TITLE-PAGE FROM ROIG, LIBRE DE LES DONES. VALENCIA, JOAN DE ARCOS, 1561.

See Items No. 885 & 886.

717 [PARDO (Fray Felipe, Archbishop of Manila).]

Breve y Compendiosa Relacion de la Prision y Destierro del Señor Arçobispo Don Fray Phelipe Pardo, por la Gracia de Dios y de la Santa Sede Apostolica, Arçobispo de Manila.

Folio, half morocco, gilt, g.e.

(Manila), 1683.

£5 5s

Not in Palau's *Manual*.

A full report of the arrest of the Archbishop of Manila on 31st March, 1683, and his banishment to Pangasinan, written by Fray Christoval Pedroche, one of his faithful priests at the Hospital of San Gabriel, Manila. This drastic action was taken at the instance of the secular Governors of the Philippines, who had brought various charges against the Archbishop and his administration.

718 PARDO (Geronimo).

Tratado del vino aguado y agua envinada, sobre el aforismo 56 de la seccion 7 de Hipocrates.

With engraved coat of arms on title-page.

4to, calf.

Valladolid, Imprenta de Valdivielso, 1661.

£7 10s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. VI, p. 34.

719 PAR (Alfons).

Vida de Guillem Shakespeare. Segons les mellors biografies Angleses y compte habut dels darrers documents desarxivats.

Small folio, wrappers.

Barcelona, 1916.

10s 6d

An interesting biography of Shakespeare in Catalan, based on some of the leading English biographies.

719A PARIS (Pierre).
Essai sur l'Art et l'industrie de l'Espagne primitive.
With map frontispieces, 23 plates, and 787 illustrations.
2 vols., royal 8vo, wrappers. Paris, 1903.

£1 12s 6d

720 PASSIONARIUM cum officio maioris hebdomade, Juxta formam missalis et breviarii Romani, ex decreto Sacrosancti Concilii Tridentin; restituti, cum canto sancte Ecclesie Toletane: Joannis Roderici de Villamaior Portionarii Claustrique in eadem Ecclesia prefecti, industria et labore recognitum.

Title printed in red and black, Roman letter, within architectural woodcut border; text in Gothic letter; musical notation in red and black; some large woodcut capitals.

Folio, old calf.

Toledo, Joannes à Plaça, 1576.

£10 10s

Perez Pastor, No. 343; Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VI, p. 45.

A handsome publication, of which Perez Pastor and Palau did not, apparently, handle a copy. They mention in their collation 226 leaves; assuming, no doubt, that all the signatures ran in sixes; whereas the full number of leaves (unnumbered), is only 208, with signatures as follow: Title and one other preliminary leaf; + 4 leaves; ¶ 6 leaves; a to i, l, n to r, and v to Mm, 6 leaves; m, s, t and nn, 4 leaves; while the letters j, k, u and w are omitted altogether.

721 PASQUAL (A. R.).
Descubrimiento de la Aguja Nautica, de la situacion de la America, del Arte de Navegar, y de un nuevo Metodo para el Adelantamiento en las Artes y Ciencias: Disertacion, en que se manifiesta que el primer Autor de todo lo expuesto es el Beato Raymundo Lulio, Martir y Doctor Iluminado.
4to, half calf.
Madrid, Manuel Gonzalez, 1789.

£5 5s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol.VI , p. 43, "*obra muy buscada.*"

722 [PAUL V (Pope).]

Breve de nuestro Sanctissimo Señor Paulo Papa V. de la concession de las Indulgencias para los Crucesignados, Inquisidores contra la heretica pravedad, y para sus Vicarios, Consultores, officiales, y para todos los demas ministros del Santo Officio, y para los que en el sirven, donde quiera que estan.

With woodcut papal arms on title.

Folio broadside [repaired].

Valencia, Pedro Patricio Mey, 1612.

£21

Text of the Bull of Indulgence addressed by Pope Paul V to the Brotherhood of the Crucesignados [i.e., of the Sign of the Cross], which was founded "to assist Inquisitors against heresy, and to give assistance at all times and in whatever manner, to the affairs of the Catholic Faith, against heretics, even if it cost them their life." The Brothers were granted "plenary indulgence and remission of all their sins,' if they made certain pilgrimages; penance; received the sacrament of the Eucharist; and assisted the Inquisition.

723 [PAULA MELLADO (Francisco de).]

Arte de Fumar y tomar tabaco sin disgustar a las Damas, escrito en francés por dos mercaderes de tabaco, y traducido al español libremente por F. de P. M.

16mo, wrappers.

Madrid, Imprenta de Repullés, 1833.

£1 1S

This curious little work is unknown to Salva and Palau's *Manual.*

There are chapters on the art of smoking; the history and medicinal value of tobacco; descriptions of various kinds of cigars, etc. The French authors of the original work were tobacco merchants and gave instructions on the manufacture of pipes. Interspersed are some amusing verses on smoking for women, and a "new and unpublished thought" on Nature's provision for smokers: "*Le nez a été fait pour les lunettes et la prise, comme la bouche pour les baisers et la pipe.*" The reader is informed that the first man to introduce tobacco into Europe was the Englishman "Raghliff" (!) and that the papal opposition to the practice of smoking was perforce overcome "when the tobacco-pouches inundated the Vatican."

724 PEDRAJAS (Manuel de).

Comedia Famosa, El Balvarte de España, sitio que puso el poder de Inglaterra y su aliada, la oposicion del Imperio, con la Naval Armada de ciento y noventa y seis baxeles, a la Ilustrissima Ciudad de Cadiz, Plaza de Armas, Antemural de España el dia 23 de Agosto del año de 1702.

Small 4to, half calf, gilt back, t.e.g.

Seville, Juan de la Puerte, 1704.

£2 2s

Escudero, No. 3021.

One of a series of comedies and other small publications issued at the time of Philip V's accession, which were probably printed in limited editions and are now very rare. This is unknown to Salva and Palau; and even Escudero only gives the name of author and comedy, classifying this item as a publication by an unknown printer, which points to the fact that he did not actually see a copy, since the printer's name is given on the last page.

This comedy *El Balvarte de España* (Spain's Bulwark) was written on the occasion of the accession of the Duke of Anjou to the throne of Spain as Philip V, in opposition to the Archduke Charles, whose claim was upheld by England, and in whose defence a British Fleet attacked Cadiz, which was pro-Philip, in 1702. The event is worked into this play, the characters including allegorical figures such as *Britain's Might;* the *Weather; Music; Gunpowder; the Opposition; the City of Cadiz;* etc., which figure in the siege of Cadiz.

725 PEDRELL (Felipe).

Catálech de la Biblioteca Musical de la Diputació de Barcelona ab Notes históriques, biográfiques y crítiques, transcripcions en notació moderna dels principals motius musicals y facsimils dels documents més importants.

With five plates in addition to woodcut frontispiece in each volume.

2 vols., 4to, wrappers, uncut.

Barcelona, 1908-9. £4 10s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VI, p. 56.

Autograph inscription signed by the author. One of 500 copies on large hand-made paper. The critical and biographical notes in this Bibliography are in Catalan, and transcripts of some of the principal musical compositions are given in modern annotation. There are numerous interesting woodcuts in the text.

726 [PEDRO DE PORTUGAL] GOMEZ DE SANTISTEVAN (Juan).

Historia del Infante Don Pedro de Portugal, el qual anduvo las siete partidas del Mundo.

With woodcut on title-page depicting the Infante setting out upon his travels.

8vo, cloth, gilt.

[1690].

£6 6s

Salva, No. 1657. Not in Palau's *Manual*.

Salva's own copy of this romantic itinerary, which is regarded by some authorities as a romance of chivalry. It describes the voyages of the Infante Dom Pedro, son of the Portuguese King Joam de Avis, and his quest for the seven wonders of the world. According to this record, he set out upon his travels from Barcelos, gathered a few henchmen, and went straight to Venice. From there, they proceeded to Greece, whence they left for Babylon, Jerusalem, Armenia "where there is Noah's Ark," Arabia, Mount Sinai, Judaea, etc., etc. All his experiences are recorded concisely, including his meeting with the famous Prester John.

The account was written by Juan Gomez de Santisteban, one of the twelve companions who travelled with the Infante, although the work is often classified as one of the Infante's original compositions. Dom Pedro, though a Portuguese, contributed some good poetry to the Spanish literature of his day, which compared favourably with that of his Spanish contemporary and friend, Juan de Mena.

727 PEDROCHE (Christoval de), a Dominican.

Breve, y compendiosa relacion de la Estrañez, y Destierro del señor Arçobispo, Don Fray Phelipe Pardo, Arçobispo de Manila.

24 pp., folio, boards.

Manila, Hospital de San Gabriel, 24th May, 1683.

£5 10s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. VI, p. 57. Tavera, 1957. Only knows of one copy, viz., in the British Museum Library.

An attack on the Jesuits of the Philippines written by order of the Archbishop of Manila, Phelipe Pardo, with an account of his subsequent banishment.

728 PEGUERO (Father Juan).

Informacion Juridica, que remite la Provincia de el SSmo. Rosario de Philipinas, de la Orden de Predicadores, à Su Magestad, à favor de sus Religiosos, por ocasion de aver intentado sus emulos el desacreditarla en estos Reynos, y ante su Magestad.

Folio, 20 pp., calf.

Madrid, 1684.

£5 5s

Not in Palau's *Manual*. Medina, *Islas Filipinas*, 222. Retana, 198. Tavera, 2540.

This relation is dated from Manila, Jan. 2, 1682.

Once the rupture between the Archbishop Pardo and the Jesuits in the Philippines had begun, the latter commenced to publish certain grave charges against the Dominicans, in view of which Father Peguero the Procurator of the Dominicans begged the Ecclesiastical Courts to open an enquiry into the truth of the matter, and this present work contains his defence of the Dominicans in the Philippines.

ON DENTISTRY.

729 PELAEZ (Francisco Antonio).

Tratado de las Enfermedades de la Boca, sobre todas las partes del arte del Dentista.

With folding plate representing dental instruments and artificial teeth.

Small 8vo, original vellum.

Madrid, en la Oficina de Don Benito Cano, 1795.

£3 3s

Not in Palau's *Manual*.

730 PELEGRIN CATALAN (Blasco).

Tropheo del Oro donde el Oro muestra su poder, mayor que el del Sol y la Tierra. (In verse).

Full-page woodcut heraldic device on verso of last page.

Small 4to, full crimson morocco, gilt lines, panelled back, g.e. (bound by Rivière).

Saragossa, Domingo de Portonariis y Ursino, 1579.

(See Illustration Overleaf).

£28

Salva, No. 531. Sanchez, *Bibliografia Aragonesa,* No. 568. Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VI, p. 58.

Extremely rare, according to Salva; although Sanchez mentions four other known copies besides his own, which, however, belong to institutional libraries.

The work consists of a poem in *octavas* divided into three cantos, which the author dedicates—with another special dedicatory poem—to Philip II; the three cantos referring, respectively, to the Earth, the Sun, and Gold, each of which describes, as an entity, its own virtues and properties to the King; the last proving its power over the first two. The author was a Valencian knight.

TROPHEO DEL ORO.

DONDE EL ORO MVESTRA SV PODER, MAYOR QVE EL DEL SOL, y la Tierra, con Allegaciones de todas las tres partes pretendientes, auiendo cada vno contado su valor.

COMPVESTO POR BLASCO PElegrin Cathalan Cauallero Valenciano.

ALA SACRA REAL CATHOLICA MAGESTAD DEL REY DON Phelippe Nueſtro Señor.

EN ÇARAGOÇA,

En la Officina de Domingo de Portonarijs, y Vrſino, Impreſſor de la Sacra Real Catholica Mageſtad, y del Reyno de Aragon.

1579

Con licencia y Priuilegio.

Venden ſe en caſa de Luys Ganareo mercader de libros a la plaça de la Seo.

TITLE-PAGE FROM BLASCO PELEGRIN. TROPHEO DEL ORO. SARAGOSSA, DOMINGO DE PORTONARIIS, 1579.

See Item No. 730.

731 PELLAZ Y ESPINOSA (Dr. Manuel).

Escrutinio febrilogio promptuario, o taller que demuestra la individual naturaleza de la Febre en comun.

Double columns, 387 pp., folio, original vellum.

Madrid, Antonio Marin, 1729.

£2 2s

Not in Palau's *Manual*.

732 PELLICER DE SALAS Y TOBAR (José).

Sucession de los Reynos de Portugal y el Algarve . . . feudos antiguos de la Corona de Castilla y sublevados en el levantamiento de Don Juan de Bragança.

Small 4to wrappers.

Logroño, Pedro de Mongaston Fox, 1641.

£1 10s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. V, p. 60.

An interesting historical essay, published on the occasion of the declaration of Portugal's independence, and accession of Joao IV. The writer, senior chronicler to Philip IV, dedicates the work to the King of Spain, and ingeniously traces the Spanish claim to the Portuguese throne, as being more legitimate than that of the House of Braganza. From the first, Portugal and Algarve were feudal states of Castile, whose king, Alfonso VI, settled the county of Portugal upon his daughter, Doña Teresa, wife of Henry of Burgundy, as a marriage portion. Their son, Alfonso, was recognised as first King of Portugal in 1139; and from him descended three famous illegitimate lines: those of Juan de Avis (proclaimed King of Portugal as Joao I in 1385), who vanquished Juan I of Castile, the "legitimate" claimant in 1385, and was a son of King Pedro I of Portugal; Don Antonio of Portugal, son of Luis Duke of Beja, who was a rival claimant with Philip II for the throne of Portugal after the death of Henry, the Cardinal-King of Portugal; and Alonso, son of John I of Portugal, created Duke of Braganza in 1442, and the ancestor of the "usurper," John IV, who succeeded in throwing off the yoke of the House of Austria, in 1640.

The chronicler insists upon the Spanish king's superior claim to the throne by reason of Philip II's legitimate descent, his mother having been a daughter of King Manuel I.

PROHIBITION RECOMMENDED IN PERU IN ORDER TO MAKE THE MINERS DO MORE WORK.

733 PENALOSA Y MONDRAGON (B.).

Libro de las cinco excelencias del español que despueblan a España para su mayor potencia y dilatacion. Ponderanse para que mejor se adviertan las causas del despueblo de España: y para que los lugares despoblados della, se habiten y sean populosos.

FIRST EDITION. 4to, old vellum. Pamplona, 1629.

£21

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VI, p. 64. Bartlett, *Bibliotheca Americana,* Vol. II, pp. 145-46.

This very important work on the depopulation of Spain and the remedy thereof, contains several chapters of American interest. Folios 38-42. Of the justified conquest and legal Suzerainty of the Spaniards over America because they planted there the Catholic Faith. Folios 65-67: Of the Spanish Possessions in America (California being described as a peninsula). Folios 114-146: Of the immense riches obtained from America and of its wonderful gold, silver, and quicksilver mines; of Potosi and its mines and miners; of the Spanish eagerness to exploit the American mines; of the damage done to Spain and the Spaniards in the Peruvian mines from the wines of Peru, and of the necessity of Prohibition, etc.

733A PERALES (Baltasar).

Programa de Teoria de la Lectura y de la Caligrafia.

8vo, green cloth boards, original wrappers preserved.

Valencia, Manuel Alufre, 1898.

10s 6d

Not cited by Palau's *Manual.*

An interesting treatise on the study of literature and caligraphy.

734 PERALTA (Dr. Narcis).

Memorial en favor de la Ordinacion hecha por la ciudad de Barcelona y sabio Consejo de Ciento. . . .

With woodcut heraldic device on verso of title.

Small 4to, old vellum.

Barcelona, Geronimo Margarit, 1620.

£3 3s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VI, p. 67, only knew of one other copy.

A treatise, upholding the principle of preferential treatment for native merchants, as prescribed in an ordinance issued by the Consejo de Ciento at Barcelona.

A manuscript note at the foot of the title-page states that another *Memorial* was written against this one in favour of foreign merchants.

735 PEREIRA (Antonio).

Respuesta Apologetica al P. Gabriel Galindo, Theologo de Madrid, o à la Censura que este hizo a su *Tentativa Theologica,* impresa en Lisboa sobre el poder de los Obispos en tiempo de Rotura.

Small 8vo, dark red morocco.

Madrid, viuda de Eliseo Sanchez, 1768.

10s 6d

Not in Palau's *Manual.*

This writer and Oratorian priest, who had several namesakes in the literary world, was Antonio Pereira de Figueiredo, and was born at Maçao in Thomar, Portugal, in 1725. He was one of the foremost Latinists of the eighteenth century, and was known for his deep learning. He published numerous grammatical, historical and theological works, and composed music.

His *Tentativa Theologica,* in which he suggested that the bishops should have the right to dispense with certain papal prerogatives in urgent cases when the Pope was inaccessible, created a great stir in ecclesiastical circles in Europe, and was translated into several languages. The Spanish Padre, Gabriel Galindo,

(Continued over)

PEREIRA (ANTONIO)—*continued.*

had censured it; and Pereira wrote his *Respuesta Apologetica*, in which he still contests the Pope's exclusive prerogative of dealing with matrimonial dispensations. This Spanish translation appears to be rare: neither Salva nor Innocencio mentions it.

Antonio Pereira died in 1797; and, according to his nephew, who bore precisely the same name as the celebrated Latinist, every effort was made by some of his friends to get him to repudiate his theological opinions.

736 PEREIRA BRACAMONTE (Domingos).

Banquete que Apolo hizo a los embaxadores del Rey de Portugal Don Juan Quarto. En cuyos platos hallaran los señores combidados, mesclada con lo dulce de alguna poezia, y politica, la conservacion de la salud humana.

Small 4to, old vellum.

Lisbon, Lourenço de Amberes, 1642.

£5 5s

Salva, No. 860. Palau's *Manual*, Vol. VI, p. 71.

A curious and little known work, consisting of poetical descriptions of fruit and vegetables, with short prose essays on the medicinal value of each. The ingenious title is justified by the amusing introduction, in which the author explains that King John IV of Portugal was the rightful occupant of the throne; and that Apollo, having received his ambassadors and agreed that the Spanish Philips were usurpers, had retired to one of his salons in the Zodiac, and left Pomona and Flora to entertain the diplomats at the palace. The repast is then prepared in the Muses' kitchen, and each dish appears with its poem.

The author was a Portuguese doctor, who was born and died at Amarante (1606-1658). He was considered something of a wit in his day. This Spanish book is the only known work from his pen.

ON FEVERS.

737 PEREYRA (L. J.).

Tratado completo de calenturas, fundado sobre las leyes de la inflamaccion, y putrefaccion, compuesto con methodo geometrico y caracteres botanicos.

4to, old calf. Madrid, 1768.

£1 10s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. VI, p. 72. Interesting monograph on fevers.

738 PEREZ (Antonio).

Cartas de Antonio Perez, Secretario de Estado que fue del Rey Catholico Don Phelippe II de este nombre. Para diversas personas despues de su salida de España.

Paris, n.d.

Together with:

Ant. Perezii ad Comitem Essexium, Singularem Angliae Magnatem et ad alios *Epistolarum*.

Paris, n.d.

8vo, original vellum binding.

Paris, circa 1598.

£7 10s

A volume of great interest for the social history of Elizabethan England, containing the correspondence of Antonio Perez, who is said to have been the original of "Don Adriano Armado" in Shakespeare's *Love's Labour's Lost.*

In his exile, Perez spent much of his time at Essex House, where he wrote his books and letters which had a more direct influence upon the current English literary fashion than the similar style of his contemporary Antonio de Guevara. His witty sayings were the fashion in England and France from 1591 to 1598; and in spite of the ridicule which his affected manners and absurdities gave rise to, all the young "bloods" of the day sought to imitate his quips and epigrams. He became the pet of the cultured set of which Essex and the Bacons were the bright, particular stars; and Shakespeare himself was, in the words of Martin Hume, "not oblivious of the mingled charm and absurdity of Antonio Perez"; to the extent of caricaturing him in one of his own plays.

Antonio Perez was the celebrated Secretary of State of Philip II. He was the natural son of Gonzalo Perez, an important statesman in the reign of the Emperor Charles V, and was born in Madrid in 1534. In consideration of his father's valuable services, Antonio was legitimized by special decree, and received a brilliant education. He possessed great natural intelligence and an attractive personality, and soon began to exercise his influence upon Philip, with whom he had practically been brought up at the Spanish Court.

On Philip's accession, he became first favourite and confidant of his King. He had acquired some experience by assisting his father in his official work, and

(Continued over)

PEREZ (ANTONIO)—*continued.*

was qualified to fill the post of Secretary of State for Italian affairs, for which his friend the Prince of Eboli had recommended him.

This brilliant young gallant, however, was often unscrupulous where his own interests were concerned; and later events proved to what lengths his treachery and lack of principle could take him.

After ten years of power, during which he enjoyed unprecedented indulgence from Philip, he fell into disfavour. There has been much controversy over the cause of Perez' downfall.

In addition to political intrigues against John of Austria and the Flemish states, there was the dangerous amorous intrigue with his friend's wife, the Princess of Eboli, Philip's mistress. Perhaps the historian, Canovas del Castillo, is right in imputing to Philip the primitive, human motive of jealousy towards his successful rival; and that the murder of Escobedo, for which Perez was ostensibly arrested, would not have justified such merciless persecution as Philip inflicted upon his minister.

John of Austria had sent his secretary, Escobedo, to treat verbally with Philip in the matter of the governorship of Flanders. While Perez gave Escobedo to understand that Philip was hostile to his cause, he artfully suggested to Philip that John of Austria's real objective was nothing less than the crown, and that Escobedo's presence at court was dangerous.

As Escobedo was in possession of Perez' secret, with regard to the Princess of Eboli, it was easy enough for Perez to persuade himself of the desirability of Escobedo's absence! The fact remains that on 31st March, 1578, Escobedo was mysteriously assassinated in the streets of Madrid; that popular rumour accused Perez as the instigator of the murder; and that, whether for personal or political reasons, Philip ordered the arrest of his erstwhile favourite in 1579. He also ordered the arrest of the Princess of Eboli, who died thirteen years later, without having regained her liberty, although she was not implicated in any political intrigue.

The trial of Perez continued for a number of years, and not only was he bereft of his personal fortune in Spain, but his wife and family suffered imprisonment and considerable injustice at the King's hands. Perez himself managed to escape from various prisons, and finally arrived in Pau in 1591, where he was well received by Henry IV of France. Acting on his advice, Henry sent an expedition against Spain, but the plan failed.

Perez found many friends and sympathisers in Paris, where he lived for a time, and received a pension of four thousand scudos, amongst other favours, from the French monarch.

In 1593 he arrived in London, where he succeeded in acquiring a certain popularity at the court of his sovereign's enemy, Queen Elizabeth; and his acquaintance with Lord Essex ripened into an intimate friendship. In time, however, he abused every friendship, and sold every friend.

In spite of the bitterness of his relations with Spain, Antonio Perez had not

PEREZ (ANTONIO)—*continued.*

given up hope of returning to his native country; but his wish was never granted, although he had renewed his petitions with increased optimism after the death of Philip II. All that Philip III conceded was the liberation of Doña Juana Coello (Perez' wife) and their children; but Perez himself was forbidden to re-enter his country, and died in Paris in 1611, where he was buried at the Celestine Convent.

These letters are printed in three sections: the first and second are in Spanish, addressed to Gil de Mesa, the King of France, and others; and the letters to his wife; the third section being the series of letters in Latin, addressed to the Earl of Essex.

In the letters to Gil de Mesa, he repeats some of his confidential conversations with Philip; not the least interesting being a description of the interview with "the Catholic King Philip II, the day that the death of Juan de Escovedo *was resolved upon.*"

According to Perez, he and the King were quite alone in a locked room, with "the bag of documents on the table, and the King pacing up and down the room. . . . Finally the King declared: 'Antonio Perez, I have been carefully considering this matter of the negotiations with my brother [John of Austria], or, rather, Juan de Escovedo and his predecessor Juan de Soto, and I find we must come to a swift decision or we shall be too late. I do not see any other convenient measure but to get Juan de Escovedo out of the way. . . . And thus I am resolved upon it, and in not entrusting this deed to anyone but you, on account of your fidelity, which I have proved; and your industry, which equals your fidelity.'" In view of Perez' treachery, however, it is only fair to give Philip the benefit of the doubt in regard to the above "secret" plan for Escobedo's murder.

In addition to the text of these interesting letters, there is a chapter devoted to the brilliant aphorisms gleaned from the correspondence.

739 PEREZ (Diego).

Gundisalvi de Villadiego Sacri Palacii Apostolici Auditoris de Irregularitate, Suspensione & Interdicto Ecclesiastico.

With woodcut Coat-of-Arms on title.

Small 4to, old vellum.

Salamanca, apud Joannem & Andracam Renant, 1589.

£5 5s

This copy bears the following autograph inscription and signature on the title-page: "Ermano del autor Diego Perez & Thomas Perez," the author's brother, to whom the licence for the publication of the work was granted, as the author had already died.

740 PEREZ (Juan).

Relacion muy verdadera de un caso nuevamente sucedido en la India de Portugal, en que se cuenta como un cavallero Portugues llamado Felipe Brito, que es governador, y Capitan general en aquellas partes por su Magestad vencio a un Rey gentil del Pegu, y le quito un tesoro el mayor que hasta oy se sabe en el mundo, de mas de setecientos millones que avia que se juntava mas de dos mil años.

Small 4to, 8 pp. wrappers. Cuenca, Pedro Viader, 1614.

£4 4s

Not in Palau's *Manual.*

A ballad poem containing a true account of an event which had recently taken place in Portuguese India, in which is related how a Portuguese cavalier named Philip Brito, who was the Governor and Captain General in those parts, conquered a heathen King of Pegu, and took from him one of the greatest treasures to be found in the World, of a value of more than seven hundred millions, which had been accumulating for more than two thousand years.

Don Felipe de Brito y Nicote, a celebrated adventurer, was a native of Lisbon but of French nationality. By doubtful means he became the Portuguese governor of Siriam or Thanlyeng, a town of the Rangoon district of the Pegu division; and then was made so-called King of Pegu. He made a Peace Treaty with the King of Taungu, who, however, was defeated and made tributary by the King of Ava. Brito made this a pretext for attacking him, which he did, capturing him and his treasure of over a million in gold, in 1605. After a most adventurous career, in 1613, Brito was defeated and captured by the King of Ava, and was impaled on the walls of Siriam.

741 PEREZ (Lorenzo) *of Toledo.*

Libro de Theriaca, limpio de los errores hasta nuestros tiempos en ella cometidos, y utilissimo para preparar y consegir muchos Simples y Compuestos cada dia recebidos en el uso de Medicina.

8vo, old calf.

Toledo, en casa de Juan de Ayala, 1575.

£7 10s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VI, p. 77.

Lorenzo Perez was an eminent Spanish botanist, who, on his return from travels in Italy and Austria, wrote the above work, which did much to clear up certain errors with regard to plants, herbs, etc.

EL VERDADERO
CONOCIMIENTO DE LA
PESTE, SVS CAVSAS, SEÑALES,
PRESERVACION, I
Curacion.

A LOS CONSELLERES DE BARCELONA.
Por Iohan Francisco ROSSELL.

I. de Corbera F.

CON LICENCIA, I PRIVILEGIO.
En Barcelona por Sebastian i Iaime Matevad, Impressores de la Ciudad, i Vniuer. Año 1632.

TITLE-PAGE FROM JUAN FRANCISCO ROSSELL. EL VERDADERO CONOCIMIENTO DE LA PESTE. BARCELONA, 1632.

See Item No. 899.

PLATE XXXVI.

FRONTISPIECE FROM JUAN FRANCISCO DE SAN ANTONIO, "CHRONICAS DE LA PROVINCE DE SAN GREGORIO DE RELIGIOSOS DE S. FRANCISCO EN LAS ISLAS PHILIPINAS, CHINA, JAPON," ETC.
PRINTED AT SAMPALOC (SUBURB OF MANILLA), 1738-1744.

See Item No. 928.

AGAINST MOHAMMEDANISM.

742 PEREZ DE CHINCHON (Bernardo).
Libro llamado Antialcoran, que quiere dezir contra el Alcoran de Mahoma, repartido en veynte-y-seys sermones.
Small 4to, old vellum.
Salamanca, Juan y Andres Renaut, 1595. £12 12s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VI, p. 81.

The second edition of a rare work, in which the author denounces Mohamedanism in a series of twenty-six sermons. He brings the charge of materialism against the Mahomedan ideals as expressed in the Koran; but admits that warfare is a crime of which Christianity is equally guilty. The arguments are interesting in view of their religious fervour rather than logic.

743 PEREZ DE EL CHRISTO (Cristobal).
Excelencias y antiguedades de las Siete Islas de Canaria Primera Parte (all published).
4to, vellum.
Xerez de la Frontera, Juan Antonio Tarazona, 1679.
£10 10s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VI, p. 81. It is said that this interesting book was written by Father Luis Anchieta, who hid his identity beneath an assumed name.

A most interesting treatise on the Fortunate Islands or Atlantis.

744 PEREZ Y LOPEZ (Antonio Xavier).
Discurso sobre la Honra y Deshonra legal, en que se manifiesta el verdadero mérito de la Nobleza de sangre.
12mo, old calf.
Madrid, Imprenta Real, 1786. £1 5s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VI, p. 87.

Not in Salva. Colmeiro (No. 324) states that this Discourse is of economic importance, as the author thereby attempted to raise the status of mechanical arts and employment, which were not compatible with the dignity of a nobleman's position. Perez y Lopez, with other writers of his school, prepared the ground for many of the wise measures which Charles III suggested for creating a nobler conception of work.

The Discurso consists of 148 numbered paragraphs dealing with the honour and merit of many branches of activity other than chivalry and the usual attributes of nobility.

745 PEREZ DE MONTALVAN (Juan).

Sucessos y Prodigios de Amor. En ocho novelas exemplares. Small 4to, old vellum.

Madrid, Juan Gonçalez, 1628.

£10 10s

Not in Palau's *Manual*.

This edition is not mentioned by Salva, who describes the book under No. 1929, and cites various other editions.

The work consists of eight short novels in prose and verse, dedicated to various persons; and contains both a sonnet and the Inquisitorial comment and permit from the pen of Lope de Vega Carpio, while the poet was exercising the function of literary censor to the Inquisition.

The novels and dedications are as follows: (1) *La Hermosa Aurora,* to Don Francisco de Borja, Prince of Esquilache; (2) *La fuerça del desengaño,* to Fray Placido de Tosantos, Bishop of Zamora; (3) *El embidioso castigado,* to Don Pedro de Tapia; (4) *La Mayor confusion,* to Lope de Vega Carpio; (5) *La Villana de Pinto,* to the Marquis de Careaga; (6) *La desgraciada amistad,* to Don Juan del Castillo, the King's secretary; (7) *Los primos amantes,* to Don Francisco de Quintana; and (8) *La Prodigiosa,* to Don Antonio Domingo de Bobadilla, Magistrate of Seville.

Juan Perez de Montalvan was a native of Madrid (1602-1638), a son of the bookseller Alonso Perez, of Jewish ancestry; was a friend and confidant of Lope de Vega; and the publisher of his comedies.

At the age of seventeen, Juan published his first comedy, *Morir y disimular;* and subsequently wrote fifty-seven others, some of which were ascribed to Lope de Vega. He took his degree in Theology at Alcala; was ordained a priest in 1625; and was a notary to the Inquisition.

Many of his comedies were based on history, others on legend. Although his poetical style is frequently like that of Gongora, he more often took Lope de Vega as his model; and in his turn inspired the style of Calderon. He is, indeed, regarded as the representative of the transition period between the schools of Lope and Calderon.

Hurtado describes his dialogue as graceful; his construction, simple and fluent; his versification, harmonious. As to characterization, "he aspired to Lope's glory in portraying women . . . but whereas Lope's women were tender, passionate and inclined to sacrifice themselves for their lovers, those of Montalvan are not very feminine and hardly idealized. His fiction is ingenious; nearly always, he portrays unhappy love; and often tends towards melodrama."

746 PEREZ DE MONTALVAN (Juan).

Sucessos y Prodigios de Amor. En ocho novelas exemplares.

Small 8vo, calf.

Seville, Pedro Gomez de Pastrana, 1648.

£7 10s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. VI, p. 89. Salva, No. 1930. Escudero's *Tipografia Hispalense*, No. 1625.

This is the third Seville edition, and the ninth general one, according to the title.

747 PEREZ DE MOYA (Juan).

Arithmetica, Practica y Speculativa agora nuevamente corregida, y añadidas por el mismo author muchas cosas.

With woodcut geometrical figures.

Thick small 8vo, old calf.

Granada, Hugo de Mena, 1590.

£5 5s

Not in Salva or Colmeiro. Palau's *Manual*, Vol. VI, p. 90. Picatoste's *Biblioteca Cientifica*, No. 633.

A good edition of a notable work on mathematics, containing additions to the text of the first edition, which was published at Salamanca in 1562.

The book is divided into nine parts, the ninth being an amusing dialogue between one Antimacho, an ignoramus, who argues against the need for arithmetic, and one Sophronio, who upholds scholarship in general and mathematics in particular. Many amusing problems are introduced, and these were subsequently published as games of calculation or problems set for social entertainments, and are ingenious rather than difficult. The other parts deal with geometry, arithmetic, coinage, weights, measures, values, and various means of calculating; and he incorporates much interesting information on Pythagorean, Hebrew, Chaldean, Greek and Roman mathematical teaching.

Juan Perez de Moya (c. 1513-1597) was a native of Santisteban del Puerto (Jaen); studied at Alcala and Salamanca; and was a canon of the Cathedral of Granada. He wrote some authoritative mathematical books, but this item brought him fame. This author also wrote works on cosmography and natural philosophy, and some interesting treatises on chronology, hydraulic and sand clocks, and sundials.

748 PEREZ DEL TORO (Felipe).

El Tabaco Canario y las pesquerias en Africa.

With a folding map.

Half calf. Madrid, 1881.

6s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VI, p. 94.

Presentation copy to D. J. Perez de Rivas, with three-line autograph inscription signed by the author.

NEWS OF SIR ANTHONY SHIRLEY IN PERSIA.

748A PERSIA (Don Juan de).

Relaciones de Don Juan de Persia. Divididas en tres Libros, donde se tratan las cosas notables de Persia, la genealogia de sus Reyes, guerras de Persianos, Turcos, y Tartaros, y las que vido en el viaje que hizo à España: y su conversion, y la de otros dos Cavalleros Persianos.

Woodcut Arms of Spain on the title-page.

Small 4to, old calf. Valladolid, Juan de Bostillo, 1604.

£8 15s

In the preliminary leaves are nine sonnets addressed to the author, by various Spanish Poets, and the work has a place among the 'Literature' of Spain.

The work itself is divided into three books, containing thirty-three 'relations' and giving information of the greatest interest and importance on the contemporary happenings in Persia and the neighbouring countries. Book III contains details respecting the famous English traveller, *Sir Anthony Shirley,* and the determination of the Shah to appoint him his Ambassador to Spain, etc. Shirley went to Persia in 1598 where he became a favourite with Shah Abbas.

Gallardo, 3473. Salva, 3377. Grenville Catalogue I, p. 380.

749 [PERSIUS].

Aelii Antonii Nebrissensis gramatici in A. Persium Flaccum poetam satyricum interpretatio.

Title within woodcut border, with woodcut printer's device. [Lower margin cut away.] Gothic letter.

Alcala, Arnaldo Guillermo de Brocar, 1517.

Heredia, No. 6361. Not in Catalina's *Tipografia Complutense*. Palau's *Manual*, Vol. V, p. 295.

Together with:

[CICERO.]

M. Tullii Ciceronis Oratorum omnium principis Synonyma ad Lucium Detrurium. . . .

Title within woodcut border. Gothic letter.

Hagenau, Heinrich Gran for J. Rynman de Oringau, 1518.

Small 4to, in contemporary Spanish binding of black leather, tooled in an arabesque design of interlaced chain and cable, forming the borders of a succession of panels covering the entire surface of the sides. The boards of the binding are formed of pads of leaves from an unused 8vo breviary.

£18 18s

Graesse's *Trésor de Livres rares et Précieux*, p. 179.

A particularly interesting item, in view of the charm of the binding, and the rarity of the two publications. The first gives Nebrija's paraphrases in larger gothic type, in the middle of the text on each page.

Elio Antonio de Nebrija, also known as Lebrija and Martinez de Jarava, the celebrated Spanish grammarian, was born in the city whose name he bears (Nebrija) in 1444 and died in 1532. He was chronicler to Ferdinand V and Isabella, and after a sojourn of ten years in Italy, returned to Spain in 1473, where he became professor of Latin at the Universities of Salamanca and Alcala, as well as that of Seville.

He is considered one of the greatest of the Spanish humanists of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries; he mastered the Hebrew language, and his knowledge of Latin has scarcely been surpassed after his own day. His famous

(Continued over)

[PERSIUS]—*continued.*

Gramatica Latina has served for five centuries as a guide to Latinists; while, as regards purity of style and basic philology, his *Gramatica Castellana* is an authoritative work which is still greatly appreciated by scholars.

He collaborated with Jimenez de Cisneros in the *Biblia Poliglota;* and was the first person in Spain to measure a degree of the meridian, towards the end of the fifteenth century.

Menéndez y Pelayo regards Nebrija as "the most brilliant literary personality in Spain during the Catholic Sovereigns' reign, for none influenced the general culture of the country as much as he, not only on account of his vast knowledge and assimilative powers, but for his ardour as a propagandist."

THE SECOND SPANISH EDITION.

750 [PETRARCH (Francis).]

De los remedios contra prospera y adversa fortuna.

Large woodcut coat-of-arms within woodcut border on title page.

Gothic letter, forty-six lines to a full page, large headlines, woodcut capitals.

Small folio, old vellum.

Seville, Jacob Cromberger, 1513.

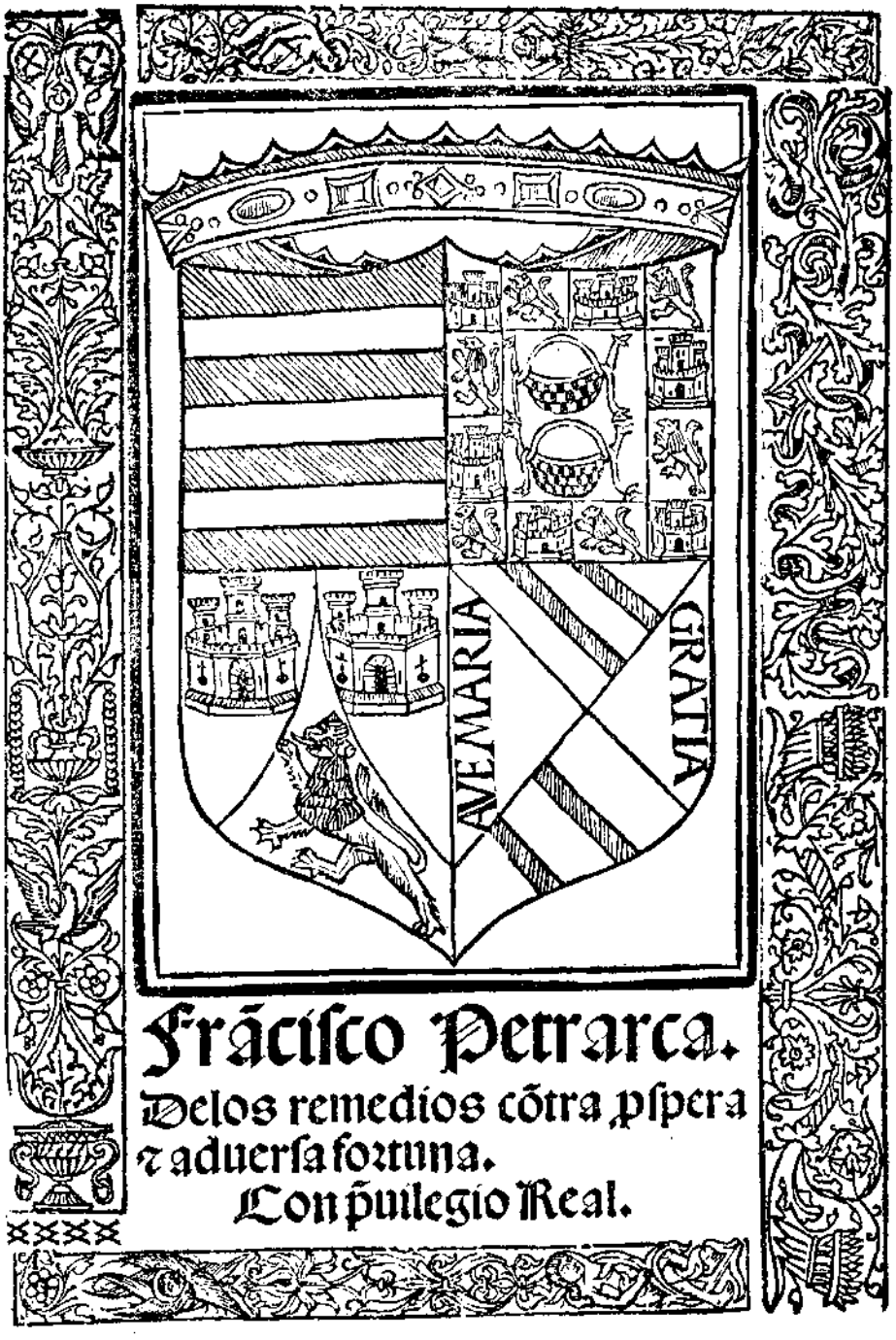
(*See Illustration opposite.*)

£16 16s

Salva, 3972. Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VI, p. 103. Lyell's *Early Book Illustration in Spain,* pp. 161-2, "a good example of this printer's (Cromberger's) careful press-work and well-designed decorative woodcut capitals is provided in" this book; "The decoration of the title consists of a fine cut of the Arms of Gonzalvo de Cordova (*el gran capitan*), to whom the translation is dedicated, and this is within borders of birds, foliage and emblematic figures, which combine to present a pleasing and well-proportioned page."

Fine copy of the rare second Spanish edition.

The chapters are arranged as dialogues between the Reason and some entity or abstract power such as Hope, etc., and contain philosophical arguments on perennial human problems, so cleverly handled as to be as vitally interesting to-day as they were in the poet's own epoch (1304-1374).



TITLE-PAGE FROM PETRARCH. DE LOS REMEDIOS CONTRA PROSPERA Y ADVERSA FORTUNA. SEVILLE, JACOB CROMBERGER, 1513.

See Item No. 750.

751 PETRARCH (Francis).

De los remedios contra prospera y adversa fortuna.

Fine title page, printed in red and black; large woodcut coat of arms in centre, surrounded by woodcut portraits of the prophets; gothic letter, woodcut capitals.
Folio, old mottled calf.

Seville, Juan Varela de Salamanca, 1533-4.

£10 10s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. VI, p. 103.
Described by Salva (No. 3974), but not in his collection.

752 PETRARCH.

Los Sonetos y Canciones del Poeta Francisco Petrarcha, que traduzia Henrique Garces, de lengua Thoscana en Castellana. FIRST EDITION. Small 4to, half calf.

Madrid, Guillermo Droy, 1591.

£12 12s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. VI, p. 103. Salva, No. 873. Innocencio, No. 32. Perez Pastor, No. 366.

This translation of Petrarch's sonnets evoked a laudatory verse in the *Canto de Caliope* from the pen of Cervantes. Enrique Garces was also responsible for the Spanish rendering of Camoen's *Lusiads*. He was a Portuguese by birth, but left his native city of Oporto for America; and, after his wife's death, took Holy Orders and became a canon of the Cathedral Church of Mexico. He died in 1591.

Innocencio states that all his extant works are in Spanish, and "they are valued on account of their rarity."

753 PHILIP II.

Text of a Royal Decree given at Aranjuez on 24th February, 1571, with reference to the expulsion of the Moors from Granada.

Gothic letter.

4 pp., small folio, half calf.

Seville, Alonso de la Barrera, 1571.

£52 10s

An extremely rare publication of great historical interest.

The decree provides many privileges to the Spaniards, or any "who are not the Moriscos who have been ordered to leave the kingdom of Granada." The newcomers, who were expected to colonise Granada, were free to travel throughout the kingdom, to reside where they pleased, to enjoy exemption from many forms of taxation; to decline to entertain any troops that might be billeted on them; to use firearms for hunting; and no creditor might distrain upon their personal firearms, clothes, or beds, for the payment of their debts.

754 [PHILIP V. (King of Spain).]

A collection of fifteen Seville publications, referring to the accession of Philip V. and the War of Succession, as catalogued hereunder.

Small 4to, bound together in one volume, half calf, gilt back, t.e.g.

Seville, 1704-5.

£10 10s

(1) Xacara Heroyca Xacara en el estilo, Heroyca en el objecto. A los sucessos presentes de la Guerra de Portugal, celebrando el valor del Rey nuestro Señor Felipe V y de sus Soldados.

Verse, double columns; 4 pp., Francisco de Leefdael, Seville, 1704.

(2) Audiencia que pidio a nuestro Rey y Señor Phelipe Quinto,

(Continued over)

[PHILIP V. (KING OF SPAIN)]—*continued.*

un estudiante gorron, que se entró en Lisboa sin ser conocido, y dá quenta de lo que passa con la Dieta.

Verse; double columns; 8 pp., [Seville], n.d.

(3) Soliloquio que haze un fidalgo con el Señor Archiduque, passeandose en la Rua de Lisboa.

Verse; double columns; 4 pp., n.p., n.d.

(4) Motivos Universales en los Heroes, que representan en el Teatro de la Europa, la serie del mayor empeño, discurridos sobre Titulos de Comedias.

A collection of verses to the Pope, Kings of France and Portugal, Queens of England and Spain, and others.

4 pp., double columns; Seville, Francisco de Leefdael, 1704.

(5) Glossa al Ave Maria, debaxo de la correccion de la Sta. Madre Iglesia azia la Christiandad del Señor Felipe V Rey de España.

Verse, double columns; 4 pp., n.p., n.d.

(6) Nueva Relacion y curioso Romance en que se da puntual noticia de la Sublevacion que tenian trazada en la ciudad de Granada unos sujetos de tan baxa espera, como viles pensamientos, descubriendose esta enorme maldad por estraño camino, y siendo castigados con todo el rigor de la justicia para escarmiento de desleales, con los mas notabilissimos casos que verá el curioso Lector.

Verse, double columns; 4 pp., Seville, Juan de la Puerta, n.d.

(7) Responde España al Edicto en que Su Magestad (que Dios prospere) publica la justa Guerra contra Portugal.

Prose and verse; 4 pp., Seville, Francisco de Leefdael, 1704.

(8) Copia de Carta que refiere la sublevacion intentada en la

[PHILIP V. (KING OF SPAIN)]—*continued.*

ciudad de Granada contra la Catolica Magestad del Monarca de las Españas Don Phelipe Quinto.

Prose relation of the intended rising in Granada against Philip V; 8 pp., letter dated Granada, 6th June, 1705; Seville, Francisco de Leefdael, n.d.

(9) Prognostico, sacado de los Reyes de Portugal, para quien le lea o oyga, haga el juizio que se inferirá de los sucessos passados para los presentes.

Prose tract written by an anonymous wiseacre, who "prophesies," or reveals, the inner meaning of some historical events in the lives of the Kings of Portugal, and leads to the question of Philip V's Spanish and Portuguese royal ancestry. He refers to Don Sancho Capelos' prohibited marriage in the thirteenth century; Don Juan II's clemency towards the Jews; and Dom Sebastian's request for assistance from the infidels, with a view to proving that these actions led to the monarchs' death without issue.

8 pp., printed at Seville by F. de Leefdael, 1704.

(10) Breve Noticia del passeo Serio jocoso con que el Colegio Mayor de Santo Thomas de Sevilla hizo expresion de su leal afecto, al cumplimiento de los años de nuestro Rey y Señor D. Phelipe Quinto.

Prose, 4 pp. Seville, 1704.

(11) Clamor Catolico que a la Santidad de Clemente XI Pontifice Maximo, da por su nacion un Español.

The writer refers to the "plot" conceived by "the iniquitous William of Nassau," and acquiesced in by England, Holland and France, to dispossess the Catholic Church, of Spain, during the War of Succession which followed upon the death of the Spanish King Charles II; and contains an impassioned appeal to the Pope on behalf of his country.

19 pp. Prose; printed in Seville by F. de Leefdael, n.d.

(12) Copia de carta, escrita por un cavallero natural . . . de Zeuta a otro su amigo de Sevilla, dandole cuenta de todo lo sucedido en dicha ciudad con el Principe de Armestad y la respuesta que a sus proposiciones le dió su noble governador al

(Continued over)

[PHILIP V. (KING OF SPAIN)]—*continued.*

Señor Marques de Gironela, y las Christianas demonstraciones que hizo el Obispo Ill^mo^ de aquella ciudad.

Contemporary account of the resistance offered to the Moors at Ceuta by the Spaniards under the Marques de Gironela, in the reign of Philip V. [Letter dated 9th August, 1704.]

4 pp. Seville, F. de Feefdael, n.d.

(13) Flores (Antonio Francisco de). Descripcion de las plausibles reales fiestas de luminarias . . . con que la ciudad de Sevilla celebro obsequiosa los dichosos años dela Sacra Catholica Mag. D. Felipe Quinto.

24 pp. 1704.

(14) Delineado Bosquejo a las plausibles y reales fiestas que celebro la ciudad de Sevilla . . . al complir años N. Rey y Señor D. Felipo Quinto. Por Un Afecto Sevillano.

Title within woodcut border.

Description in verse of the festivities held in Seville on the King's birthday.

18 pp. Seville, Juan Francisco de Blas, 1704.

(15) Mascara Joco-Seria, con que el Colegio Mayor de S^to^. Thomas de Aquino de Sevilla, celebro el cumplimiente de los veinte años de edad del Rey nuestro Señor Don Philipe V.

Description, in verse and prose, of the procession—somewhat like a carnival—which proceeded from the College of St. Thomas Aquinas in Seville, on the occasion of Philip V's twentieth birthday, Saturday, 2nd February, 1704.

24 pp., printed for one of the students.

THESE LITTLE PUBLICATIONS ARE NOT MENTIONED BY ESCUDERO.

755 [PHILIP V., Accession of].

Collection of three Comedies and poetical composition, as described in footnote, relating to the Spanish war of succession and accession of Philip V.

Small 4to, half calf, gilt back, t.e.g.

Seville, Francisco de Leefdael, 1704.

£2 2s

Not in Escudero's *Tipografia Hispalense.*

The comedies are: Tercera Jornada de la Comedia de *Al Freir de los Huevos; Mogiganga* para fin de fiesta a la Comedia *Al Freir de los Huevos;* and *Dime con quien andas, direte quien eres.* The verses are an amusing colloquy on Philip's triumph over his enemies, entitled *Coplas de Marica la ciega a Perico el coxo.* All the items are anonymous.

756 PHILIPPINE NATIVE RITES.

Suma de los Ritos y ceremonias antiguas de los Indios Visayas pintados.

A curious little manuscript (in Spanish,) written on native paper, describing the interesting and quaint rites and customs of the Visayan " painted " Indians.

19 pp., 8vo . Circa 1680.

£5 5s

757 [PHILIPPINES] ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPT (in Spanish) on 394 pages of paper consisting of the original documents signed by Ramon Banuelos, Narciso Claveria, Manuel de Quesada, Francisco Izquierdo and others, referring to the expeditions to Jolo, and other parts of the Philippine Archipelago which were carried out by the war frigates Esperanza, the steamers Reina Castillia, Magallanes, El Cano and other vessels,

(Continued over)

[PHILIPPINES] ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPT—*continued.*

during the years 1845-1851. Folio, cloth gilt back. 1845-1851 A.D.

£21

This is a mine of original information for the history of the famous expeditions which took place by the celebrated sailors, under the command of the Marques de la Solana.

The Expeditions resulted in the submission of the King of Jolo, and caused the speedy conquest of the Provinces of Mindanao, Cebu and Zamboanga, and put an end to a treaty which existed between the Sultan of Jolo, the authorities at Hong Kong, and the diplomats of Japan.

The manuscript contains most important details about the products, commerce, politics and most notable personages of the Islands of the Philippine Peninsula.

PICART'S FAMOUS ENGRAVINGS OF THE LIFE AND CUSTOMS OF THE SPANISH JEWS IN AMSTERDAM.

758 PICART (Bernard).

Scènes de la vie Juive dessinées d'après nature, 1663-1733.

Title and 16 magnificent heliogravures of scenes from the Life of the Portuguese and Spanish Jewish Community in Amsterdam from the famous engravings of Picart.

Folio, lettered cloth portfolio. Paris, 1884.

(*See Illustration, Plate No. XXVIII*).

£1 5s

Picart, born at Paris, 1673, showed at an early age a marked facility in the imitation of the great masters. In 1710 he settled at Amsterdam, where he supplied plates and engravings to printers and booksellers.

That part of his work which is of Jewish interest is contained in the "Ceremonies des Juifs." These plates, all of which are carefully and faithfully prepared, are among the earliest engravings on Jewish ecclesiastical and ceremonial subjects. They are now faithfully reproduced in heliogravure, and comprise:—

1. Jew with phylacteries and praying scarf.
2. Benediction of the priests in the Portuguese Synagogue.
3. Elevation of the Law.
4. Sounding the Shofar on New Year's Day.
5. The Day of Atonement (in the Synagogue).
6. Search for leaven before the Passover.

PICART (BERNARD)—*continued.*

7. Passover meal.
8. Feast of Hoshannah Rabah (in the Synagogue).
9. Feast of Tabernacles (at home).
10. Rejoicing of the law (in the Synagogue).
11. Escorting home the bridegroom of the law.
12. Circumcision.
13. Redemption of the first born.
14. Marriage among the Portuguese Jews.
15. Marriage among the German Jews.
16. Circuit round the coffin.
17. Interment.

"ON THE GREAT AND GLORIOUS PROGRESS OF THE RELIGION IN THE KINGDOM OF CHINA."

759 PICOLOMINI (Father Francisco), Soc. Jesu.

Copia de una carta, al P. Francisco Franco, sobre los grandes y gloriosos progressos de la Religion Christiana, en los Reynos de la China.

4 pp., small 4to, wrappers.

Seville, Juan Gomez Blas, 1650.

£10 10s

Not in Palau's *Manual.*

An interesting Missionary letter from China relating the events there in the middle of 1650.

760 PICOLOMINI (Francisco), Soc. Jesu.

Copia de una Carta al P. Francisco Franco sobre los grandes, y gloriosos progressos de la Religion Christiana, en los Reynos de la China.

Small 4to, 4 pp. wrappers.

Seville, Juan Gomez Blas, 1651.

£10 10s

Not in Palau's *Manual.*

Copy of a letter sent by Father Francisco Piccolomini, the General of the Society of Jesus, to the Provincial of Aragon, Father F. Franco, concerning the progress of the Christian religion in China.

761 PIEDRABUENA (Antolinez de).

L'Escole de l'Interest et l'Université d'Amour. Songes veritables, ou Veritez songées. Galanterie Morale.

[Translated from the Spanish " *Universidad de amor y escuela de el interes* " by C. le Petit.]

First Edition. 12 mo., old calf.

Paris, Jean Guignard, 1662.

£5 5s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VI, p. 112.

This work was reprinted at Paris in 1862, in an edition of 100 copies, and was condemned the following year because it was considered to contain pages dangerous to public morals.

762 PINAMONTI (Juan Pedro). Soc. Jesu.

Synagoga desengañada. Traducida del Toscano en Portugues en el Brasil y ora traducido del Toscano y Portugues en nuestro Idioma Castellano por el Padre Claudio Adolfo Malboan Soc. Jesu.

4to, limp vellum. Madrid, 1723.

£2 2s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VI, p. 116.

The secondary title of the book is " Camino facil para mostrar a qualquier Hebreo la falsedad de su Secte, y la verdad de la Ley Christiana.

763 PINDAR.

Odas, Traducidas en verso Castellano por Ipandro Acaico, con notas.

Small 8vo, half morocco. Mexico, 1882.

15s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VI, p. 116.

These odes by " The Prince of Greek Lyric poets " have been translated into charming Spanish with distinction by Ignacio Montes de Oca.

764 PINEDA Y RAMIREZ (Antonio).

Elogio histórico del Señor Don Antonio de Pineda y Ramirez, Coronel de los Reales Exércitos y Encargado de la Historia Natural en la última Expedicion destinada á la América y el Asia.

With engraved frontispiece.

4to, wrappers. Madrid, 1792.

£1 5s

Not in Palau's *Manual.*

Account of the services of Colonel Pineda y Ramirez, who was in charge of the Natural History Expedition sent to Asia and America.

FIRST EDITION OF A MOST IMPORTANT WORK.

765 PINEYRO (Padre Luis), Soc. Jesus.

Relacion del Succsso que tuvo nuestra Santa Fe en los Reynos del Japon desde el año 1612 hasta 1615, Imperando Cubosama. First Edition. Folio calf.

Madrid, 1617.

£25

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VI, p. 120.

Cordier can only quote one copy, viz., in the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris.

Book I. "Del Estado de Japon, de las causas de la persecucion, y principios della en Surunga, y Arima."

Books II-V. "De la persecucion del Japon en el qual se trata de lo que sucedio en varios Reynos, y estados de aquel Imperio."

Father Luis Pineyro, of the Jesuit Order, was born in 1500 at Talavera (New Castile), and died at Lisbon in 1620.

766 PIQUER (Dr. Andres).

Obras Póstumas. Las publica con la vida del Autor su hijo el Dr. D. Juan Chrisóstomo Piquer.

Small 4to, old calf gilt.

Madrid, Por D. Joachin Ibarra, 1785.

£2 5s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. V, p. 121.

Besides the Life of Dr. Andres Piquer and a general treatise on his works, contains his " La Inoculation de las Viruelas "; " Embriologia Sacra "; " Del estudio de la Medicina "; " De Conpunctione Medicinae "; " La Medicina de los Arabes." Etc.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT FOR FREEMASONS.

767 [PIUS VII (Pope).]

Nos Don Francisco Xavier Mier y Campillo, por la gracia de Dios y de la Santa Sede Apostolica, obispo de Almeria . . . a todos los fieles habitantes, etc.

With woodcut inquisitorial seal. Folio, broadside.

Granada Inquisition, 22nd January, 1815.

£3 10s

Text of a decree, issued by the Inquisitor-General of Spain, giving in Spanish the clauses of Pope Pius the Seventh's edict against Freemasons. Corporal punishment, confiscation of property and fines were the penalties threatened to any who assisted in the maintenance of this institution.

768 PLATA Y MARCOS (Miguel de la).

Estudios Biografico-Bibliograficos de la Medicina Militar Española.

8vo, half calf, gilt panel back.

Madrid, Manuel Alvarez, 1864.

£1 15s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VI, p. 126.

769 PLATA Y MARCOS (Miguel de la).
Coleccion bio-bibliografica de escritores médicos españoles.
Roy. 8vo, half morocco.
Madrid, Fuentenebro, 1882.

£1 15s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. VI, p. 126.

769A POCO MAS.
Scenes and adventures in Spain from 1835-1840.
With frontispieces.
2 vols., 8vo, half calf. London, 1845.
London, 1845. 7s 6d

769B Another copy, cloth.

10s 6d

770 POEMA AFRICANO, sucessos de D. Fernando Mascareñas, del Consejo de Su Magestad, General de Ceuta, en el discurso de seys años que lo fue de Tanjar.
With engraved coat-of-arms on verso of title, and some large ornamental woodcut capitals.
Small 4to, full brown levant morocco, gilt fillet border, gilt panelled back, inside dentelles, g.e.
Cadiz, Juan de Borja, 1633.

£10 10s

Not in Palau's *Manual*.

Fine copy of this anonymous heroic poem in five cantos, commemorating the feats of General Fernando Mascareñas in North Africa.

In a preface, Manuel Moreira Pita states that he found these verses hidden away amongst some papers, and considered them worthy of publication; dedicating them to the Conde Duque de Olivares. (The coat-of-arms reproduced in this publication is presumably that of the Conde Duque).

In addition to the poem, there are some ten sonnets, addressed to the author and Mascareñas.

THE ONLY PERFECT COPY KNOWN OF ONE OF THE RAREST SPANISH ROMANCES OF CHIVALRY.

771 POLINDO.

Historia del Invencible Cavallero don Polindo hijo del rey Paciano rey de Numidia: y de las maravillosas fazañas y estrañas aventuras que andando por el mundo acabo: por amores de la princesa Belisia fija del rey Naupilio Rey de Macedonia.

Title in red and black, with three woodcuts; gothic letter, double columns, forty-four lines to a full page.

Small folio, full crimson morocco, gilt panel border of interlaced scrolls, with fleurons in corners; gilt panelled back, g.e., doublures of blue crushed morocco, with gilt dentelles and fleurons; bound by Motte.

Toledo, 1526.

(*See Illustration, Plate No. XXIX*).

£350

Not in Salva. Heredia, No. 2491. Perez Pastor, *La Imprenta en Toledo*, No. 132. Palau's *Manual*, Vol. VI, p. 134.

An excessively rare and valuable romance of chivalry, of which this is the only perfect copy known. Perez Pastor knew of only one copy, which lacked the title-page; and Heredia states that his copy, also lacking the title, was one of the only two copies known to bibliographers, adding that, in consequence of the missing title ," nobody has as yet given a complete description of this volume." In view of this fact, a full description is given herewith. The title-page, which is framed in a rough double-line woodcut border, is printed in red and black gothic letter (the few words printed in black being indicated here by italics). The headline is as follows: *Primer libro de don Polindo*. Beneath this are two woodcuts, representing (1) two knights in armour at the tournament in the act of tilting their lances,

POLINDO—*continued.*

and (2) the gallant Don Polindo setting out upon his adventures with another knight, waving his sword in farewell to the Princess Belisia, for whom he braved his trials, and whose head appears at a window in the corner of the picture. The third woodcut of this group is placed under the two above-mentioned, with the words "*El espantable Jayan darbundeo*" on the left, and "*El principe don polindo*" on the right. The cut represents a scene outside a feudal castle, with several tents, a troop of horsemen in full armour drawn up in front of a group of men on foot, with shields and lances. Beneath this woodcut is the following sub-title: "Historia del invencible cavallero don Polindo hijo del rey *Paciano* rey de *Numidia*: y de las maravillosas fazañas y estrañas aventuras que andando por el mundo acabo: por amores de la princesa *Belisia* fija del rey *Nanpilio* Rey de Macedonia. La qual historia al redemptor del mundo encomiendo.

On the verso of the title is the *Prohemio*, beginning "*Muchas vias y naturales razones nos compellen/sapiente lector a desechar de nosotros la occiosidad.*" The text consists of 158 leaves; double columns; with colophon on last column of text: "*Fue impressa la presente historia en la muy noble y imperial cibdad de Toledo a diez de Abril de mill y quinientos y veynte y seys años*"; and four leaves of table.

The anonymous author, who describes this volume as the "first book," had promised a second part, which never saw the light, however. This quaint romance describes the adventures of Prince Polindo, son of the King of Numidia, who encountered perils in Greece and Turkey, and came to grips with the formidable Darbundeo, for love of his lady, the Princess Belisia, daughter of the King of Macedonia.

771A PORRAS HUIDOBRO (Facundo de).

Discurso Diploma—Paleografico, que en el ejercicio de oposicion á la plaza de Archivero de la Villa y Corte de Madrid pronuncio.

Small 4to, wrappers.

Burgos, Imprenta de Navas, 1821. 18s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. VI, p. 143. Not cited by Añibarro in his *Diccionario Bio-bibliografico de Burgos.*

The record of a lecture on palaeography delivered in Madrid by the keeper of the ecclesiastical records of Burgos.

772 PORRENO (Baltasar).

Dichos y Hechos del Señor Rey Don Felipe II., el Prudente, Potentissimo, y glorioso Monarca de las Españas y de las Indias.

Small 8vo, old vellum.

Madrid, viuda de Juan Sanchez, 1639.

£4 4s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VI, p. 143.

Salva (No. 2128), in citing the Madrid edition of 1663, assumes that there must have been an earlier one printed there c. 1639, but evidently did not know positively of this edition.

An interesting little work, containing a short biography of Philip II, and a very full compilation of the prudent monarch's words and deeds.

The book, which was compiled by the Visitador-General of Cuenca, is written in a necessarily prejudiced vein; but when the quotations of the actual sayings of Philip II are sifted from the mass of sycophantic praise, they are of absorbing interest to the reader, and especially to the student of the Philippine era.

The author gives many instances of his various fine moral qualities, and of his more apparent political talents and intellectual qualifications. The shortcomings are, however, as clearly revealed in the light of posterity as though separate chapters had been allotted to his faults.

The book consists of sixteen chapters which describe his birth, appearance, upbringing, etc.; his seriousness and control; his valour; magnanimity; even temper; religion; modesty; rectitude; justice, his prudence in politics, and imprudence as to personal courage:—" he often went for long walks in the country, quite alone and unattended; he slept in a room on the ground floor of his palace in Madrid, with low windows opening on to the street; and he was in the habit of granting audiences, quite unattended, to Moors, Turks and Englishmen, and to vassals, against whose ill-will he had been warned; for he never feared attack."

From this picture of him as an adored and very perfect Knight, and the French conception of him as *Le Démon du Midi,* the impartial observer may deduce much of the man's true character.

773 PORTUGAL (Manuel de).

Obras.

Small 8vo, old vellum. [Slightly wormed.]

Lisbon, Pedro Crasbeeck, 1605.

£5 5s

Salva, No. 888. Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VI, p. 146, could only quote the Salva-Heredia copy.

The only, and rare, edition of this collection of works from the pen of Don Manuel de Portugal. With the exception of two prose compositions (which are in Portuguese), the rest of the work is in Spanish, and in view of the number of songs, odes and similar poems, it has been called the *Cancionero of Don Manuel de Portugal.*

The author was a Portuguese poet, son of the Conde de Vimioso, and was born at Evora in the early part of the sixteenth century; he died an octogenarian in 1606.

He was appointed ambassador to the Spanish Court by King Sebastian, and after the Portuguese monarch's death, was a faithful partisan of the pretender, Don Antonio, Prior of Crato. Don Manuel was a friend of Camoens and Sa de Miranda, and was himself a distinguished poet of his day; his works consisting principally of short compositions, which were published in seventeen "books" in this one volume.

774 POZA (Andres de).

De la antigua lengua, poblaciones y comarcas de las Españas, en que de paso se tocan algunas cosas de la Cantabria.

Woodcut heraldic device on title, ornamental woodcut capitals. Small 4to, citron morocco, wide gilt border, with small coat-of-arms in corner of upper cover, gilt panelled back, g.e., inside dentelles. (The last two leaves mended with some letters in facsimile).

Bilbao, Mathais Mares, 1587.

(*See Illustration Opposite.*)

£25

Salva, No. 3130. Palau's *Manual*, Vol. VI, p. 149.

This extremely rare work was printed by the first printer in Viscaya. This copy contains the following additional treatises, which are usually lacking: *De Prisca Hispanorum lingua in gratiam eorum, qui nesciunt Hispanice paradoxon;* and *De las Antiguas poblaciones de las Españas con los nombres y sitios que al presente les corresponden.*

The work is an extremely interesting short history of the antiquities of Spain, in which the author traces the Hebrew origin of Spanish nomenclature; describes the ancient places, with their old and modern names; Greek and Roman influence; how the Goths, Vandals and other invaders modified the Spanish language; the clothes and social customs of the time, etc.

The author was a native of Orduña; an eminent sixteenth-century cosmographer and writer; a lawyer in practice in Vizcaya; and professor of the Nautical Academy in San Sebastian. He died in Madrid in 1595.

775 PRADA (J. Ignacio).

Arte de Mejorar, suavizar y componer el tabaco, con aumento de cualidades en aroma y buen gusto.

Small 8vo. Wrappers. Madrid, 1861.

7s 6d

DE LA ANTIGVA LENGVA, POBLACIONES, Y COmarcas de las Eſpañas, en que de paſo ſe tocan algunas coſas de la Cantabria. Compueſto por el Licẽciado Andres de Poça natural de la ciudad de Orduña, y auogado en el muy noble y leal Señorio de Vizcaya.

Dirigido a Dõ Diego de Auẽdaño y Gãboa, ſeñor de las caſas de Vrquiçu, y Olaſſo, y de la villa de Villa Real y ſus valles, y Balleſtero mayor del Rey nueſtro ſeñor. &c.

Con priuilegio real, Impreſſo en Bilbao por Mathias Mares, primer impreſſor de Vizcaya. Año de 1587.

TITLE-PAGE FROM ANDRES DE POZA, DE LA ANTIGUA LENGUA POBLACIONES Y COMARCAS DE LAS ESPANAS. BILBAO, MATHIAS MARES, 1587.

See Item No. 774.

776 PRAGMATICA y declaracion sobre los Moriscos esclavos, que fueron tomados en el reyno de Granada. Y la orden que con ellos se ha de tener.
With woodcut coat-of-arms of Philip II.
Small folio, wrappers.
Madrid, Alonso Gomez, 1573. £3 3s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. VI, p. 152.

An interesting publication, in which are set forth the clauses of a royal decree issued by Philip II, in respect of Moorish slaves captured in Granada. Amongst other things, no Moor of either sex or any age or station, was allowed to leave the district; they were not to be allowed any sort of weapon; and they were to be summarily converted to the Catholic faith.

ON THE CORRECT FORMS OF ADDRESS.

778 PRAGMATICA de Tratamientos y cortesias, y se acrecientan las penas contra los transgressores de lo en ella contenido.
With woodcut coat-of-arms on title.
12 pp., folio wrapper.
Madrid, Juan de la Cuesta, 1611. £1 5s

Not cited by Palau's *Manual*.

Text of a royal decree issued by Philip III, giving the sovereign's ruling with regard to correct forms of address, both written and verbal; the formal ending to official documents, etc., and the penalties for any transgression of the rules.

779 PRAGMATICA y declaracion sobre los Moriscos que fueron tomados por esclavos de edad de diez años y medio, y de las esclavas de nueve medio, del Reyno de Granada.
With woodcut Coat-of-Arms on title.
4 pp., small folio, wrappers.
Madrid, Alonso Gomez, 1573. £2 2s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. VI, p. 152.

The text of a royal decree, disposing of the Moorish captives of Granada, who were to be taken as slaves by their conquerors. All "men" beneath the age of ten, and women under nine years of age, were to be exiled from Granada, converted to Catholicism, and placed in the care of Christians until they were twenty years of age.

FORBIDDING SPANIARDS TO GO TO THE FAIR AT LYONS ON THE RHONE.

780 PREMATICA que su Magestad ha mandado hazer este año de 1552, para que ningun mercader, ni tratante, ansi natural como estrangero, ni otra persona alguna, de qualquier calidad y condicion que sean, estantes en estos reynos: no traten, ni vayan a las ferias de Leon so la Rona en Francia, ni a todo el reyno de Francia de aqui adelante, ni por si, ni por otra persona alguna. With woodcut Coat-of-Arms of the Emperor Charles V. Gothic letter.

Small folio, wrappers.

Alcala de Henares, Joan de Mey, Flandro, 1552.

Heredia, No. 3161. Palau's *Manual*, Vol. VI, p. 156. £4 4s

Text of a royal decree issued by Charles V and Juana, at Monçon de Aragon, 20th September, 1552, forbidding Spaniards from going to the fair in the city of Lyons during the war with France; and ordering them to carry on any such commerce at Besançon.

ON THE USE OF COURTESY TITLES.

781 PREMATICA de Tratamientos y cortesias, y se acrecientan las penas contra los trangresores de lo en ella contenido.

With woodcut Coat-of-Arms on title.

8 pp., folio, wrappers. Madrid, Juan de la Cuesta, 1611.

£1 5s

Text of a royal decree issued by Philip III, setting forth the privileges and prohibitions relating to the use of courtesy titles and forms of address.

782 PREMATICA en que se mandan guardar las ultimamente publicadas, sobre los tratamientos, y cortesias, y andar en coches y en traer vestidos, y trajes, y labor de las sedas, con las declaraciones que aqui se refieren.

With woodcut Coat-of-Arms on title.

8 pp., folio, wrappers. Madrid, Juan de la Cuesta, 1611.

£2 10s

An interesting royal decree, issued by Philip III, confirming earlier decrees with regard to the etiquette to be observed amongst courtiers and others, as to the use of carriages and horses, social privileges and the correct style of address for foreign nobles; details of dress, such as the wearing of silk, trimmings, and buttons, etc.; and the correct accessories, such as swords, to be used by certain persons.

ONE OF THE RAREST SPANISH ROMANCES OF CHIVALRY.

783 PRIMALEON.

Los tres libros del muy esforcado cavallero Primaleon et Polendos su hermano, hijos del Emperador Palmerin de Oliva.

Three title-pages in red and black, Gothic Letter; each with a woodcut above title, and smaller woodcuts in the text, which is in Roman letter, long lines.

Folio, full brown calf gilt, g.e.

Venice, Juan Antonio de Nicolini de Sabio, 1534.

(*See Illustration Opposite and Plates Nos. XXX and XXXI.*

£350

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VI, p. 160.

This fine and much sought edition is mentioned by Salva in his notes to *Palmerin de Oliva* (No. 1651), but he did not possess a copy. The woodcut on the first title-page represents Primaleon with Polendos and Duardos, facing the giant Gataru in the battlefield; while those on the second and third title-pages are the same design, representing a mounted knight, squire and page. The smaller woodcuts are quaint illustrations of the scenes in the story.

This is the second of another series of romances of chivalry, similar to the cycle of Amadis de Gaul, and relates to the exploits of Palmerin de Oliva. This cycle is known as the *Palmerines,* and is rich in episode, many of the adventures having occurred to the first hero amongst the palms and olive groves of Constantinople, from which he derives his name.

Primaleon relates the more complicated history of Palmerin de Oliva's sons, Primaleon and Polendos, with "Don Duardos," Prince Edward of England, whose name was given to a dramatized version of this romance, by Gil Vicente. The author of these two romances is unknown: some have attributed the work to a lady of Ciudad Rodrigo; others have cited Francisco Vazquez as the author. These romances were followed by *Palmerin en Inglaterra,* which is indebted to Cervantes for the perpetuation of its fame, being one of the works which Quixote was enjoined to preserve in his library. The three romances had a great European vogue in the sixteenth century.

LIBRO TERCERO

¶ Como Palantin el menſajero que Primaleon embio ala Reyna ſu madre de Gridonia llego allí y fue bien reſcebido della y del cauallero Giber. Cap. XXXIX.

PAlantin como uos diximos fue por mandado de Primaleon a faʒer ſaber todos eſſos fechos ala Reyna de Apoloña: y como aquellos q̃ dios quiere guiar haʒen las coſas ligeramente aſſi le auino a Palantin que en poco tiempo fue llegado al ducado que ormedes & hallo todas las gẽtes del muy triſtes por la perdida de ſu ſeñora Gridonia: & ſobre todos era triſte el cauallero Giber. que deſque ſupo que Gridonia era leuada aſſi como aueys oydo muchas ueʒes eſtuuo por ſe yr a ſu yſla & dexar la tierra deſamparada: mas ala fin no lo pudo el acabar en ſu coraçon. & como Palantin llego donde el eſtaua díole la carta de Primaleon y díxole. Señor cauallero Giber Primaleon fijo del Emperador de Coſtantinopla uos manda ſaludar por mi & uos haʒer ſaber como Gridonia eſta en ſu poder dentro en la çiudad de Coſtantinopla y que por ſu uoluntad ſe ha deſpoſado conel: y es fecha la paʒ de entrambos y ella lo ha perdonado: & porque Primaleon uos ama y precia mas que a otro cauallero: uos haʒe ſaber eſte hecho: y embia uos a rogar muy afin-

PORTION OF A PAGE FROM PRIMALEON ET POLENDOS SU HERMANO, HIJOS DEL EMPERADOR PALMERIN DE OLIVA. VENICE, JUAN ANTONIO DE NICOLINI DE SABIO, 1534.

See Item No. 783.

784 PRIMERA Parte de las sentencias que hasta nuestros tiempos, para edificacion de buenos costumbres, estan por diversos Autores escritas, en este tratado sumariamente referidas en su propio estilo, y traduzidas en el nuestro comun. Conveniente licion a toda suerte y estado de gentes (all published).

Title within woodcut border, incorporating the Royal Arms of Portugal.

Small 4to, vellum, gilt Arms on sides.

Coimbra, Juan Alvarez, 1555.

£10 10s

Salva, No. 2173. Anselmo, No. 63. Palau's *Manual*, Vol. VI, p. 162.

The text is in Latin and Spanish, and consists of proverbs and maxims culled from the sayings of Seneca, Plutarch, Quintilian, Cicero, Aristotle, Juvenal, Virgil, and others.

785 [PRINGLE (Sir John).]

Discurso sobre los medios empleados en estos ultimos tiempos, y mayormente en la segunda expedicion del Capitan Cook para conservar la salud de los Marineros, pronunciado en la Sociedad Rl. de Londres en 30 de Novembre de 1776, por el Caballero Pringle, Presidente.

Original manuscript in Spanish, on 88 pages.

8vo, new half morocco, gilt, g. e. Spain, circa 1780.

£6 6s

Captain Cook kept excellent discipline on his vessels, his men were continually exercised and their quarters kept scrupulously clean, with a result that he did not lose his men from scurvey as was the case on most other vessels. This discourse treats of the means recently employed, and especially in Capt. Cook's Second Expedition, to preserve the health of sailors, and is based on Sir John Pringle's address to the Royal Society, 30 Nov., 1776. Details are also given respecting many other voyages.

786 Provincia de San Nicolas de Tolentino de Agustinos Descalzos de la Congregacion de España é Indias.

8vo, full Spanish calf, uncut.

Manila, Imprenta de Santo Tomas, 1879. £1 10s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. VI, p. 170.

An important volume in the history of the Philippines; containing accounts of all the centres of "barefoot Augustinian monks" throughout the Philippines, accounts of the various martyrs, and particulars concerning their foundations in the Mariana Islands.

787 PSALTERIO DE DAVID, con las Paraphrases y breves declaraciones de Raynerio Sno y Goudano, agora nuevamente traduzido en lengua Castellana. . . .

With woodcut vignette of the Crucifixion.

12mo, old calf, gilt back.

Antwerp, Juan Steelsius, 1555.

£3 3s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. III, p. 12.

This edition is not cited in Salva or Brunet. It contains the paraphrases of Raynerius and a Spanish translation from the Latin, "presented for publication" by Rodrigo Manrique de Acuña. The Latin text appears in a marginal column beside the Spanish. This edition was dedicated to Pedro Gasca the Bishop of Siguenza, "the Illustrious Patriarch of the New World."

788 [POUGET (Jean de).]

Breve y curiosa Relacion del discurso que a hecho Monsur Juan de Puget . . . sobre los Cometas que an aparecido este año de 1618. Traduzida por don Diego Alvarez de Salzedo.

12mo, new half morocco, t. e. g.

Granada, Bartolomé de Lorençana y Ureña, 1619.

£3 3s

Not in Salva or Palau's *Manual*.

A Spanish translation of an interesting little tract on the comets of 1618, by

(Continued over)

[POUGET (JEAN DE)]—*continued.*

Jean de Pouget, "gentleman-in-waiting to His Most Christian Majesty [Louis XIII] and his secretary of the War Council."

The work was written in compliance with the French king's request, and contains prophecies relating to the fate of France and other countries. The writer warns the king "not to listen to anything said by a dark widow," as her remarks would lead to much annoyance; and to beware of leaving the Palace precints during October 1620, as there was every indication of the treacherous murder of a great king. He predicts political disorders in Paris; and the declaration of independence by a vassal state of "a great western king." The revolt would be due to tyranny on the part of the ruling nation, "and the king will no longer rule there, although he will not die; but a man of less exalted lineage will be proclaimed king." This seems to be an interesting prediction of the action taken by Portugal twenty years later, when the powerful King of Spain was deprived of this vassal state, and the revolution resulted in the proclamation of the Duke of Braganza as King of Portugal.

789 PUIGBLANCH (Antonio) *under the pseud. of Natanael Jomtob.*

La Inquisicion sin mascara, o disertacion en que se prueban hasta la evidencia los vicios de este tribunal, y la neccsidad de que se suprima.

Small 4to, wrappers.

Sevilla, Imprenta Calle Vizcaynos à cargo de D. Anastasio Lopez, 1813.

£1 5s

This edition not in Palau's *Manual.*

A work on the evils of the Inquisition, and the need for its suppression.

The writer mentions that the Inquisition, which had been established in America by Philip II in 1571, had three tribunals there: in Mexico, Lima, and Cartagena.

790 PUJASOL (Dr. Esteban).

El sol solo, y para todos sol, de la Filosofia sagaz y Anotomia de Ingenios. En la qual, mirandose cada uno a un espejo o un amigo a otro su rostro podra venir a colegir y rastrear por el color etc su natural complexion, su ingenio, inclinacion y costumbres y como podra obviar la continuacion en los Vicios y escusar enfermédades venideras.

4to, old vellum (a corner of one leaf slightly torn).

Barcelona, Pedro Lacavallerie, 1637.

£5 5s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VI, p. 178.

A predecessor of Lavater. The author of this curious book makes use of physiognomy to guess the feelings and habits of all and is supposed to have inspired Lavater in his great work. Adolfo de Castro believes this book to be somehow connected with Huarte's *Examen de Ingenios.*

791 PULGAR (Hernando de).

Los claros varones de España, dirigido a la muy alta Reyna Dona Ysabel, Reyna de Castilla.

Title in Roman letter within woodcut border. Text in Gothic letter (34 lines to a full page) with ornamental capitals.

Small 4to, crimson morocco, gilt fillet border with fluerons, gilt panelled back, g. e.

Valladolid, Francisco Fernandez de Cordova, 1545.

£18 18s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VI, p. 180.

Salva describes this edition but did not possess a copy. The work contains some twenty-four biographies, including those of the Conde de Haro, Marques de

(Continued over)

PULGAR (HERNANDO DE)—*continued.*

Santillana, Don Alfonso de Cartagena (Bishop of Burgos), Don Juan de Torquemada and other notable personalities of the fifteenth century; and various letters from the author to Queen Isabel, the King of Portugal's chaplain, the Conde de Cifuentes, etc., which are the thirty-one *letras* mentioned by Salva, in addition to two *razonamientos* or discourses addressed to the Queen. These *letras* are, for the most part, extremely interesting philosophical essays.

The author, who was chronicler to the Catholic Sovereigns, was born at Pulgar near Toledo, circa 1436. He was brought up at the Court of John II whom he served as page, and on the death of the King of Castile, became secretary to Henry IV, when he met many of the notabilities whose biographies are given in this book. Isabel appointed him the official historian of Castile in 1482; and, as he accompanied the monarchs on their various expeditions against the Moors, he was an eye-witness of all the principal events which he recorded. His greatest work, *Cronica de los Reyes Catolicos,* comprises the history of their reign from 1482 to the conquest of Granada (1492) which is approximately the date of the chronicler's death, and is considered more accurate and impartial than the average chronicle of that period.

He has sometimes been confused with his namesake and contemporary, Hernando Perez de Pulgar, the celebrated Spanish knight, who distinguished himself during the seige of Granada, although there is little excuse for such confusion (as Espasa's *Enciclopedia* points out) since the historian frequently mentions the valorous deeds of the soldier and makes it perfectly clear that there were two individuals of the same name; while the warrior was further distinguished by the surname of *"el de las Hazañas."*

REASONS FOR THE RETURN OF THE SPANISH JEWS TO SPAIN.

792 PULIDO FERNANDEZ (Dr. Angel).

Intereses Nacionales. Españoles sin patria y la raza Sefardi.

With 197 portraits and illustrations.

Royal 8vo, original wrappers. Madrid, 1905.

10s 6d

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VI, p. 181.

793 QUADERNO de las leyes y nuevas decisiones fechas y ordenadas en la cibdad de Toro sobre las dudas de derecho que continuamente solian y suelen occurrir en estos reynos en que avia mucha diversidad de opiniones entre los doctores y letrados destos reynos.

Title within woodcut border, beneath the rare woodcut Coat-of-Arms of Queen Joanna of Castile. Gothic letter.

Small folio, boards.

[Given at Toro, 7th March, 1505.]

£15 15s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. VI, p. 183.

Summary of the laws of Toro, relating to property, inheritance, the legal status of women both married and unmarried, etc. These laws became famous as the basis of much of the later statute law of Spain.

The publication is interesting as an example of the decrees issued by Joanna ("*Juana la loca*") as Sovereign Queen of Castile, before the joint-sovereign reign with her son, Charles V.

794 QUADERNO de las Cortes que en Valladolid tuvo Su Magestad del Emperador y rey nuestro señor el año de MDXXIII en el qual ay muchas leyes y decissiones nuevas.

(Burgos, Juan de Junta, 1535.)

Together with:

(2) Las Pregmaticas y Capitulos que su Magestad del Emperador y Rey hizo en las cortes de Valladolid el año de MDXXXVII (Cuenca, Guillermo Reymon, 1538); and (3) Las Pregmaticas y capitulos que su M. del Emperador y Rey hizo

(Continued over)

QUADERNO—*continued.*

en las cortes que se tovieron con el Serenissimo Principe Don Phelipe en su nombre, en Valladolid MDXLVIII (Valladolid, Francisco Fernandez de Cordova, 1549).

Gothic letter throughout, woodcut heraldic devices within ornamental border, to each of the three title-pages, and tables to Nos. 1 and 3.

Small folio, old vellum.

Spain (various printers), 1535-1549.

£16 16s

No. 1. Heredia, 3160. Apparently none are cited in Palau's *Manual.*

An interesting collection of ordinances issued in the reign of the Emperor Charles V.

795 QUADERNOS de las Cortes que Su Magestad de la Emperatriz y Reyno nra. Señora tuvo en la Ciudad de Segovia el año de 1532. Juntamente con las Cortes que Su Magestad del Emperador y Rey n^ro^. Señor tuvo en la villa de Madrid en el año de 1534. Con las declaraciones, leyes y decisiones nuevas y aprovaciones hechas en las dichas Cortes.

Woodcut Coat-of-Arms of the Emperor Charles V within woodcut border. Gothic letter.

Small folio, calf.

Alcala de Henares, Miguel de Eguia, 1535.

£10 10s

Not in Salva or Palau's *Manual.*

The text of numerous edicts issued by the Emperor Charles V, and pronouncements made by him and the Empress at the Cortes of Segovia and Madrid, relating to the administration of the Real Audiencia, judicial appointments, lawsuits, salaries of officials, coinage, weights, measures, etc. Interspersed are some

QUADERNOS—*continued.*

manuscript notes written in an early sixteenth-century hand, signed Pero Nuñez, including the transcript of a royal decree given by Charles V to the Governor of Navarre, the Marques de Canete, authorizing the officers and *quadrilleros* of the local Hermandades to pursue and arrest delinquents, and bring them to justice. Originally, the Hermandad or Brotherhood, which consisted of an organised band of armed men, was instituted in response to the requirements of the age. The lonely roads in the mountain districts were the happy hunting-ground of bandits from time immemorial; and it was as far back as the twelfth century that the idea of the Brotherhood was first conceived. The Kings of Spain, pre-occupied with the responsibilities of their incessant wars, were unable to attend to the work of safe-guarding the highways, but sanctioned the activities of the "Brothers," by granting them certain privileges, and as these champions of the country folk rendered very useful service, they were acclaimed as the Holy Brotherhood. What was known as the "New" Brotherhood was instituted in the reign of Ferdinand and Isabel "with the same holy object of pursuing highwaymen and evildoers," who still haunted the roads. The Brotherhoods enjoyed notable privileges, and had their own independent jurisdiction.

795A QUESADA (Fray Gines).

Relacion Verdadera del Martirio que dieron en el Japon a veynte y nueve Matyres Religiosos del Orden del Serafico Padre San Francisco, Frayles y Terceros, niños y mugeres nuevamente convertidos. De las persecuciones grandes que padecen los Christianos en aquel Reyno. Avisase tambien de la Embaxada que embió el Emperador Japon al Virrey de Mexico.

4pp., small folio, half calf.

Seville, Simon Faxardo, 1633.

£21

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VI, p. 186. Medina, No. 128. Retana, 102. Not in Sabin.

A rare publication, containing an account of the martyrdom of twenty-nine Franciscan missionaries in Japan, written by the Lecturer of the Franciscan Convent in Manila to Fray Francisco de Apodaca, Commissary General for New Spain. The writer gives the names of all the Martyrs, many of whom were burnt alive at Nagasaki. There is also an account of the Japanese Emperor's embassy to the Viceroy of Mexico.

796 QUEVEDO Y VILLEGAS (Francisco de).

El Perro y la Calentura. Novela peregrina . . . aora añadida unas lecciones naturales contra el descuydo comun de la vida.

Small 8vo, old vellum.

Madrid, Pedro Joseph Alonso y Padilla, 1736.

£4 4s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. VI, p. 192. Salva, No. 1950.

This is the second edition of *El Perro y la Calentura*, and contains the additional novel, *Los efectos de la fuerza* (whose author is not mentioned) and *Lecciones Naturales contra el descuydo comun de la vida*, by Rodrigo Fernandez de Rivera.

Quevedo was one of the principal exponents of "*Conceptismo*," another form of affectation designed to outrival gongorism or "*culteranismo*," by its more subtle affectation of ingenuity rather than erudition. Gongora himself published various satirical sonnets against Quevedo; the latter retaliated with similar literary tilts against Gongora; while Lope de Vega rebuked them both; although Quevedo could number the famous Portuguese *litterateur*, Francisco Manuel de Mello, and the Jesuit Balthasar Gracian, amongst his imitators.

Francisco Gomez de Quevedo y Villegas was born in Madrid in 1580. His father, Don Pedro Gomez de Quevedo, of noble lineage and secretary to Philip II's Queen Ana, married one of the Queen's ladies, Doña Maria de Santibañez, and died during Francisco's early childhood. Through royal influence, Doña Maria was able to give her son the benefit of a good education; and his upbringing, more or less in the atmosphere of the Court, gave him a remarkable grasp of politics and contemporary intrigue. He was, however, left an orphan in his early youth, and for some time lived with his guardian Villanueva, protonotary of Aragon; proceeding later to Alcala where he graduated in theology and made a special study of various languages, excelling in Greek, Latin, Hebrew, Arabic, French and Italian, which he spoke and wrote with equal facility. He enjoyed a great reputation for learning in his own day; and Juan de Mariana would entrust to him the correction of the Hebrew text of works upon which he was engaged. In addition to languages, he mastered Law, mathematics, astronomy, medicine and philosophy. Up to the age of twenty-eight he had given most of his time to literary work, but

QUEVEDO Y VILLEGAS (FRANCISCO DE)—*continued.*

in 1609 he was drawn into the political arena through his friendship with the Duke of Osuna. Quevedo was one of the central figures in a *mêlée* in a church one day, when he killed a man, and subsequently fled to Sicily, where the Duke of Osuna was acting as Viceroy. As the Duke's adviser, he was with him in Italy in 1613, when Quevedo's plot to induce Nice to revolt against the Duke of Savoy and join Spain, ended in the execution of most of the conspirators. Quevedo fled and saved his friend, subsequently sharing the responsibilities of governorship in Sicily with Osuna. He later induced the Spanish government to nominate Osuna Viceroy of Naples, where Quevedo himself administered the financial department. In 1618 he became implicated in the Spanish conspiracy against the Republic of Venice. The Council of Ten decided to rid the republic of Osuna and Quevedo whom they regarded as the real menace and who were burned in effigy; and it was only Quevedo's perfect Italian and ingenious disguise that saved him from death on his voyage to Spain, when he tried to plead for Osuna, who, to a certain extent, the victim of calumny, had lost caste at Court. Quevedo lost favour with him, and was banished to the Torre de Juan Abad, his ancestral estate, in 1620.

With the accession of Philip IV and the advent of the Conde de Olivares, Quevedo was restored to Royal favour. He entertained the king at his home in Andalucia (1624); accompanied him to Aragon (1626); defended the Conde Duque in one of his publications, and became the king's secretary in 1632. In 1634 he married Doña Esperanza de Aragon y la Cabra, a noble and influential widow, from whom he was separated after two years of incessant disputes.

A libellous document against the Conde Duque having been found by the king, and ascribed to Quevedo, he was secretly arrested on the night of 7th December, 1639, and imprisoned for four years. Throughout his troubles he was befriended by the Duke of Medinaceli; and at Olivares' downfall in 1643, Quevedo was liberated through the instrumentality of Don Juan de Chumacero, the President of the Council of Castile.

The distinguished satirist, now old and infirm, retired to Torre de Juan Abad and died at Villanueva de los Infantes in 1645. His works can be classified as philosophical, ascetic, political, critical, satirical and poetical; while he also contributed one *picaresque* novel, *Historia de la Vida del Buscon,* and a number of letters, to the literature of Spain. Many of his MSS., however, were seized by the Inquisition and destroyed, unpublished.

797 QUEVEDO Y VILLEGAS (Francisco de).

El Parnasso Español. Monte en dos cumbres dividido. Con las Nueve Musas Castellanas donde se contienen poesias de D. Francisco de Quevedo Villegas. . . Ilustradas por Don Joseph Antonio Gonzalez de Salas.

8vo, old mottled calf, gilt panelled back.

Lisbon, Pablo Craesbeck, 1652.

£5 5s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VI, p. 191.

In this volume, Gonzalez de Salas has collected the nine *Musas* of that most prolific Spanish poet, Quevedo. According to Hurtado, Gonzalez de Salas and one of Quevedos' nephews undertook the work of collecting and "grouping" his vast output of sonnets, ballads and other lyrics; but whereas Gonzalez, who was an intimate friend of the author, recognized his work sufficiently to include none but Quevedo's works in the first *Six Muses,* the nephew indiscriminately included many poems from the pens of Argensola, Esquilache and others; in the remaining three *Muses.* Amongst Quevedo's love poems, perhaps the most notable are those grouped under the title of *Musa Erato*—the fourth section in this volume—which relate the love story of Quevedo himself, who cherished an unrequited love for *Lisida* (the name with which he cloaks the identity of a great lady, Doña Luisa) for more than twenty years.

[For further notes on Quevedo, see footnote to No. 796 in this catalogue.]

798 QUINTANA (Francisco de) *under the pseudonym of Francisco de las Cuevas.*

Experiencias de Amor y Fortuna. A Frey Lope de Vega Carpio del Abito de S. Juan.

With heraldic device on title and woodcut vignettes.

Small 8vo, vellum. Barcelona, Pedro Lacavalleria, 1633.

£7 10s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VI, p. 194. Salva, No. 1781.

This is the third edition, and the first to be printed at Barcelona. The poem—which is more correctly described as a poetical study in prose—contains

QUINTANA (FRANCISCO DE)—*continued.*

various sonnets including eulogies of Perez de Montalvan and Maria de Zayas, and is dedicated to Lope de Vega Carpio. The writer, whose real name was Francisco de Quintana, published this work, the first-fruits of his literary studies, as it is described in the dedication, under the pseudonym of Cuevas. Quintana was a priest, famous for his sermons, and enjoyed the intimate friendship of Lope de Vega. He wrote various other imaginative works in prose and verse which went through several editions, and some of which were published under his proper name; the *Experiencias de Amor* having also been translated into Italian by Bartolomé de Bella and published in Venice in 1654. He died in his native city, Madrid, in 1658.

799 QUINTANILLA (Fray Matias de).

Breve compendio de Cirugia para los practicantes.

12mo, Spanish calf. Valencia, 1683.

£3 3s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VI, p. 196.

The author of this work was chief surgeon in the hospital of the venerable Father Anton Martin, and had the reputation of being one of the best surgeons in Madrid. This book was printed after his death by one of his pupils as a text-book for the faculty of medicine in Madrid.

800 RACINE.

Britanico. Tragedia de M. Juan Racine. Traducida en prosa Castellana por Don SATURIO IGUREN, y puesta en verso por Don THOMAS SEBASTIAN y LATRE.

Small 4to, vellum. Zaragoza, Francisco Moreno, 1764.

£1 5s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VI, p. 203.

A translation of Racine's tragedy, which was rendered into Spanish prose by "Saturio Iguren," the pseudonym in anagram, of Juan de Trigueros, and put into verse by Thomas Sebastian y Latre.

801 RADES Y ANDRADA (Francisco de).

Chronica de las tres Ordenes y Cavallerias de Sanctiago, Calatrava y Alcantara; en la qual se trata de su origen y successo. Title within woodcut border, above woodcut Coat-of-Arms of Philip II.

Folio, contemporary binding, dated 1592, in brown morocco, on wooden boards, double gilt fillet borders with fleurons at corners, gilt gauffred edges with fore-edge title; panelled back; gilt Arms of Don Francisco Perez Cabrera y Bobadilla, Marques de Moya, on sides.

Toledo, Juan de Ayala, 1572.

(*See Illustration, Plate No. XXXII.*)

£45

Salva, No. 1664. Perez Pastor, No. 332. Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VI, p. 204.

A rare and important work, containing a description of the origin, privileges and statutes of the three Spanish Orders of Chivalry: Santiago, Calatrava and Alcantara. The subject-matter includes biographies and genealogies of most of the *Maestres* who belonged to the leading Spanish families, and whose deeds are intimately bound up with the history of Spain.

The author, who was a member of the Order of Calatrava and chaplain to Philip II, dedicates his work to the king, as Patron of the Orders. He explains that the orders were instituted for the purpose of fighting against the influence of the Moors in Spain, and as the members were to wage their crusade principally in a religious cause, the nature of the orders was necessarily as much religious as militant, and required the services of knights for military defence, and *religiosos* for the religious campaign. The idea was, as the author states, "first conceived by the great Captain of the Israelites, Judas Maccabaeus, when he realized that King Antiochus was raising a great army against his people; and seeing his danger . . . he gathered together a Convent and an Army of Israel, and it was agreed that they should have ready all their appointments for battle as soldiers, and augment their powers by praying to God."

The Order of Calatrava was instituted by Sancho el Deseado in 1158. That of Santiago was instituted in the Kingdom of Leon, by Ferdinand de Leon, the brother of Don Sancho, in 1170; although a Brotherhood of Santiago Knights, not connected with a religious order, had already existed for some years. The Order of Santiago wags further introduced into Castile by Alonso IX, son of Don Sancho, receiving the Papal approbation in 1175. The Order of Saint Julian del Pereyro, afterwards known as Alcantara, was instituted in the Kingdom of Leon by the same King Don Ferdinand, and Don Gomez who was its first Prior. All these

RADES Y ANDRADA—*continued.*

Orders were, in due course, sanctioned by Pope Alexander III, for the holy purpose of exterminating the unholy Moslem, who, seeing the many Christian Spanish monarchs engaged in fierce wars with one another, sought to benefit from the general confusion. The masters and knights of the Orders, wearing the habit as of a religious Order, preserved their right to take an active part in the crusade, and therefore took as the insignia for their banners and standards, the Sign of the Cross. The Order of Calatrava established its Convent at Calatrava, and there defended the frontier against the Moors of Andalucia and helped to conquer many towns and castles in the region of Sierra Morena.

The Convent of the Order of Santiago was situated at Caceres, and was active against the Moors of Estremadura; coming into conflict with them later at La Mancha and Cuenca, and wresting many lands from the infidels. The Order of Alcantara had its first convent at San Julian del Pereyro, afterwards at Alcantara, and concentrated its efforts against the Moors of Seville. Subsequently, the knights of all three Orders played an important part in the history of the conquest of Cordova, Seville, Jaen, Granada, and other Moorish strongholds.

All these events are fully related in the pages of this extremely interesting chronicle, in addition to the family history of the knights and their descendants; and other interesting data.

801A RALERO Y PRIETO (Lazaro).
Tratado de revision de letras, firmas y documentos sospechosos y falsos.
First Edition. 8vo, wrappers, uncut.
Madrid, Victoriano Hernando, 1860.

£1 1s

Not cited by Palau's *Manual.*

802 RAMIREZ (Padre Diego).
Relacion de un prodigioso milagro que San Francisco Xavier, Apostol de la India ha hecho en la ciudad de Napoles este año de 1634.
4 pp., small folio, boards.
Madrid, Imprenta del Reyno, 1634.

£1 15s

Not in Palau's *Manual.*

A curious account of a case of physical healing of a Jesuit priest at Naples, through the intercession of St. Francis Xavier, the Apostle of India.

SECRET INSTRUCTIONS OF THE SPANISH INQUISITION.

803 RAMON JOSEPH (Archbishop of Burgos and Grand Inquisitor of Spain).

Transcript of letter from the Grand Inquisitor, dated Madrid, 26th July, 1801, containing the order to all officials of the Inquisition to meet in secret conclave annually for the purpose of hearing the secret instructions issued since 1498 by previous Inquisitors. Together with the text of these Instructions, dated 1607 and 1736.

39 pp., folio. Madrid, 26th July, 1801.

£21

It is stated that the Council of Vienna, and the ancient authorities of Seville had expressly decreed that all officials of the Inquisition should solemnly swear to discharge their duties faithfully and with the necessary secrecy, *before being admitted to office;* "secrecy being the basis of the best administration of the Holy Office."

The instructions cover a wide field, from ethical principles, to the details of costume; but the greatest number refer to legal procedure with regard to tribunals and prisons. Many of the instructions have the word "Yes" or "No" written in the margin, in a different hand; which seems to point to the probability that this particular manuscript was used by some inquisitor during the secret sessions.

The officials are bidden first, to keep all secret documents in a secret chamber locked with three locks; then, to live honestly and on good terms with one another, and to forbid any relative to serve in any capacity in the same tribunal. No official was to visit a prisoner except in the company of another official, and no petty complaints were to be made against the Inquisitors. Much thought was given to the administration of confiscated property, part of which was to be realized for the maintenance of the prisoner's wife and family.

Officials were forbidden to gamble; to take part in any business transactions; to purchase anything from prisoners' relatives; or to give any information. A curious clause is to the effect that "no Inquisitor or official shall give a written or verbal reply to any letter from any of His Majesty's Ministers, or anyone else on the subject of the *limpieza* (freedom from Jewish or Lutheran 'taint') of anyone about whom enquiries might be made."

The *Alguacil* (bailiff) was to hand the prisoners to the *Alcaide* only in the presence of one of the "Secret" Secretaries, "and the *Alcaide* shall not receive

RAMON (JOSEPH)—*continued.*

them in any other manner"; neither should the prisoners be allowed to speak with any person whatsoever, nor to keep any arms, money, documents or jewels during their detention in prison. No member of the gaoler's household was permitted to speak with the prisoners, and "everything sent to them with their food should be strictly examined to ensure that no letter or message is concealed therein."

With regard to witnesses, only such statements as were made in the presence of Inquisitors might be recorded by the "secret" secretaries in the registers of the Holy Office. In the multitude of instructions relating to the victims' property, the officials' salaries, and other mundane matters, it is not surprising that the spirit of holiness was frequently overlooked by the Office.

804 RAPO (Dr. Raphael).

Apollinium Majoricense Bellum contra Febres Perniciosas.

4to, original vellum.

Majorca (in the Convent of the Dominicans, and to be sold in Barcelona in the House of Juan Piferrer), 1707.

£3 3s

Not in Palau's *Manual*. Unknown to the *Bibliografia Medica de Catalunya*. A few slight wormholes.

HUNTING AND FISHING LAWS.

805 Real Cedula de Su Magestad y Señores del Consejo, en que se contiene la Ordenanza que generalemente deberá observarse para el modo de cazar y pescar en estos Reynos, con señalamiento de los tiempos de veda de una y otra especie.

Woodcut Coat-of-Arms on title.

Small folio, wrappers. Madrid, Antonio Sanz, 1772.

£5 5s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. VI, p. 217.

Text of a Royal Decree given by Charles III of Spain, referring to the hunting and fishing laws in Spain and the restricted seasons.

BREAKING OFF RELATIONS WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

806 Real Cedula de S. M. y Señores del Consejo, por la qual, conforme al Real Decreto inserto, manda se corte toda comunicacion trato o comercio . . . entre sus Vasallos y los Subditos del Rey Britanico.

With woodcut Coat-of-Arms on title.

Small folio. Madrid, Pedro Marin, 1779.

£10 10s

Not cited by Palau's *Manual*.

Text of the Royal decree issued by Charles III of Spain, breaking off diplomatic relations with England during the period of Britain's hostilities with her American colonies and France. Spain's indignation had been roused in various ways by the behaviour of the English in America; her flag had been "insulted"; her territory "violated to an incredible degree"; and the peace of the Spanish dominions in America was threatened by the English conspiracy whereby "the innocent residents of Louisiana might have become the victims of the Chatca, Cheraqui and Chicatcha Indians." Moreover, they had "usurped His Majesty's sovereignty in the province of Darien; appointed an Indian rebel as Governor of Jamaica; and violated the rights of Spanish subjects at Honduras."

807 Real Cedula de ereccion de la Compañia de Filipinas de 10 de Marzo de 1785.

Thick paper copy.

Folio, 57 pp., blue morocco, with Arms of Spain on sides, g. e.

Madrid, Joachin Ibarra, 1785.

£3 3s

Not in Palau's *Manual*.

Royal decree, divided into 100 clauses, for the foundation of the Spanish Philippine Company, and giving interesting particulars concerning the Company's trading regulations with Asia and America, and its general management, etc.

AGAINST FREEMASONS.

808 Real Cedula de S. M. y. Señores del Consejo, por la cual se prohiben de nuevo y absolutamente para en lo sucesivo en los dominios de Espana é Indias todas las Congregaciones de Francmasones, Comuneros y otras Sociedades secretas, cualquiera que sea su denominacion y objeto.
8vo. Madrid, 1824. £5 5s

Not in Palau's *Manual.*
With the autograph signature at end of Valentin de Pinilla, the King's Private Secretary.

809 REAL COMPANIA GUIPUZCOANA DE CARACAS: Noticias Historiales Practicas de los sucessos, y adelantamientos de esta Compañia, desde su fundacion 1728. hasta 1764.
Small 4to, 183 pp., contemporary calf, gilt back.
(Madrid), 1765. £2 2s

Sabin, No. 68237. Medina, No. 4117.
Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VI, p. 218.
An important account of the Basque trading company known as the "Real Compañia Giupuzcoana," established at Caracas in Venezuela, from its foundation in 1728, until 1764.

THE SECRET LETTER BOOKS OF THE PHILIPPINE COMPANY 1809-1814.

810 REAL COMPANIA DE FILIPINAS.
Copiador de Cartas Reservadas de Asia, America, y otras partes, de la Direccion inter. de la Real Compañia de Filipinas.
The Manuscript Secret Letter Books of the Royal Spanish Philippine Company.
2 vols., folio, vellum. Cadiz, 1809-1814. £15 15s

The first volume contains 54 leaves, the second volume contains 124 leaves.
This extraordinary manuscript collection comprises the secret letters of the Royal Spanish Philippine Company written from all over the world, to the headquarters of the Society in Cadiz. The first letter was sent from Manila and was received in Cadiz on the 7th of December, 1809. The last was sent from Lima,

(Continued over)

REAL COMPANIA DE FILIPINAS—*continued.*

and was received on the 14th of March, 1814. These letters contain most valuable and interesting dates and details for the history of the politics and commerce of the Philippines and of Spain at the beginning of the nineteenth century.

The addressees are the directors of the company as follows:—Don Francisco Mayo; J. M. de Gandasegui; J. B. Oyarzabal; P. Saenz de Barande.

The letters are addressed from Manila, Canton, London, Lima, Calcutta, Montevideo, Madrid, Barcelona, Palma, etc.

Volume II contains the correspondence with the Ministerio de Ultramar, in Madrid (The Colonial Office).

Some of the letters are merely contained in *précis*, the majority, however, are given *in extenso*. They are marked "confidential," some being marked "secret, "very secret," and "most secret."

811 RECUR (Carlos). El Tabaco Filipino.
8vo, original wrappers. Madrid, 1880. 5s

Not in Palau's *Manual*.

812 Relacion de nuevas, embiadas por persona fidedigna. Con cartas de XI de Agosto de Mil y quinientos y cincuenta y siete. Desde Cambray. De lo succedido desde que nuestro campo entro en Francia hasta el dicho dia.
2 pp., small folio, calf. Gothic letter.
[Madrid, 1557.]

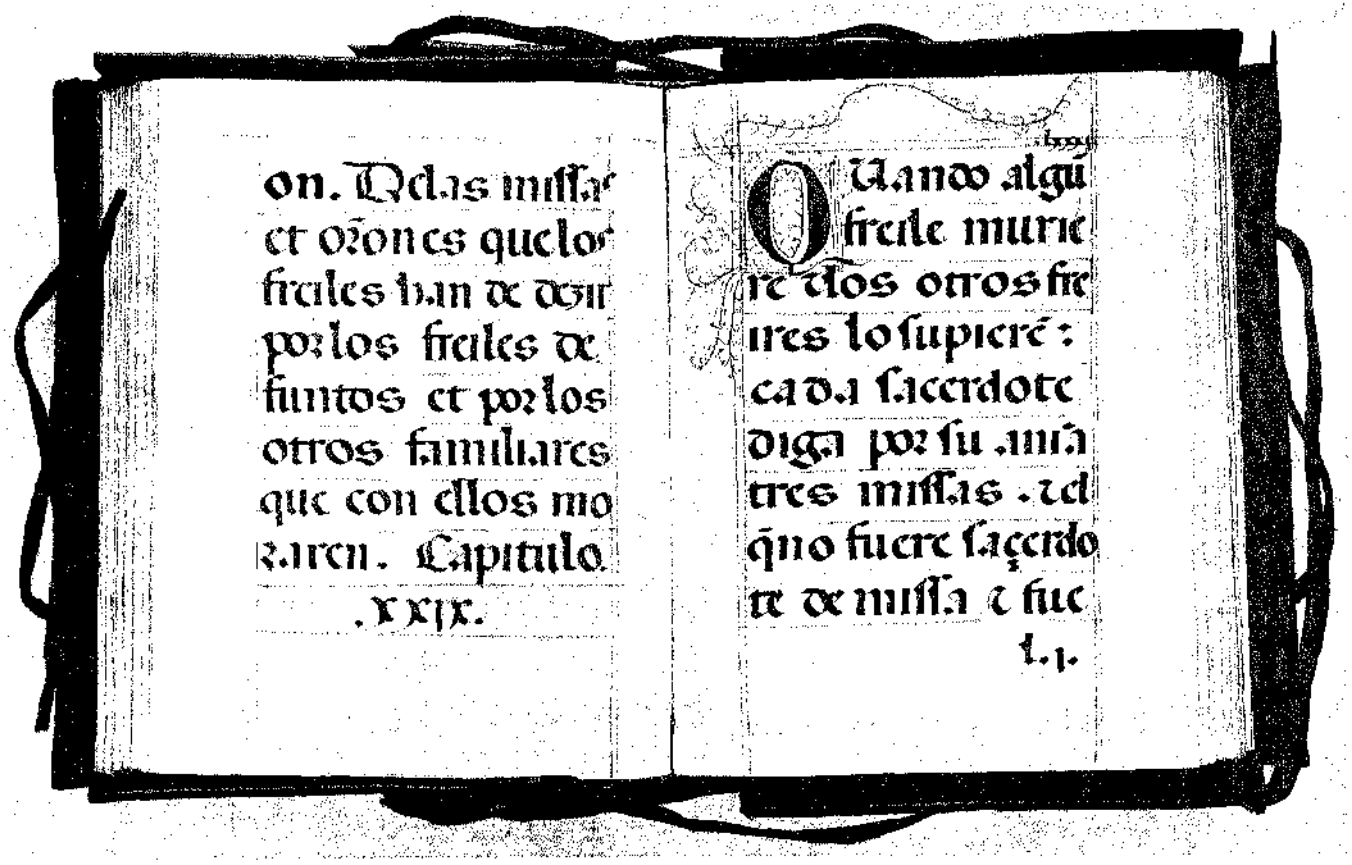
£52 10s

Not in Palau's *Manual*.

An extremely important contemporary news-tract, describing the manœuvres of the Spanish, French and English troops during the historical campaign at St. Quintin in August, 1557. The information is given in diary form and records the orders issued by the King of Spain, who was present in camp until after the capture of the town; the gallant fight of Colonel Andalot in command of the French Infantry; the brilliant cavalry charge of the Spaniards under the Duke of Savoy; the capture of the "Constable," the Duke of Montpensier, the Prince of Mantua, etc.

812A REGULEZ Y BRAVO (Vicente).
Nociones de Teoria de la Escritura con arreglo al programa de esta enseñanza.
8vo, red cloth. Madrid, 1891. 5s

Not cited by Palau's *Manual*. A treatise on the theory of the teaching of writing.


on. Todas missas
et oraciones que los
freles han de oyr
por los freles de
funtos et por los
otros familiares
que con ellos mo
raren. Capitulo
.xxix.

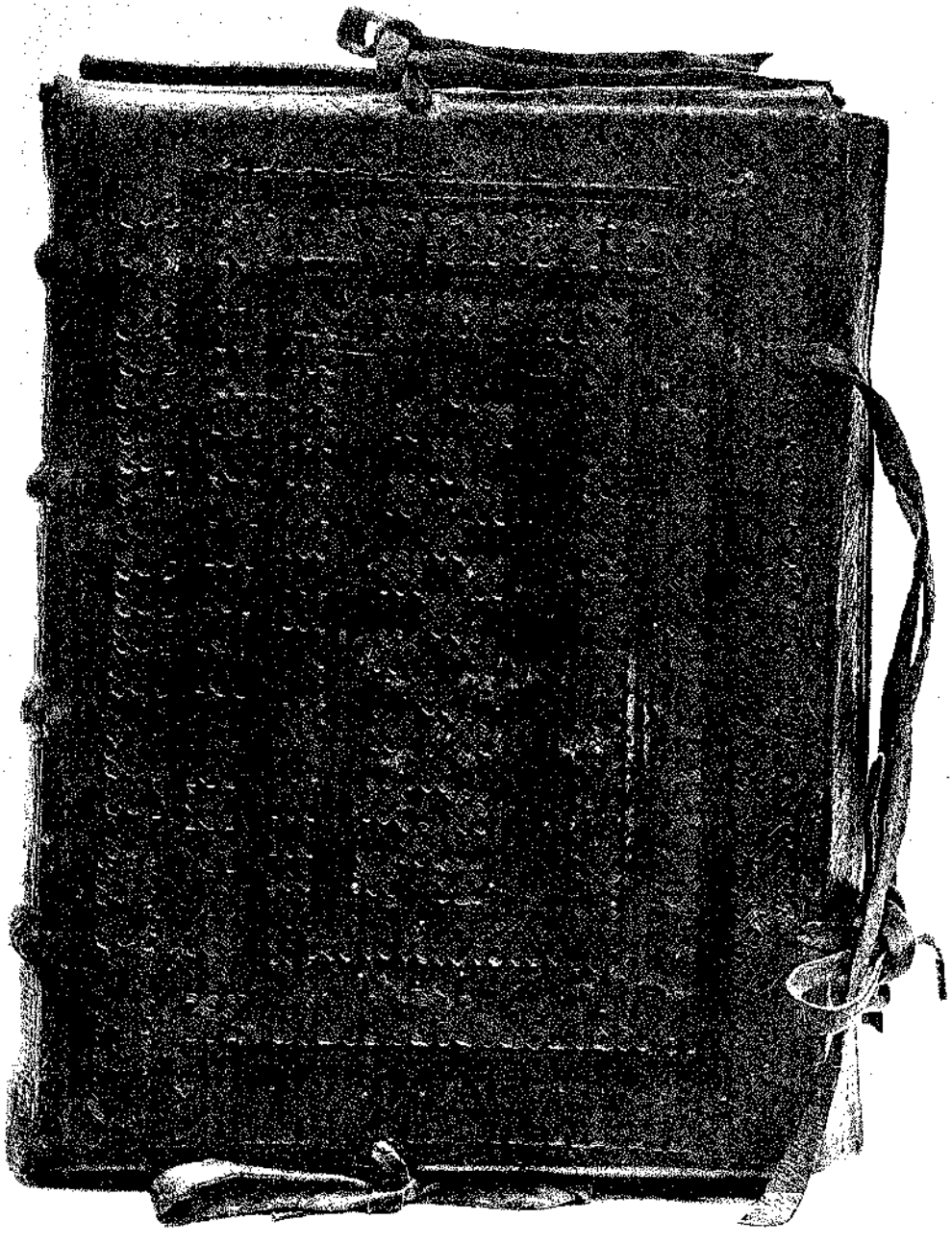
Quando algú
freile muric
re dos otros fre
ires lo supiere:
cada sacerdote
diga por su alma
tres missas. et
quando fuere sacerdo
te de missa e fue
re.

PLATE XXXVII

TWO PAGES (MUCH REDUCED) FROM THE SPANISH MANUSCRIPT OF THE RULES OF THE ORDER OF SANTIAGO. SPAIN, CA. 1420.

See Item No. 951.

PLATE XXXVIII.



THE SPANISH BINDING (MUCH REDUCED) FROM THE SPANISH MANUSCRIPT OF THE OF THE ORDER OF SANTIAGO. (SPAIN, CA. 1420).

See Item No. 951.

AN ACCOUNT OF AN AUTO DE FE OF 1559.

813 Relacion del Auto que se hiço en la villa de Valladolid dia de la Santissima Trinidad a 21 dias del mes de Mayo deste año de 1559. [26 pp.]

Spanish manuscript, bound together with forty other manuscripts, as described hereunder, and one publication, beginning: "Don Fray Antonio de Sotomayor, por la Gracia de Dios . . . Arçobispo de Damasco, Inquisidor General en todos los Reynos," comprising the text of a Royal Decree given at Madrid 7th September, 1641. [5 pp.]

(Together), 96 pp., folio, mottled calf. 1559 to 1655.

£75

The first manuscript is an extremely interesting contemporary account of the Auto-de-Fé held at Valladolid on the 21st May, 1559, in the presence of the Inquisitors of Castile, Leon, Galicia and Asturias, together with the famous Bishop of Palencia—the Pacificator of Peru, Don Pedro La Gasca—who had assembled at Valladolid for the purpose of judging the cases, many of which were brought against Christians, for converting to Lutheran principles. Amongst those unfortunate converts who were condemned to the stake was a priest, Francisco de Vivero, whose sister, Doña Beatriz, was also burnt for converting to the "accursed faith," Protestantism. Another prisoner who was tried that day was Pedro de Sarmiento, Knight of Calatrava, who was found guilty of Lutheranism and was condemned to life-long imprisonment and the loss of all his material possessions.

There is a long and impressive description of the arrival of the Spanish Princess-Regent, the Infanta Juana, sister of Philip II (in whose absence she governed the Kingdom), and mother of the ill-fated young King Sebastian of Portugal.

"On the day of Holy Trinity [21st May, 1559] at five o'clock in the morning, the Princess left the Palace for the *plaza*, accompanied by many grandees and knights, amongst whom were the Constable and the Admiral. The Princess of Portugal, Governor of these kingdoms, rode out on a mule, her saddle draped with black velvet; and by her side was the Infante Don Carlos, her nephew. There were two mace-bearers and four Kings-at-arms, while, preceding the Prince and Princess, was the Conde de Buendia, holding aloft an unsheathed sword, which is the insignia which the Kings of Castile are accustomed to use on such occasions; and the guards followed, both on foot and on horseback.

"Shortly before the arrival of the Royalties, the State Council appeared, and arranged two chairs against a brocaded canopy, close to the pulpit which had been erected for the sermon. At the same time as the Royalties left the Palace,

RELACION DEL AUTO—*continued.*

the Inquisitors had left the prison of the Holy Office, accompanied by some priests, and with them was borne the standard which is generally brought out, with their crucifix, and the flag with the arms of St. Dominic and the Pope. A letter, with the inscription *Surge Domine judica causam tuam,* etc., was followed by the prisoners in procession, with the Crucifix draped with crape; and these, together with many *familiars* and secular judges of the court, arrived at the appointed place at the same time.

"The two principal seats in the amphitheatre were occupied by Dr. Agustin de Caçalla and Francisco de Vivero, his brother, while the other prisoners were seated in the lower rows of seats. There were tier upon tier of prisoners, and many familiars of the Inquisition went in amongst them. At that moment, the *plaza* of Valladolid presented the most extraordinary spectacle that had ever been witnessed in Spain: Royalty on the one side; Inquisitors on the other; and an enormous crowd which must have numbered over two hundred thousand souls, some leaning out of windows, others standing on the roofs of the houses. In the midst of these were the unfortunate people who had come to be tried for their sins: there were more than thirty-one trials that day; and amongst them were priests, knights, widows, maidens, officers, labourers, and nuns, whose presence there astonished those who had known them to lead good lives."

Detailed accounts are given of these trials; the sermon; the formula of the oath, etc.

The other manuscripts bound together in this volume are: (2) Manuscript Inquisitorial Decree on vellum, dated Cordova, 8th June, 1598; signed by the Inquisitors of Cordova, appointing the Licentiate Pedro de Montoro to the Holy Office as a commissary of the Inquisition; (3) a similar decree, with seal, dated 26th June, 1600, appointing Sebastian de Montoro, a familiar of the Cordova Inquisition; (4) Inquisitorial decree on paper, with small seal, signed by the Cartagena Inquisitors, appointing Francisco Nuñez de Bernal Sanchez, a familiar of the Inquisition; (5) Text of a proclamation issued by the Cardinal-Archbishop of Toledo, accepting the terms of a papal edict given by the Nuncio to the Spanish Court on behalf of Sixtus the Fifth, specifying the edifying curses to be pronounced against sinners who were to be excommunicated; 6 pp. Toledo, 17th February, 1558; (6) Title of Constable to the Inquisition, granted to Don Pedro de Tovarra; signed by Fr. Antonio, Archbishop of Damascus and Inquisitor General; dated Madrid, 4th July, 1637. [With seal]; (7) Text of a similar title, in favour of Pedro de Lara, dated 1640; (8) Testimony in the matter of a lawsuit brought by the Cordova Inquisition in respect of certain taxes, signed by Alonso Lopez Navarro, notary; (9) Text of Royal Decree, dated 1641, published by the Inquisitor-General, in which the king confirms certain privileges to Inquisitors; (10) Genealogical report on the ancestry of Antonio Benitez de las Peñas, candidate for the post of familiar of the Inquisition, 3 pp., Murcia, 22nd August, 1732. [With seal.] (11) to (27) Personal letters signed by Garcia de Medina, Antonio Ruiz de Reboller, Andres de Rueda Rico, Marcos Alfonso de Huidobro, and others, referring to Inquisitorial matters; (28) to the end of volume, miscellaneous Inquisitorial documents, receipts, etc.

814 RELACION de las cosas de Portugal dèspues de la muerte del Rey Don Sebastian en Africa a los 4 de Agosto de 1578 y los pretensores a la corona por falta de linea en el Rey Cardenal Enrique hermano de su abuelo Joao 3°.

Spanish manuscript, relating to the events in Portugal immediately following upon the death of King Sebastian in 1578.

7 pp., folio, bound in full blue levant morocco, gilt lines and fleurons in corners, panelled back, g. e. (Rivière).

(Circa 1580.)

£5 5s

The writer refers to the ill-fated campaign of the young Crusader-king in Africa, and the difficult situation which resulted in Portugal in connection with the succession. As the king was a bachelor, and was succeeded by another bachelor, his great-uncle the Cardinal Henrique, there were various pretenders to the throne of Portugal, which was occupied in 1580 by Philip II of Spain, who claimed it as a grandson of King Manuel I.

815 RELACION de las Guerras que de poco tiempo a esta parte a avido en la India de Portugal entre el Rey del Pegu, y otros tres Reyes, donde fue vencido el del Pegu: y del inestimable tesoro que se le gano.

4 pp., folio, half brown morocco, gilt panelled back, g.e.

Seville, Alonso Rodriguez Gamarra, 1614 .

£3 10s

A fascinating account of the conquest of the King of Pegu and all his wonderful incalculable treasure, by the rival Indian Kings of Rubi and Tangu; and how the Portuguese Captain Filipe Brito de Nicote, wrested this, in turn, from the King of Tangu. The writer states that Tangu is "one thousand six hundred leagues from the famous city of Goa, the seat of Government of the Viceroy of Portuguese India. The jewels have been placed, together with the gold, in eight hundred jars weighing twenty *arrobas* each, pending the receipt of His Majesty's orders."

PRINTED IN THE PHILIPPINES.

816 RELACION de el martyrio de el S. F. Hernando de S. Joseph en Japon, y del Santo F. Nicolas Melo en Moscovia, de la Orden de nuestro P. S. Augustin.
Small 4to, blue morocco, gilt fillet border and back, g. e.
Bacolor, Antonio Damba, 1618.
(*See Illustration opposite.*)

£75

Cordier's *Bibliotheca Japonica* (Col. 291). Retana, *Imprenta Filipina*, No. 19.

A very rare publication, printed on China paper, by a native printer, at the Convent of San Guillermo in Bacolor, Philippines.

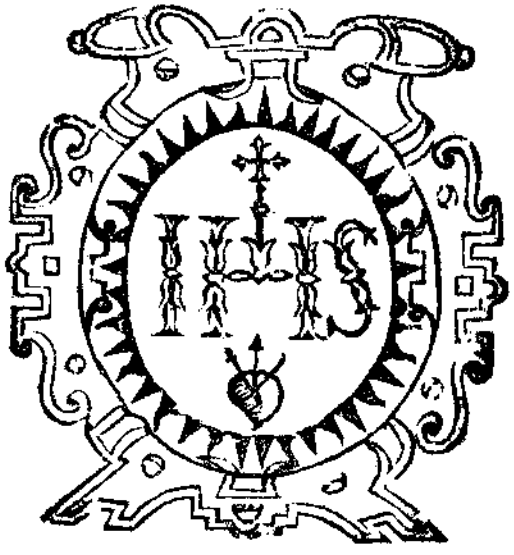
The work was compiled by Fray Hernando Becerra, the Prior of the Augustinian Convent of Bulacan; and relates to vicissitudes and martyrdom of the Padres Fray Hernando de San Joseph and Fray Alonso Navarrete in Japan, and of Padre Nicolas Melo in Russia.

Fray Hernando was a native of Almagro, Spain, and founded one of the early Augustinian convents in Saiki in 1604, at a time when the Christians were still regarded with the greatest mistrust by the Japanese authorities. He subsequently had to contend with the hostility of the Shogun at Nagasaki, where the Padre had founded another convent as headquarters of the ecclesiastical province in Japan. On account of the rigorous persecution that followed, he and Fray Alonso Navarrete were obliged to hide in Nagasaki in order to remain in Japan, but on hearing of further persecutions in Vomura, they determined to face the inevitable dangers of a pilgrimage there, making many converts on the way. The book relates how they were arrested; condemned to death; and finally beheaded on Thursday, 1st June, 1617, after warning the onlookers that "our death is a living letter signed with our blood, which will appeal to Spain and Rome for more ministers for this country; and for every one of us that you kill a hundred others will come here."

Fray Nicolas Melo was a Portuguese Augustinian, who was born at Coimbra, and joined the Order at the Convent of Mexico, whence he subsequently travelled to the Philippines. He learned the Visayan and Tagalo languages and spent some time amongst the Island natives with whom he was on the best of terms, and whose ecclesiastical provinces he administered for some years. Later, he undertook a mission to India on behalf of the Roman Court, returning by way of Persia, when he accompanied Don Juan of Persia and the other ambassadors to Europe. He went to Russia in 1600, where he was imprisoned through the instrumentality of some English Calvinists, and for fifteen years struggled against the persecution of a succession of brutal tyrants, finally being burnt alive at Astrakan in the early part of the year 1615.

Retana reproduces the title-page of the copy in the Bibliotheca National in

RELACION
DEEL MARTYRIO DE
el S. F. Hernando de S. Ioſeph.
EN IAPON, Y DEL SANTO F. NICOLAS
Melo en Moſcouia, de la Orden nr̃o P. S. Auguſtin.



16 18.

CON Licencia de los Superiores
* En Bacolor Por Antonio Damba. *

TITLE-PAGE FROM RELACION DEL MARTYRIO DE S. HERNANDO DE S. JOSEPH EN JAPON. BACOLOR, 1618.

See Item No. 816.

RELACION DE EL MARTYRIO—*continued.*

Madrid, and states: "This Augustinian publication is worthy of study. The Coat-of-Arms on the title is reproduced in the *Vocabulario* of Mentrida printed in Santo Tomas de Manila in 1637. That is to say, the material which the Augustinians possessed in Pampango afterwards appears in the possession of the Dominicans in Manila, which contradicts the statement that the Augustinian press was sold to the Jesuits."

AN ACCOUNT OF THE AUTO-DE-FE AT SEVILLA 30TH NOVEMBER, 1630.

817 RELACION de las prevenciones y forma como se celebro el Auto Publico de la Fè, en la plaça de Señor San Francisco de esta Ciudad Sevilla, por el Santo Officio de la Inquisicion della, Sabado, dia del Apostol San Andres, 30, de Noviembre deste año 1624.

Folio, boards.

Sevilla, En la calle de Martin Ceron, 1624.

£12 12s

818 RELACION Breve de los grandes y rigurosos martirios que el año passado de 1622 dieron en el Japon a ciento y diez y ocho ilustrissimos Martyres, sacada principalmente de las cartas de los Padres de la Compañia de Jesus que alli residen; y de lo que han referido muchas personas de aquel Reyno, que en dos Navios llegaron a la Ciudad de Manila a 12. de Agosto de 1623.

4 pp., folio, half calf.

Madrid, Andres de Parra, 1624.

£18 18s

Not in Palau's *Manual.*

Title reads (in translation):—

"Short relation of the great and terrible martyrdoms which in the past year 1622 took place in Japan, during which 118 most illustrious martyrs died. Chiefly taken from the letters of the Jesuit Fathers who reside there, and from the narrative of many people of that kingdom who arrived in the two ships at Manila, on the 12th of August, 1623."

818A DITTO. Another Edition.
Folio, 4 pp., half calf.
Lisbon, Giraldo da Vinha, 1624.

£18 18s

819 RELACION del Auto General de la Fe que se celebro en la ciudad de Cordova, a dos dias del mes de Diziembre deste presente año de mil y seyscientos y veinte y cinco, por los Señores Licenciados Don Damian de Armenta y Valençuela, Arcediano y Canonigo desta Santa Iglesia, Don Juan Ramirez de Contreras y el D. Christoval de Mesa Cortes Canonigo de la mesma Sancta Iglesia, Inquisidores Apostolicos de la mesma ciudad.
With woodcut device on title.
10 pp., small folio. Cordova, Francisco Romero, 1625.

£12 12s

A full report of the auto de fé which took place at Cordoba on 10th December, 1625, with the sentences passed on various individual Jews for "heresy and practise of Jewish rites."

The Jewish Encyclopædia states: "Cordova and Seville were the first to furnish victims to the Inquisition, which afterward destroyed so many thousands of Maranos in those cities. The chief autos da fé held in Cordova were: June 29th, 1665, July 6th, 1666, &c." This earlier auto is not mentioned, and must therefore have been one of the first spectacular autos "celebrated" in that city. The victims were taken in procession, escorted by 200 soldiers; and, while most of them were sentenced to imprisonment, some of the "obstinately" faithful were burnt.

PORTUGUESE VICTORY OVER THE DUTCH FLEET IN INDIA.

820 RELACION cierta y verdadera de la feliz vitoria y prosperos sucessos que en la India Oriental han conseguido los Portugueses, contra armadas muy poderosas de Olanda, y Persia, este ano de 1624. La fecha en la Ciudad de Goa, cabeça de aquel Reyno, a 27 de Março, y vino en la Nao Santo Tomé.

(Continued over)

RELACION CIERTA Y VERDADERA—*continued.*

4 pp., folio, boards.

Madrid, Bernardino de Guzman, 1625.

£5 15s

Not in Palau's *Manual.*

This is a "Certain and True Account of the happy victory and prosperous events of the Portuguese in Oriental India, over the mighty Fleets of Holland and Persia, during 1624. Dated from Goa, the capital of that Kingdom, 27th March, and arrived in the Ship, Saint Thomas."

In 1624 two ships and six galleons were sent out to India from Lisbon, and Ruy Freire de Andrade was able to take a fleet to the Persian Gulf, and endeavour to cut off provisions from reaching Ormuz, which had just before been lost by the Portuguese to the Dutch. He also harassed the Dutch and English Trade to that Port.

821 RELACION de la Batalla que Nuño Albarez Botello, General de la Armada de altobordo, del mar de la India, tuvo con las Armadas de Olanda, y Inglaterra en el Etrecho de Ormuz. De que vino el aviso en 20. de Febrero deste año de 1626.

Folio, 4 pp., half morocco.

Madrid, Bernardino de Guzman, 1626.

£12 12s

Not in Palau's *Manual.*

Ruy Freire de Andrada, having harassed the English and Dutch shipping in the Persian Gulf and off Ormuz, was obliged to retreat on the arrival of a combined English and Dutch fleet. However, as Nuño Alvarez Botello had just arrived from Lisbon with reinforcements, he sent him with eight galleons against the combined fleet. He sailed at the beginning of 1625, and met 12 of the enemy ships in the sea of Ormuz. An engagement ensued, during which Ruy Freire arrived with reinforcements. The fight was indecisive, and the English and Dutch retired to the Bay of Comoran. The Portuguese, however, had considerable losses, and Botello was wounded.

About the middle of February the two fleets again met and engaged one another, when another indecisive battle was fought, both sides suffering considerably; the Portuguese vessels were nearly dismasted, and lost two captains and 40 soldiers, but the English and Dutch are said to have lost 1,000 men in the three encounters, besides three ships which were sunk. The English and Dutch retired to Comoran, and the Portuguese to Muscat.

822 RELACION verdadera de la jornada que hizo el Reverendo Padre Fray Pacifico de Paris, Predicador Capuchino de nacion Frances a los Reynos de Oriente, para predicar la Fé de Christo à los Moros.

4 pp., small 4to, wrappers.

Barcelona, Estevan Liberos, 1629.

£5 5s

An account of the peregrinations of the French Franciscan, Padre Fray Pacifico de Paris, in the Middle East, where he sought to establish Christian Missions amongst the Mohamedans. On his return to France, he enlisted the help of his countrymen for this purpose, obtaining the patronage of the King of France.

823 RELACION verdadera de la jornada que hizo el Reverendo Padre Fray Pacifico de Paris, Predicador Capuchino, a los Reynos de Oriente, para predicar la Fee, y licencia que le dio el Gran Turco para edificar Conventos, y Hospitales.

4 pp., folio, half morocco.

Granada, Bartolome de Lorenzana, 1629.

£5 5s

An interesting report of the Journey of the Missionary, Father Pacifico of Paris, and of the convents and *religiosos* established in Greece, Egypt, Syria, Chaldea, Persia, Palestine, etc.

THE FIRE AT MADRID IN 1631.

824 RELACION del lastimoso incendio que el 6 de Julio de 1631 se emprendio à las dos de la mañana en la Real plaça de Madrid, . . . y las alegres nuevas de las pazes de Italia, y llegada de nuestra armada à Pernambuco.

Large woodcut of Virgin on title.

4 pp., folio, wrappers.

Granada, Martin Fernandez Zambrano, 1631.

£7 10s

Not in Palau's *Manual*.

THE ERUPTION OF VESUVIUS IN 1632.

825 RELACION verdadera, en que se declara los temblores, y uracanes que ha avido en la montaña de Soma, cinco millas distante de la ciudad deNapoles, y el daño que recibieron los lugares circumvezinos, y las processiones y rogativas que se hizieron.

Small folio, 4 pp., boards.

Calatayud, Inigo Perez, 1632.

16s 6d

An interesting news tract, giving a contemporary account of the eruption of Vesuvius, and the action taken by the Governor of Naples, the Conde de Monterrey, and the Cardinal. All the people who lived in the neighbourhood of "the burning mountain" had fled in a panic to Naples, "which caused much confusion; and the heavy rains brought down a shower of cinders, which did not allow one to walk in comfort."

A great procession was formed, which wended its way to the church for a special service; "and the Cardinal, taking some of the blood of San Januarius in his hand, blessed the mountain; whereupon the lake of fire which had descended down the mountain was seen by all to stop instantly."

826 RELACION de los Sucessos que ha tenido la Iglesia de Japon, desde Setiembre 1632, hasta 20. de Febrero 1634.

Ponese el Martyrio de 39 Martyres Religiosos de las quatro sagradas Religiones que ay en Japon. Y de mas de 160 Japones, que por nuestra Santa Fe dieron gloriosamente sus Vidas.

Small 4to, half morocco.

Barcelona, Pedro Lacavalleria, 1637.

£7 7s

This relation contains an account of the martyrdom in Japan of 39 Religiosos and 160 Japanese converts, also of affairs in China and Tongking.

827 RELACION y traslado bien y fielmente sacado de una carta embiada a esta Corte: y tiene por argumento: La Sombra de Mos de la Forza se aparece a Gustavo Horn, preso en viena, y le cuenta, el lastimoso sucesso que tuvieron las armas de Francia en Fuente Rabia.

4 pp., small folio, boards.

Madrid, Diego Diaz de la Carrera, 1638.

£1 1s

The text of a curious narrative, purporting to be "the apparition of the ghost of Mos de la Forza to Gustave Horn (cousin of the unfortunate King of Sweden) imprisoned in Vienna, who relates to him the tragic end, and lamentable experience of the French arms at Fuenterrabia." The story was written in satirical vein, as a reply to a similar account of a supernatural visit of the Count of Cervellon to Jean de Vert, which was published in Paris.

828 RELACION verdadera de las grandes vitorias que a catorze de Junio deste año de 1640 han tenido las armas Catolicas, governadas por su Alteza el Señor Infante Cardenal en los estados de Flandes, contra el Principe de Oranje y otros. [Slightly wormed.]

4 pp., small folio, unbound.

Madrid, Juan Sanchez, 1640.

£2 10s

An account, in verse, of the Cardinal-Infante Fernando's success over the arms of the Prince of Orange in Flanders, on 14th June, 1640. He was nominated Governor of the Netherlands the same year by his brother, Philip IV of Spain.

829 RELACION del Illustre y Glorioso Martyrio de quatro Embaxadores Portugueses de la ciudad de Macau con cinquenta y siete Christianos de su Compañia de differentes naciones degollados por nuestra Sancta Fe en la ciudad de Nangasaqui del Reyno de Japon a tres de Agosto del año de mil y seys cientos y quarenta. Sacada de las informaciones authenticas y juridicas hechas por el Padre Governador del Obispado de China a instancia del Cabildo de la ciudad de Macau. Dada a la estampa por orden de la misma ciudad.

54 pp., small 4to, levant morocco, gilt, g. e., by Rivière.

Manila, en la Compañia de Jesus por Raymundo Magisa, 1641.

£52 10s

Medina, Imprenta en Manila, No. 60.

An extremely rare publication, printed on rice paper at the Jesuits' press in Manila.

The work consists of a full account of the martyrdom of the four Portuguese Ambassadors of Macao—Luis Paez Pacheco, Rodrigo Sanchez de Paredes, Simon Vaz de Pavia, and Gonzalo Montero de Carvallo—together with that of fifty-seven other Christians, including Chinese, Indian, and Philippine converts, who were beheaded at Nagasaki on 3rd August, 1640. This lengthy report, which gives the name, age, nationality, and condition of all the martyrs, was prepared by the Franciscan Padre Fray Benito de Christo, Governor of the bishopric of China, at the instance of the corporation of the city of Macao.

830 RELACION verdadera y carta nueva de la vitoria que ha tenido la Armada de España contra la de Francia a lo vista de Tarragona.

Double columns. 2 pp., small folio, boards.

Madrid, Catalina de Barrio y Angulo, 1641.

£1 5s

An account, in verse, commemorating the victory of the Spanish fleet against the French, off Taragona, and the relief of the garrison there, in August, 1641.

831 RELACION de algunas perdidas, que tuvo Filippe IV. Rey de Castilla, para siempre jámás.
Small 4to, 7 pp., half morocco.
Lisboa, Domingo Lopez Rosa, 1642.

£5 5s

Not in Palau's *Manual.*

This curious little tract is practically a catalogue of the towns, lands, etc., which had been lost to the Spanish crown in Philip IV's reign. Amongst this strange report of losses, the "reputation of the Spaniards" figures as an amusing item, also "not being in a position to pride ourselves upon possessing a single handful of land in France"—the minor possessions in that country having been ceded together with other territory in Europe, by Philip IV, in accordance with the terms of the Treaty of the Pyrenees, later, in 1659. Ormuz, Ceylon, Brazil, the Pacific Islands and Pernambuco figure in this catalogue of losses.

The book also enumerates the citadels, armadas and fleets that were lost, one of the armadas having been "completely burnt by the Dutch, off the English coast." The various overwhelming defeats of the Spanish armies are chronicled with much relish, as though the writer had set out to record them in a satirical vein, and intended to represent Spain's military forces in the most ludicrous light. Having set down seven pages of Spanish disasters, the writer concludes: "This is enough for the present, another day will relate the rest."

832 RELACION verdadera de lo que sucedio en la conquista de la Villa de Bassé, y condiciones con que se entregó al Excelentissimo Sr. D. Fracisco de Melo, Conde de Asumar, . . . Lugar teniente y Capitan General de los Paises Baxos de Flandes . . . y Embaxador extraordinario del Sacro Imperio de Alemania. Refiere la toma de la villa de Bassé en el Condado de Artoes que confina con Francia por la Picardia que es por donde nuestras armas Catolicas en Flandes.
4 pp., small folio, unbound.
Madrid, Francisco Maroto, 1642.

10s 6d

A contemporary Spanish account of the conquest of La Bassée, and the terms under which the town surrendered on 13th May, 1642, to the Spanish Captain-General of Flanders, the Conde de Asumar (one of the several contemporary diplomats who bore the name of Francisco de Mello). The conditions provided for the complete evacuation by the French King's troops; "and any merchants or other citizens, of any nation, profession or station, shall be free to leave."

833 RELACION verdadera del levantamiento de los Sangleyes en las Filipinas, y de las vitorias que tuvo contra ellos el Governador Don Sebastian Hurtado de Corcuera, el año passado de 1640 y 1641.

4 pp., folio, half morocco, gilt, t. e. g.

Madrid, Catalina de Barrio y Angulo, 1642.

£10 10s

A graphic report of the organised revolt by the Sangleys—Philippine labourers of Chinese extraction—against the tyranny of Don Luis Arias de Mora, whom the Governor had appointed as alcalde in charge of the agricultural work of Colamba. The labourers had been in communication with the corsair Yquan Sanglus, and the plot was that they were to enter Manila on Christmas Eve, 1639, take the Spanish residents unawares and overpower them, and literally leave the coast clear for the pirate Yquan to seize the cargo ships that were expected from New Spain. They were, however, completely defeated by the Spaniards, and some friendly Indians.

833A Relacio verdadera del cruelissim martyri de un bisbe, dos Religiosos Capuchins, y altres Pares Religiosos en la Etiopia.

With woodcut on title-page.

8 pp., 4to, half morocco.

Barcelona, Estampa de Jaume Romeu, 1642.

£3 3s

Not in Palau's *Manual*.

834 RELACION CERTISSIMA hecha por los Religiosos descalsos del Convento de San Francisco de Filipinas para embiar a los RR. PP. y Superiores de la Religion. La qual contiene en sustancia todo lo succedido en aquellas partes, y en el Japon, desde el mes de Junio de seyscientos y querenta, hasta viente y Seis de Julio de seisciento y quarenta y uno. Prodigios notables. Martirios gloriosos. Descubrimientos de nuevas Provincias

RELACION CERTISSIMA—*continued.*

fertiles y abundantes. Y assi mismo avisos del Governador de Terrenate, y otras cosas.

4 pp,. folio, half calf.

Ciudad de los Angeles (Mexico), (C. 1642). £15 15s

Not in Palau's *Manual.*

This extremely interesting account of the experiences of missionaries in Japan in 1640; the martyrdoms; descriptions of newly-discovered provinces in Manados, where the Franciscans had begun to convert the natives; the earthquake at Macau, China; the capture of Malacca by the Dutch; the Sangley rising in the Philippines, etc., is compiled from letters received by the Barefoot Franciscan Superiors, from Fray Antonio de Santa Maria at Manila, and the Governor of Terrenate.

835 RELACION y copia de carta escrita a un Ministro desta Corte, de un particular de la ciudad de Zaragoça de 29 de Febrero deste año de 1652 sobre el tañimiento de la campana de Vililla. Small folio, 4 pp. Madrid, 1652. 10s 6d

A curious and entertaining report of the tolling of the bell at Vililla. The writer describes how an ancient bell in a hermitage tower at Vililla ("which is some eight leagues from Zaragoza, and was known to the Romans as Julia Selsa") tolled repeatedly by some supernatural agency, "portending the surrender of Catalonia."

836 RELACION verdadera del feliz sucesso que el Exercito de nuestro Catolico Rey ha tenido en el Socorro de la ciudad de Girona, governando las armas el serenissimo Senor D. Juan de Austria.

4 pp., small folio, unbound.

Saragossa, Miguel de Luna, 1653. £1 1s

Not in Salva, or Borao's *Imprenta en Zaragoza.*

News tract, giving a Spanish translation of a Catalan account of the relief of the city of Gerona by the Spanish troops under Don Juan of Austria (the second of this name, son of Philip IV of Spain).

837 RELACION verdadera, muy distina, y mas copiosa de todas las que han salido hasta oy de todo lo sucedido en Inglaterra, y variedad de goviernos que ha tenido desde el año de 1648 (que degollaron a Carlos Stuard, su legitimo Rey y Señor) hasta el de 1660, que admitieron al hijo primogenito del dicho difunto Rey.

8 pp., small 4to, boards.

Madrid, Julian de Paredas, [c. 1660.]

£1 10s

An extremely interesting Spanish news tract containing a résumé of the most authentic news received from England, from the execution of Charles I (1648) to the Restoration of the house of Stuart (1660).

838 RELACION verdadera, y segundo Diario de la feliz vitoria que han tenido las Catolicas Armas de su Magestad contra el Rebelde de Portugal, governadas y assistidas por su Alteza el Serenissimo Señor Don Juan de Austria, en el sitio y toma de Jurumeña.

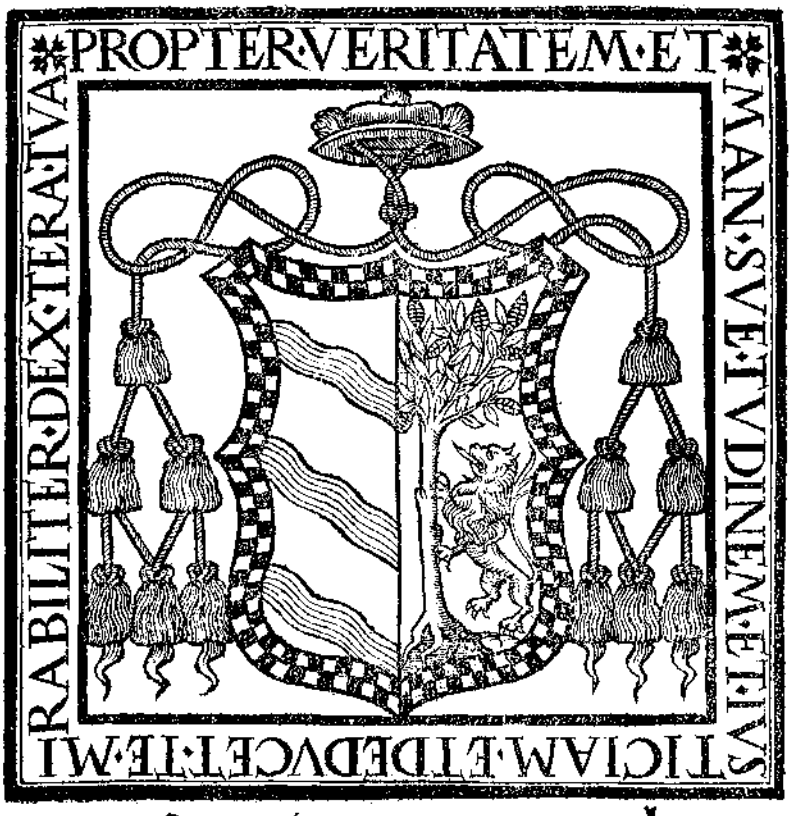
4 pp., folio, full polished calf, gilt fillet border and panelled back, gilt Arms on sides, inside dentelles.

Madrid, Francisco Nieto [1662].

£2 2s

Contemporary account, in diary form, of the victory of the Spanish troops under Philip IV's son, Don Juan of Austria, against the Portuguese under Manuel Lobato Pinto at Jurumeña in June, 1662. Appended is a list of concessions granted to the Governor of the Garrison (Lobato Pinto) by Don Juan; such as: granting the Governor, the wounded, and some officers leave to go to Villaviçosa; permitting the civil residents to enjoy the use of their estates; and allowing the Governor to take about thirty horses. The rest of the garrison, munitions, ecclesiastical silver, and the gates, had to be given up.

PLATE XXXIX.



Instrucion de mercaderes

muy prouechosa, En la qual se enseña como deuen los mercaderes tractar. y de que manera se han de euitar las vsuras de todos los tractos de ventas y compras. Assi al contado como al adelantado: y al fiado. y delas compras del censo al quitar: y tractos de compañia: y otros muchos contratos. Particularmente se habla del tracto delas lanas. Tambien ay otro tractado de cambios. En el qual se tracta delos cambios licitos y reprouados. Nuevamente compuesto por el doctor Saravia dela calle Beronese.

Año. M. D. xliij

TITLE-PAGE FROM SARAVIA DE LA CALLE, INSTRUCION DE MERCADERES. MEDINA DEL CAMPO, PEDRO DE CASTRO, 1544.

See Item No. 955.

PLATE XL.

Prouerbios de Seneca.

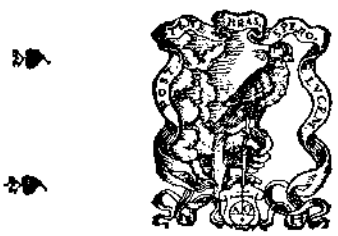
Introduction a los Prouerbios y sentencias del famoso philosopho Lucio Anneo Seneca.

Por el doctor Pero Diaz de Toledo.

Dirigido al muy alto y muy illustre y virtuoso señor, su soberano señor, el rey don Ioan segundo que este nombre vuo de Castilla, de Leon, &c.

Va de nueuo añadido el libro de las Amonestaciones y Doctrinas del mesmo author.

Agora nuevamẽte con gran diligẽcia corregido y emendado.



En Medina del Campo por Adrian Ghemart.

M D L V.

TITLE-PAGE FROM SENECA, PROVERBIOS. MEDINA DEL CAMPO, ADRIAN GHEMART, 1555.

See Item No. 961.

839 RELACION verdadera, y tercero Diario de la feliz vitoria que han tenido las Catolicas Armas de su Magestad, contra el Rebelde de Portugal, governadas y assistidas por su Alteza el Serenissimo Señor Don Juan de Austria en los rendimientos y tomas de las plaças de Beyros y Monforte.

With woodcut Coat-of-Arms of the King of Spain as headpiece and printer's device at end.

3 pp., folio, full polished calf, gilt fillet border and panelled back, gilt Arms on sides, inside dentelles.

Madrid, Francisco Nieto, [1662.]

£2 2s

This is the third diary-report of Don Juan of Austria's campaign against the Portuguese "rebels" in 1662.

The writer gives an interesting description of the garrisons of Beyros and Monforte, and how they surrendered to the Spaniards.

840 RELACION de la persecucion que tuvo la Iglesia en el Japon en dos años, es a saber, desde el 1626 hasta el 1628. Singularmente a cerca de seys Religiosos de la Orden de Predicadores, es a saber , dos Sacerdotes Españoles, y quartro legos Japones. Traduzida de Italiano en Castellano, por el muy R. P. Maestro Fr. Luys Juste de la Misma Orden.

8vo, half vellum.

Barcelona, Jacinto Andrea for Francisco Cormellas Mercader, 1669.

£52 10s

At the end of the book is to be found a list of the Martyrs who suffered death during this period of persecution in Japan, 1626-1628.

841 RELACION Escrita por uno de los Padres de la Mission Mariana, remitida á Mexico, desde la Isla que llamavan antes de Goan, y aora se llama de San Juan, en la Nao de China, que aportó á Acapulco por Henero, de este año de 1674. y de Mexico se remite en el Aviso que proximamente llegó à la Baía de Cadiz, en que se refiere el martirio del Venerable Padre Diego Luis de Sanvitores, superior de dicha Mission.

8 pp., folio, new boards.

Seville, Viuda de Nicolas Rodriguez, 1674.

£5 5s

Medina 1571. Tavera 2314.

This is the account of the death of the famous Missionary, Father Diego Luis de Sanvitores, in the Mariana Islands, sent by one of the Jesuit Missionaries in the Marianas, to Mexico, in 1674, and forwarded on to Cadiz from Mexico.

842 RELACION Verdadera, de la Gran Vitoria que las Armas del Reino de Polonia ha conseguido contra el Poder Otomano.

4 pp., folio, wrappers.

Seville, Juan Francisco de Blas, 1674.

£5 5s

News tract, describing in detail the defeat of the Turks by the Polish army at Chozim, in November, 1673.

843 RELACION Verdadera, en que se refieren los sucessos de la Guerra del Imperio contra el Turco; el sitio que con todo su poder puso a la Corte de Viena de Austria el dia 16 de Julio deste Año de 1683.

With woodcut portrait of the Emperor of Germany.

Small folio, 4 pp,. wrappers.

Madrid, Lucas Antonio de Bedmar y Baldivia, 1683.

£3 3s

Spanish news tract, giving a contemporary account of the siege of Vienna by the Turks, and their defeat in July, 1683; with a list of the Turkish troops that were attacking various points in Hungary.

844 RELACION verdadera de los felices sucessos que han tenido las Armas Imperiales del Serenissimo Señor Emperador de Alemania, en los encuentros y ataques contra el poderoso Exercito del Gran Turco, el dia doze y treze de Septiembre deste presente año de 1683.

With woodcut vignette of the Virgin and Child above the emblems of Castile and Granada.

Small folio, wrappers. [Spain], 1683. £2 2s

News tract, describing the success of the German Emperor's arms against the Turks at Vienna in September, 1683. It is recorded that mines were laid by the wicked Turks, but the gallant Duke of Lorena (Lorraine) ordered three thousand of the enemy to be sabred.

845 RELACION Diaria de las noticias verdaderas que por diferentes cartas se han adquirido de las Marchas y operaciones de los dos Exercitos, Imperial y de Polonia contra el Turco, desde 18 de Mayo hasta 15 de Junio deste año de 1683.

4 pp., folio, wrappers.

Madrid, Roque Rico de Miranda, 1683. £5 5s

An interesting Spanish news tract, embodying the information obtained from various letters, referring to the military operations on the part of the German and Polish troops against the Turks, between 18th May and 15th June, 1683. The Imperial arms were assisted in these campaigns by the Pope, the Spanish King, Charles II, and other Christian rulers.

846 RELACION Diaria, y confirmacion veridica, despachada por el Principe Eugenio de Saboya con el Ayudante General Conde de Zeil, que llegó à Viena el dia 13 de Agosto, de la señalada Victoria que ganó el dia 5 de dicho mes, contra el Exercito Otomano.

8 pp., small 4to, unbound.

Seville, Herederos de Tomas Lopez de Haro, N.D. [c. 1697]. 10s 6d

Contemporary report based on Prince Eugene's despatch, sent to Vienna in August [1697], describing the defeat of the Turks in Peterwardin, and the exact position of the Austrian and Ottoman troops in this decisive encounter.

847 RELACION del Aviso del España, que salio del Puerto de Cadiz el dia 12 de Marzo; y llegó al de la Vera-Cruz el dia 6. de Junio, y la nueva à esta Ciudad el dia 11. de dicho mes.
12 pp., folio, wrappers.
Mexico, Bernardo Calderon, 1701.

£4 10s

Medina, "*La Imprenta en Mexico*," No. 2052.
Containing accounts of the King's reception at Bayonne, and of the Queen's journey to Toledo. Notice of the death of the Prince of Monaco. The last seven and a half pages are occupied by two ballads, one by the Marquis of Salmeron of the leave taking between Louis le Grand and Philip V, and the other by Dr. Santo Cruz of a letter supposed to have been written by Louis XIV to Philip V.

848 RELACION del combate y feliz victoria de las armas de las dos coronas, contra los Olandeses y Aliados en su campo de Ekeren y Capell, el dia treinta de Junio de 1703.
8 pp., small 4to, unbound.
Cadiz, Christoval de Requena [1703].

10s 6d

Not in Palau's *Manual*.

849 RELACION de un Milagro que obro Nuestro Señor por medio del glorioso Patriarca San Felipe Neri en la preservacion de toda su Congregacion del Oratorio de Norcia en la Italia, en las ruinas que ocasionó el temblor de tierra el dia 14 de Enero deste presente año de 1704, y de otro prodigio que obró el mismo Santo cerca de la ciudad del Aguila el mismo dia con un Cavallero en ocasion de el mismo Terremoto. Traducido fielmente del idioma Toscano en el Castellano.
8 pp., small 4to, half calf, gilt back, t. e. g.
Seville, Juan Francisco de Blas, 1703.

£2 2s

A Spanish translation of an Italian tract, recording the miracles performed through St. Philip Neri at Norcia and Aquila in Italy, during the earthquake of 14th January, 1703.

850 RELACION Diaria y verdadera de los Terremotos sucedidos en la Isla de Tenerife, Lugar de los Realejos, Villa de Oroctava, su puerto, y otras vezindades.

4 pp., small 4to, half calf, gilt back, t. e. g.

Seville, Francisco de Leefdael, [1705].

£2 2s

Contemporary account of the earthquake at Teneriffe, which began on Christmas Eve, 1704, the shocks continuing intermittently for a month. The account is given in diary form, and contains a vivid description of the difficulties experienced in the port and neighbouring towns. Guimar was in ruins, and many people, including the Bishop, perished.

851 RELACION diaria y puntual de lo sucedido en la Isla de Tenerife, una de las Canarias del dia 6 de Noviembre de el año passado de 1706 con una Esquadra Inglesa.

Small 4to, wrappers. Madrid (1707).

£2 10s

News tract, describing the arrival of an English squadron at Teneriffe "in search of the French fleet," declaring that Carlos of Austria had been crowned and that Spain was now restored to order; and the preparations for military defence which the Spanish Governor of the Island deemed necessary as a loyal subject of Philip V.

Philip V, son of the Dauphin of France, and grandson of Louis XIV, was nominated by Charles II of Spain as his successor to the Spanish throne. As Duke of Anjou, Philip was proclaimed King on the death of Charles in 1700, when the former was an inexperienced youth of seventeen. He had to contend with the opposition of the Archduke Charles of Austria, whom Portugal supported, and against whom Louis XIV sent an army under the command of the Duke of Berwick (James II's son). Charles was actually sworn as King of Spain in 1705, and, for a time, Philip was obliged to retire. He placed himself at the head of his army, and after a tense struggle, began to obtain recognition, and finally entered Madrid in state in 1706, when he was acknowledged as Philip V.

852 RELACION veridica, en que da noticia averse ganado la ciudadela de Mecina.
4 pp., small 4to, unbound.
Madrid, y por su original en Sevilla, por Francisco Garay [1718].
10s 6d

Contemporary account of the capitulation of the citadel at Messina, to the Spanish arms, on 29th September, 1718.

853 RELACION en que se refieren las Naves de que se compone la Armada de España, la gente, y pertrechos que lleva, y con la ocasion de la restauracion de Sicilia.
With woodcut Coat-of-Arms above title; text in double columns.
4 pp., small 4to, unbound.
Madrid, y por su original en Sevilla por Juan de la Puerta, 1718.
15s

This ballad describes, amongst other things, the Spanish fleet, "which will be regarded with more respect hereafter by that which claims to rule the waves," together with the troops and munitions on board, with which the citadel of Messina was taken in 1718.

A LIST OF VICTIMS IN THE AUTO-DE-FE HELD ON THE 23RD NOVEMBER, 1721, AT CUENCA.

854 RELACION de los Reos que salieron en el Auto particular de Fé, que el Santo Oficio de la Inquisicion de Cuenca celebro en la Iglesia del Convento de San Pablo, Orden de Predicadores de dicha ciudad, el Domingo veinte y tres de Noviembre de 1721. Siendo Inquisidor General de estos Reynos el Illmo. y Revmo. Sr. Don Juan de Camargo, Obispo de Pamplona, del Consejo de su Magestad.
With woodcut Inquisitorial Arms on title.
Small 4to, wrappers. [Madrid, 1721.] £5 5s

Report of an auto-de-fé held at the Church of the Convent of San Pablo at Cuenca on Sunday, 23rd November, 1721, in which forty-six victims were tried.

LIST OF THE VICTMS OF THE AUTO-DE-FE HELD ON 25TH OCTOBER, 1722, AT TOLEDO.

855 RELACION de las personas que salieron en el Auto Particular de Fé que se celebró el Domingo, 25 de Octubre de 1722 en la Iglesia del Convento de S. Pedro Martyr . . . .

With woodcut vignette of Inquisitorial Arms on title.

8 pp., small 4to, wrappers. [Toledo, 1722.]

£5 5s

A report of an auto-de-fé held at Toledo in October, 1722, when the victims were "reconciliados," i.e., absolved from their "errors" of Judaism and condemned to lifelong imprisonment and the confiscation of their property. Particulars are given of the case of some thirteen heretics.

856 RELACION de los Autos particulares de Fé, que se han celebrado en las Inquisiciones de Valladolid, en la Iglesia Parroquial del Señor San Pedro, el dia 24 de Agostd deste presente año de 1722, y la de Zaragoza, en la Iglesia del Real Convento del Serafico Padre San Francisco, Domingo 11 de Octubre de dicho año.

With woodcut vignette on title.

8 pp., small 4to, wrappers. [Valladolid? 1722.]

£5 5s

A report of the autos-de-fé held at Valladolid on 24th August, 1722, and at Zaragoza on 11th October, 1722; in which the names of many Portuguese victims of the Inquisition are recorded, together with the nature of their punishment for the "crime" of Judaism.

857 RELACION del Auto particular de Fe, que celebró el Tribunal del Santo Oficio de la Inquisicion de Granada, en el Real Monasterio de San Geronimo de dicha ciudad, el Sabado 30 de Mayo de este año de 1722.

With woodcut vignette of Inquisitorial Arms on title.

Small 4to, wrappers.

[Madrid, 1722.] (Outer blank margin renewed.)

£5 5s

A report of the auto-de-fé held at the Monastery of San Geronimo in Granada on 30th May, 1722, giving an account of the trial and sentences passed on forty-eight prisoners.

859 RELACION de los Autos de Fee que el Tribunal del Santo Oficio de la Inquisicion de Valladolid celebró el dia 31 de Março de este año 1726.

With woodcut vignette of Inquisitorial Arms on title.

4 pp., small 4to, wrappers. [Toledo, 1726.]

£5 5s

A contemporary report of the auto-de-fé held at Valladolid and at Murcia on 31st March, 1726.

859A Relacion publicada en Roma del principio y estado presente de la Mission del dilatado Reyno del Gran Tibet. . .

12mo, half morocco, g.e.

Murcia, Francisco Joseph Lopez Mesnier, 1742.

£10 10s

Not in Salva or Cordier. A rare publication, containing an account of the Franciscan Missions in Thibet.

This particular mission had been inaugurated by Pope Clement XI; and the report on its state was made by Padre Fr. Francisco Oracio de la Pena, Prefect of the Capuchin Mission in Thibet, to the congregation of Propaganda Fide at Rome, whither he had travelled for the purpose of recruiting more missionaries for Thibet, the number of the original mission having dwindled down to three. The text of a passport issued by the King at Lhasa on 7th August, 1732, granting the " European

RELACION PUBLICADA—*continued.*

Lama" every facility and privilege on the way, is included in this interesting relation. The King, the Grand Lama, and the Ministers of State were friendly and even cordial to the missionary; who quotes some of the letters he received from his distinguished friends, expressing their good wishes for his welfare and for a "speedy return with more Padres."

The Catholic Encyclopædia states: "The greatest scientific triumphs attended the work of the missionaries in Asia. Especially remarkable were the successful attempts to penetrate into Tibet, a feat which Europeans did not repeat until our times. After Andrada, followed Fathers Grunber and d'Orville, who reached Lhasa from Pekin in 1661 and went down into India through the Himalaya passes."

860 RELACION publicada en Roma del principio, y estado presente de la Mission del dilatado Reyno del Gran Tibet, y otros dos Reynos confinantes, recomendada a la vigilancia, y zelo de los Padres Capuchinos de la Provincia de la Marca, en el Estado Eclesiastico.

Small 4to, 12 pp., half morocco.

Cervera, Thomas Senant, 1743. £5 5s

This "relation" contains an account of Thibet and of the state of the Capuchin Mission there.

861 RELACION de la valerosa defensa de los naturales Basayas del Pueblo de Palompong en la Isla de Leyte, de la Provincia de Catbalagan en las Islas Philipinas, que hicieron contra las armas Mahometanas de Ylanos, y Malanaos en el mes de Junio de 1754.

16 pp., printed on rice paper, small 4to, calf.

Impresso en la Imprenta de la Compañia de Jesus de Manila. (1755.)

£10 10s

Tavera 2296. Medina, *La Imprenta en Manila*, 255. Tavera only knew of two copies of this extremely rare tract, one of which is in the British Museum.

Account of the valiant defence of the natives of the town of Palompong in the Island of Leyte in the Philippines against twenty-five junks of Mahomedan pirates from Malay.

861A Relacion verdadera de la jornada que hizo el Reverendo Padre Fray Pacifico de Paris, Predicador Capuchino, a los Reynos de Oriente, para predicar la Fee, y licencia que le dio el Gran Turco para edificar Conventos, y Hospitales.

4 pp., folio, half morocco.

Granada, Bartolome de Lorenzana, 1629.

£5 5s

An interesting report of the Journey of the Missionary, Father Pacifico of Paris, and of the convents and religiosos established in Greece, Egypt, Syria, Chaldea, Persia, Palestine, etc.

A MANUAL OF GAMES.

862 REMENTERIA Y FICA (Mariano de).

Manual completo de juegos de sociedad o tertulia y de prendas; contiene una coleccion de los juegos de campo y de casa, la descripcion de las montañas rusas, juegos preparados de prendas, de chasco, de accion, charadas representadas, juegos de memoria, de ingenio, de palabras, y las penitencias concernientes a cada uno de ellos, y modo de sentenciar las prendas, con diferentes juegos de niños, y de naipes.

Small 8vo, calf. Madrid, 1839. 6s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VI, p. 249.

PRINTED AT SAMPALOC, NEAR MANILA, ON RICE PAPER.

863 REPULSA del papel intitulado " contra la Proclama en honor de los Militares."

12 pp., folio, unbound. Sampaloc, 1821.

£2 10s

Not in Tavera, or Palau's *Manual.*

An essay on the merits of the military system, in which the writer protests against the sentiments expressed in a publication entitled " Against the Proclamation in honour of the Military." He analyses the question of anarchy, and opines that an organised armed force is absolutely necessary for the maintenance of peace.

864 "REQUOQUOS (Sacristan)."
Curiosa Satira nueva, y entretenida en la qual se les da vexamen a todos los oficios, cosa de mucho gusto: como lo verá el curioso Lector: compuesto por el Señor Sacristan Requoquos, sobrino del Señor Licenciado Chirinola, gran enbocador de Molletes.
4 pp., small 4to, half calf, gilt back, t. e. g.
N.P., C. 1705.

£2 2s

This poetical composition is an amusing satire on the representatives of the various professions and trades, with witty allusions to the attributes of those trades. The comical name is no indication of the author's identity, who describes himself as "a nephew of the Licentiate Trifle, the great swallower of buns."

865 RESPUESTA que dio cierto ministro al Rey Philipe sobre las cosas de Portugal.
4 pp., 4to. (N.P., about 1670.)

£2 2s

Not in Palau's *Manual*.
The author asks the King in what way the millions from the Indies were spent. He states that the Portuguese conquered the East Indies, and barbarous nations; Holland was conquered in Brazil (which is a part of America, the author states) by the Portuguese.

866 REYNA (Francisco de la).
Libro de Albeyteria de Francisco de la Reyna; añadido y emendado por el propio autor. Ilustrado y Glosado agora nuevamente por Fernando Calvo.
With engraved woodcut on title-page.
4to, old calf. Alcala, Juan Gracian, 1623.

£3 3s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. VI, p. 266.
Salva says that in this edition is to be found all that was published by Francisco de la Reina. The commentary, with very little difference, is an extract from what Calvo puts forth in his "Libro de Albeiteria." As the latter criticises and corrects some of Reina's thoughts and opinions, without doubt this work, explained thus, is worth more than the early edition.

867 RIBADENEYRA (Fray Marcelo de).

Historia de las Islas del Archipielago y Reynos de la Gran China, Tartaria, Cuchinchina, Malaca, Sian, Camboxa y Japon, y de lo sucedido en ellos a los Religiosos Descalços de la Orden del Seraphico Padre San Francisco, de la Provincia de San Gregorio de las Philippinas.

With engraved device on title. To which is appended the text of "*Adicion de Francisco Peña auditor de Rota, de tres capitulos, a la relacion del Padre Fra Juan de Sancta Maria, en que se muestra que la muerte de los seys padres Descalços, y otros sus allegados, en el Jappon a cinco Hebrero año de* 1597, *fue verdadero Martyrio.*"

First Edition. Thick small 4to, mottled calf.

Barcelona, Gabriel Graells y Giraldo Dotil, 1601.

£38

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VI, p. 268. Salva, No. 3387. Cordier's *Bibliotheca Japonica,* Col. 239. Medina's *Bibliografia de Islas Filipinas,* No. 33.

An extremely rare work, consisting of six "books" on the following subjects: (1) The discovery of the Philippine Islands, and the missionary work of the barefoot Franciscans in the province of San Gregorio; (2) Information, brought by these missionaries, of the curious things they had seen in China, Siam, Cochinchina, and other neighbouring countries; (3) Biographies of missionaries who worked and died in this "vineyard of the Lord"; (4) The daily life of the Francascans in Japan before the martyrdom, and a description of the place, people and customs; (5) Relation of the Martyrdom of twenty-six missionaries in Japan; (6) the Life of the twenty-six Martyrs of Japan. In addition, there are two sonnets, dedicated by the author, to the six Martyrs who were his companions in Japan.

Fray Marcelo de Ribadeneira was the Franciscan *comisario* for Japan. A native of Palencia, he taught philosophy and theology at some of the convents of his Order in Spain, and went out to Manila in 1594, whence he passed on to Japan in 1596. After the martyrdom of his six companions and twenty Japanese converts, he was banished to Macao, where he remained for some months prior to his embarkation for Manila in January, 1598. It was during this sojourn in the Phillippines that he made the closest investigation of the Franciscan activities in the East Indian Archipelago, and added to his record of his own experiences, the data reported by others of his Order, for the compilation of his history. On his arrival in Spain he was sent on to Rome, as Franciscan procurator, to solicit the beatification of the Franciscan Martyrs of Japan. He died at Salamanca in 1606.

868 RIBERO BARROS (Antonio Luis).
El muerto victorioso discurso advertido.
4to, calf. Madrid, 1671.

£10 10s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VI, p. 276.
A scarce collection of "romances," sonnets and other poems by the author of *El Espejo de Cavallero en ambas sillas* published in the same year. At the end is a sonnet dedicated to Charles II at the sight of the Procession of Saint Fernando, which took place owing to the fire at the Escurial and to the news of the Invasion of Panama by the English.

869 RIO (José Maria del).
El Tio Tremenda, o Los Criticos del Malecon.
Small 4to, calf. Seville, Herederas de Padrino, 1813.

£5 5s

Not in Salva or Heredia, or Palau's *Manual.*
[The work was published anonymously, but a manuscript note on the fly-leaf, dated 1825, states the author is well known to the writer of the note as a lawyer named José Maria del Rio.]
The book consists of a series of small periodicals which report, in a witty and entertaining manner, the debates of a group of Seville vagabonds during the Bonaparte usurpation of the Spanish throne. The chairman of this society of ragged idlers is one Tio Tremenda, while the other speakers, whose comments are transcribed verbatim, mis-spelt as the words are mis-pronounced, are humorously called Castaña, Epidemia and Podria. They congregate in the squalid district of the Malecon, and in the midst of danger from spies and eavesdroppers, they are able to discuss politics and criticise those who had achieved fame, from their position on the lowest rung of the social ladder.

870 RIO Y FLORES (Fray Manuel del).
Relacion de los Sucessos de la Mission de Santa Cruz de Ituy, en la Provincia de Paniqui; media entre las de Pangasinan, y Cagayan, en las Philipinas. Año 1739.
30 pp., small 4to, wrappers. Mexico, 1740.

£5 5s

Not in Palau's *Manual.* Tavera, 2309. Not in Medina or Sabin.
Account of the foundation and progress of the missions in the Mountainous districts of Luzon Island, the principal Island of the Philippines.

871 RITTER (Padre Joseph).

Vida y Virtudes de Maria Ana, Reyna de Portugal, traducida al Castellano por el Padre Joseph Guerra.

8vo, old calf. Madrid, Antonio Marin, 1757.

18s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VI, p. 292.

This interesting biography of Doña Maria Ana, wife of King Joao V of Portugal, was written originally in Latin by Padre Ritter, and translated into Spanish by Padre Guerra, both Jesuits; and was printed by order, and at the expense of, her daughter, Doña Maria Barbara of Portugal, who became Queen of Spain as wife of Ferdinand VI.

Maria Ana of Austria was the daughter of the Emperor Leopold I, and was born at Linz in 1683, and married Joao V at the age of twenty-five, being six years his senior. She had an indirect influence on politics by befriending the famous Marquis de Pombal, who subsequently became Minister to her son, Dom José, and played an important part in the Portuguese history of his time.

Queen Maria Ana died at Belem in 1754.

871A RIVADENEYRA (D. Adolfo).

Viaje al Interior de Persia.

Large coloured folding map of the author's route through the Interior of Persia.

3 vols., 12mo, original wrappers.

Madrid, 1880.

10s 6d

In addition to his journey throughout the interior of Persia, the author journeyed from Poti to Baku, through Caucasia and Georgia, and also visited Mesopotamia and Bushire.

871B ROA (Martin de).

Ecija, sus Santos, su antiguedad eclesiastica i seglar.
Seville, Manuel de Sande, 1629.
Together with:
Instruccion y Regla del B. San Leandro, Arçobispo de Sevilla, a su ermana Santa Florentina.
Traduzida de Latin en Castellano por el P. Martin de Roa, de la Compañia de Jesus.
Seville, Matias Clavijo, 1629.
Small 4to. Bound together in polished calf, green label and gilt lettering on back. £5 5s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VI, p. 296.

Salva mentions this work in his annotations to Padre Roa's work on the antiquities of Malaga (No. 3154), but did not possess a copy of the former. This would seem to be one of the lesser-known works from this author's pen, as Hurtado does not mention it in his notes on Padre Roa.

Padre Martin de Roa was born at Cordova in 1561, and became a Jesuit at the age of seventeen. He was a professor of the humanities and rhetoric, and was subsequently appointed to the Chair of Holy Writ at Cordova. He administered several colleges in Andalucia, including the ones at Xeres, Ecija, Seville, Malaga and Cordova.

He published about twenty-four works, some of which were in Latin, relating to the antiquities and origin of various Spanish cities; lives of saints; and an ascetic work on the state of souls in purgatory. In one of his publications he tried to prove that Cordova was the capital of *Betica* in the days of the Romans, Visigoths and Arabs.

The first publication in the item offered herewith is an interesting historical study of Ecija, that ancient city " whose origin has been obscured both by flatterers and detractors," and was known by its Greek name of Astina or Astiga before the birth of Christ. It was at the height of its glory in the days of the Emperor Augustus, when it was a garrison town, and had for its municipal arms the emblem of the sun. Ecija is one of the oldest inhabited cities of Spain, and possessed many fragments of ancient Roman architecture, which testified to the destruction of these buildings by the Goths, after the Roman expulsion. The author points out, however, that many Spaniards adopted both Greek and Roman names in those early days, though not of Greek or Roman descent themselves. He describes the wealth and commerce of Ecija; the natural and artistic beauties of the place; and traces its evolution under the modifying hands of Roman, Goth, Arab and Moor. It was also one of the most ancient Christian communities in Spain; its patron Saint, St. Paul, being reputed to have preached there in person.

The second publication is a translation of St. Leander's *Instruction to Virgins,* which was addressed to his sister, Saint Florence.

Padre Martin de Roa died at Montilla in 1637.

872 ROBERT-HOUDIN.

Confidencias de un prestidigitador. Una vida de artista. Traduccion de Avelino Martinez.

2 vols., 8vo, calf. Valencia, 1894.

15s 6d

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VI, p. 297.

873 ROBERT-HOUDIN.

Los secretos de la prestidigation y de la Magia; como se hace uno brujo. Traduccion de Ricardo Palanca.

With 70 illustrations.

8vo, original wrappers. Valencia, 1906.

3s

874 ROBERT-HOUDIN.

Secretos de los garitos. Arte de ganar a todos los juegos, traduccion de Ricardo Palanca.

With numerous illustrations.

Third Edition. 8vo, original wrappers. Valencia, 1911.

2s 6d

875 ROCA DE TOGORES (Mariano).

Obras Poeticas.

With engraved portrait.

Royal 8vo, crimson morocco, gilt panel back and border, g. e. Madrid, 1857.

£1 1s

Presentation copy to the Earl of Clarendon, signed by the author.
Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VI, p. 303. Heredia, 5622.

876 ROCAMORA Y TORRANO (Gines).

Sphera del Universo.

Large woodcut Arms on title-page, five full-page engravings on astronomy, and several interesting diagrams.

4to, old calf. Madrid, Juan de Herrara, 1599.

£35

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VI, p. 304.
Leaves 227-228 contain description of America (4 pages).
Folios 229-271 contain translation of the treatise on the Sphere by John Holywood (Sacro Bosco).

877 RODRIGUEZ (Alonso), Soc. Jesus.

Tratado de la conformidad con la Voluntad de Dios.

With plate.

Small 8vo, old vellum.

Mexico, Viuda de Joseph Bernardo de Hogal, 1744.

£6 10s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VI, p. 309, quotes this edition after Medina, *Imprenta en Mexico,* No. 3707.

877A RODRIGUEZ (Christoval).

Bibliotheca Universal de la Polygraphia Española, compuesta por Don. C. R. y que de orden de Su Magestad publica D. Blas Antonio Nassarre y Ferriz, su Bibliothecario Mayor.

With numerous full-page plates.

Folio, old gilt calf, gilt panelled back.

Madrid, Antonio Marin, 1738.

£16 16s

Heredia, No. 3498. Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VI, p. 310. Cotarelo, No. 943.
This work, which was published at the King of Spain's instance by his librarian, contains the text of the book written by Christoval Rodriguez, who had, in his day, imagined himself to be the first palaeographer to elucidate for the general reader the mysteries of early documents. Unaware of the existence of the Bene-

(Continued over)

RODRIGUEZ (CHRISTOVAL)—*continued.*

dictine Mabillon's erudite work on the same subject, until his own book was almost finished, he was not disheartened by the discovery, but made use of some specimens of ancient calligraphy which the Benedictine had deciphered, and incorporated them in his own work. Curiously enough, there was little overlapping after all, for Mabillon had concentrated all his energies upon the manuscripts of the first ten centuries of the Christian era, while Rodriguez had made his more extensive researches amongst the archives of a later date, beginning with the tenth century. His work, therefore, with the assistance he had received from that of Mabillon, was more comprehensive than the first; and is enriched by numerous facsimiles of early documents and fragments, with transcriptions.

878 RODRIGUEZ (Francisco), Soc. Jesus.

Catalogo de los religiosos de la Compañia de Jesus, que fueron atormentados, y muertos en Japon por la Fé de Christo, año de 1632, y 1633.

4 pp., folio, half calf. Madrid, Andres de Parra, 1635.

£18 18s

Not in Palau's *Manual.*

Title reads (in translation):—"Catalogue of the Jesuits who were tortured or killed in Japan because of the Christian faith in 1632 and 1633. Extracted from the annual Letters which arrived in this year of 1635 at Lisbon on board the Captain's ship from the East Indies."

"THE LAWSUIT OF THE BOOKS."

879 RODRIGUEZ (Rodrigo).

Pleytos de los Libros y Sentencias del Juez.

FIRST EDITION. Thick small 8vo, old calf, green label on gilt back.

Tortosa, Sancho Sanchez, 1664.

(*See Illustration opposite.*)

£25

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VI, p. 313.

This book consists practically of a review of ancient and contemporary literature, written in an original and most interesting manner: an order is given

PLEYTOS
DE LOS
LIBROS
Y
SENTENCIAS
DEL IVEZ.
&c.

POR EL LICENCIADO
RODRIGO RODRIGVEZ.

EN TORTOSA
POR SANCHO SANCHEZ. Año de 1664

TITLE-PAGE FROM RODRIGO RODRIGUEZ, PLEYTOS DE LOS LIBROS Y SENTENCIAS DEL JUEZ. TORTOSA, SANCHO SANCHEZ, 1664.

See Item No. 879.

RODRIGUEZ (RODRIGO)—*continued.*

to all the books in existence to bring their "case" before a Judge of Books, who will pronounce judgment upon them.

Thousands of books, "young and old, big and little," attend the court from all parts of the world, to explain their position and hear the judge's comments. Altogether, over a hundred "law suits" are dealt with in this volume, which incorporates an enormous amount of bibliographical matter presented in an attractive guise.

This work is much sought by collectors of Spanish bibliography. Some authorities have suggested that the author was Fray Pedro Alva y Astorga, and that he published it under a pseudonym.

880 RODRIGUEZ DE CASTRO (José).

Biblioteca Española.

Large Paper Copy. 2 vols., folio, contemporary crimson morocco, gilt lines, gilt panelled back, g. e.

Madrid, Imprenta Real de la Gazeta, 1781.

£35

Salva, No. 2491. Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VI, p. 316.

An extremely interesting bibliography of Spanish rabbinical literature; the first volume containing copious notes, and biographical accounts of the Spanish rabbinical writers from the earliest times to the author's own day; while the second volume deals with Christian Spanish writers up to the end of the thirteenth century. The work is regarded as valuable for its references to codices and unpublished books and poems.

The author was a Spanish Christian rabbinic scholar (1739 to *circa* 1795), who was probably of Jewish descent. As librarian to the King of Spain, he had access to the rich store of literary treasures at the Escorial, and dedicated his work—which he describes, in the dedication, as "a Rabbinical Bibliography which the nation lacked"—to the King of Spain.

880A RODRIGUEZ De SAA Y MENEZES (Juan).

Rebelion de Ceylan y los progresos de su conquista.

4to, half calf.

Lisbon, Antonio Craesbeeck de Mello, 1681.

£8 15s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VI, p. 321.

A RARE SPANISH COMEDY.

881 RODRIGUEZ FLORIAN (Juan).

Comedia llamada Florinea, que tracta de los amores del buen duque Floriano, con la linda y muy casta y generosa Belisea, nuevamente hecha: muy graciosa y sentida, y muy provechosa para aviso de muchos necios.

Title in red and black, within woodcut architectural border; Gothic letter.

First Edition. Small 4to, original blind-stamped brown calf, with gilt ecclesiastical device of the paschal lamb, on sides; g.e. (re-backed and repaired).

Medina del Campo, Guillermo de Millis, 1554.

(See Illustration, Plate No. XXXIII.)

£150

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. VI, p. 317.

Salva (No. 1380), who describes this book as *excessively rare*, reproduces the title-page of his copy, which lacked the line giving the author's name in full. It was for this reason that he "did not know why Ticknor calls the author Rodriguez Florian, since the dedication gives his name plainly as Juan Rodriguez."

This work is a dramatic composition in prose, with some verses interspersed, and is divided into forty-three scenes. The author's object was to imitate the style of the *Celestina;* but, as Ticknor says, "though certainly without the power of the work it imitates, is yet written in a pure and good style. . . . Some of the scenes are as indecent as any in the Celestina; but the story is less disagreeable, as it ends with an honourable love-match between Floriano and Belisea, the hero and heroine of the drama, and promises to give their wedding in a continuation, which, however, never appeared."

Little is known of Juan Rodriguez Florian, beyond the facts that he was a sixteenth-century writer, a Bachelor of Arts, and a resident of Valladolid, where he is believed to have been born.

ON HORSES.

882 RODRIGUEZ JORDAN (Salvador).

Escuela de a Cavallo, dividida en tres tratados. El primero, contiene los manejos de tierra que se practican en España. El segundo, demuestra los manejos de ayre, que usan las Naciones. El tercero trata de las propriedades y circumstancias que debe tener el Cavallo de guerra; con la advertencia de los manejos, que le son contrarios y el modo de la escaramuza; herir y dependerse; con lo conducente al buen regimen de marchas y embaracacion.

With twenty-three plates.

Small 4to, old vellum.

Madrid, Gabriel Ramirez, c. 1751. £10 10s

Heredia, No. 4659. Palau's *Manual*, Vol. V, p. 318.

This book on horsemanship, by an equerry to the King of the Two Sicilies, contains some amusing illustrations to its three "books" of instructions on the art of managing horses. The first two "books" deal with the ordinary rules of horsemanship, while the third relates to horsemanship in war. The work is dedicated to the Duke of Medinaceli, whose arms are reproduced in one of the plates.

THE FIRST BOOK PRINTED AT MONTILLA.

883 RODRIGUEZ LOBO (Francisco).

Corte en Aldea y Noches de Imbierno. De Portugues en Castellano por Juan Baptista de Morales.

With woodcut heraldic device on title.

First Edition of the Spanish translation.

12mo, old vellum.

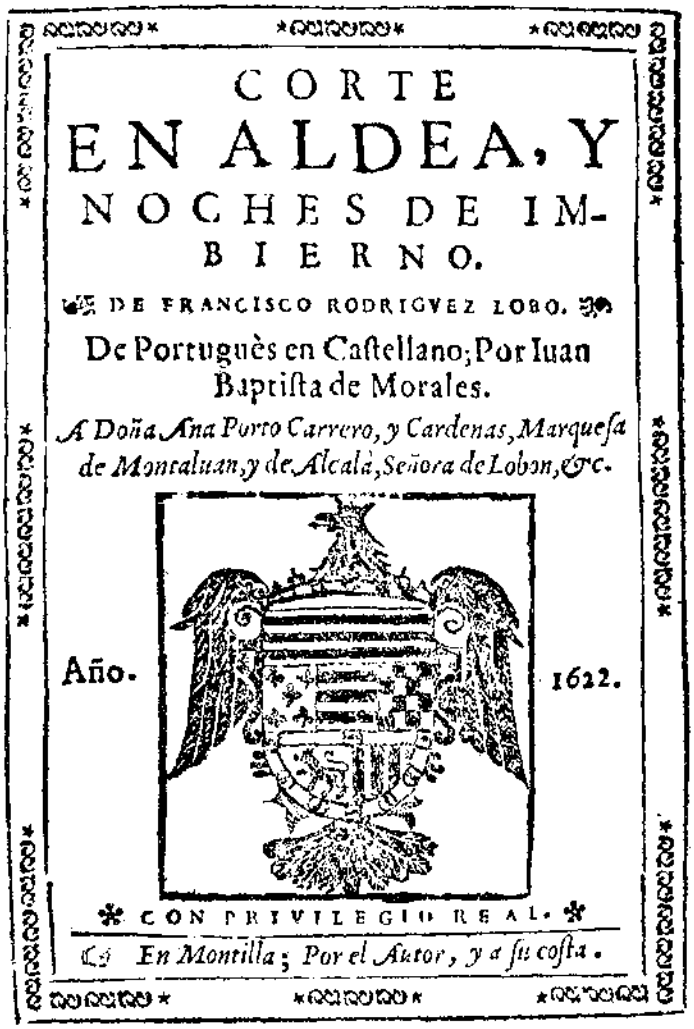
Montilla, por el autor y a su costa, 1622.

(*See Illustration opposite and Overleaf.*)

£35

Not in Salva (but mentioned in his notes to No. 1965); Palau's *Manual*, Vol. VI, p. 318: the first book printed at Montilla.

This work comprises one of the most notable collections of Portuguese


CORTE
EN ALDEA, Y
NOCHES DE IM-
BIERNO.
DE FRANCISCO RODRIGVEZ LOBO.
De Portuguès en Castellano; Por Iuan Baptista de Morales.
A Doña Ana Porto Carrero, y Cardenas, Marquesa de Montaluan, y de Alcalà, Señora de Lobon, &c.
Año. 1622.
CON PRIVILEGIO REAL.
En Montilla; Por el Autor, y a su costa.

TITLE-PAGE FROM FRANCISCO RODRIGUEZ LOBO, CORTE EN ALDEA Y NOCHES DE IMBIERNO. MONTILLA, POR EL AUTOR, 1622. THE FIRST BOOK PRINTED AT MONTILLA.

See Item No. 883.

IMPRESSO
EN
MONTILLA, POR
Iuan Baptiſta de Morales, ſu
AVTOR.

En la Calle de la Imprenta: Año de
M.DC.XXII.

FINAL PAGES (SHOWING COLOPHON AND PRINTER'S DEVICE) FROM FRANCISCO RODRIGUEZ LOBO, CORTE EN ALDEA. MONTILLA, POR EL AUTOR, 1622.
See Item No. 883.

RODRIGUEZ LOBO (FRANCISCO)—*continued.*

short stories of the seventeenth century, consisting of sixteen dialogues which take place at a delightful farm near the principal city in Lusitania, which has for the time being been converted into the court or seat of government, and where eminent men take part in discussions during the winter evenings. The characters are Leonardo, the Host; Livio, the Doctor; Don Julio, the Hidalgo; Pindaro, the Student; and Solino, the Old Man; and they discourse, amongst other numerous subjects, on chivalry, the discovery of India, the power of Gold, Love, Beauty, Envy, historical and classical personages, and scientific subjects, all dealt with from the characteristic point of view of the speakers.

THE CANCIONERO VALENCIANO OF 1531.

884 ROIG (Jaume).

Libre de Consells: fet per lo magnifich mestre Jaume Roig, los quals son molt profitosos y saludables axi peral regiment y orde de bé viure com pa augmetar la devocio a la puritat y concepcio de la sacratissima verge Maria.

FIRST EDITION.

Title within woodcut border; Gothic letter; text in double columns. Full-page woodcut of Virgin and Child.

Small 4to, old calf, gilt lines and fleurons on sides, gilt panelled back.

Valencia, Francisco Diaz Romano, 1531.

£52 10s

Serrano, p. 106. Palau's *Manual*, Vol. VI, p. 324. Lyell's *Early Book Illustration in Spain*, pp. 117-8. "The book is a bitter satire on women, written in verse and is very rare. Salva stating that he had only seen two perfect copies.

The excessively rare first edition, of which Salva's perfect copy is now in the British Museum.

[This copy has nine leaves in facsimile.] For further notes on Jaume Roig, see footnote to No. 885 in this catalogue.

THE CANCIONERO VALENCIANO OF 1561.

885 ROIG (Jaume).

Libre de les Dones mes verament dit de Consells profitosos y Saludables, axi per al regiment y orde de la vida humana, có per aumentar la devocio de la miraculada concepcio de la sacratissima Verge fet per lo magnifich mestre Jaume Roig. Ara novament corregit y esmenat de moltes faltes, y de nov affegit la disputa o proces de viudas y donzelles: Fet per los Magnifichs Mossen Jaume Siurana generos y mestre Loys Joan Valenti, doctor en Medicina ab una sentencia del honorable y discret Andreu Marti Pineda notari.

Title page in red and black with woodcut vignette of the Virgin and separate title pages to the following:

(2) Comença lo proces o disputa de Viudes y donzelles;

(3) Lo Proces de les Olives y Somni de Joan Joan, ordenat principalment per lo Reverent Mossen Bernat Fenollar y lo discret en Joan Moreno notari, a apres per lo magnifich Mossen Jaume Gaçull Cavaller e altres amplificat; (with woodcut vignette and date.)

(4) Comença lo Somni de Joan Joan, ordenat per lo magnifict Mossen Jaume Gaçull (with two woodcut vignettes and date on title).

Small 8vo, green morocco, gilt lines, gilt panelled back, g.e.

Valencia, Juan de Arcos, 1561.

(*See Illustration, Plate No. XXXIV.*)

£105

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. VI, p. 324. Comins' *Bibliografia de la lengua Valenciana*, pp. 122-3. Serrano y Morales' *Diccionario de Impresores Valencianos*, p. 11.

Serrano refers to this as the second edition, but Comins points out that it

ROIG (JAUME)—*continued.*

is the first edition of items (2) and *La Brama dels Llauradors* which appears at the end of (4); (3) and (4) had been printed twice before; and (1) once before.

This is an excessively rare volume of fifteenth and sixteenth century Valencian works in the original Valencian language, and is cited by Salva under the collective title *Cancionero Valenciano* (No. 194), "because," as he states, "it is undoubtedly an anthology of the principal Lemosines of the end of the fifteenth and beginning of the sixteenth centuries. The complete copies are extremely rare, and it is almost impossible to find them clean and with good margins." [Although complete and clean, some of the pages in this copy, including the title-page, have had to be repaired.] The collection, which is edited by Ouofre Almudever, contains works by Jaume Roig, Mossen Jaume Siurana, Mestre Lluys Joan Valenti, Andreu Morti Pineda, Bernat Fenollar, Joan Moreno, Mossen Jaume Gaçull, Micer Verdoucha, Mossen Narcis Vinyoles, Baltasar Portell, Micer Artes, and Micer Sabater; four of these—Valenti, Portell, Artes and Sabater—being unknown to Fuster and Jimeno, who have written on the Valencian poets.

Jaume Roig (c. 1377-1478) was a Valencian doctor, and the medical adviser of Doña Maria, wife of Alfonso V. His *Libre des dones* is a satirical, fictitious biography of the author, in which he represents the "seamy side" of life, and censures the foibles of the female sex, with ready wit. It is said that this work was one of the models upon which the *picaresque* type of novel was based, although this original is in verse.

The *Disputa de Viudes y Donzelles* is a dialogue between Jaume Siurana, and Lluys Juan Valenti, the former asking the latter for his opinion as to whether a widow or a maid would be a more suitable wife, and Valenti's replies.

The *Proces de les Olives,* a poetical argument on the relative merits of age and youth, "arranged" by Bernardo Fenollar, from the verses of earlier troubadours, is one of the most famous from the pen of this poet. Fenollar (c. 1440-1520) was a native of Alicante, and was a beneficiary of the Cathedral of Valencia. He was a professor of mathematics at the Valencia University, and a friend of the famous Ausias March [an example of whose work is included in this catalogue]. He excelled in the art of versification, and contributed some poems to the collection entitled *Certamen poetich en lahor de la Concecio,* which was printed at Valencia in 1474 and was one of the first books to be published in Spain.

The *Somni de Joan Joan* practically continue the argument of the joys of youth versus age, and are "arranged" by Jaime Gazull, a fifteenth-century Valencian poet, although the contributors include Moreno, Artes, Sabater, and others. The last item is a poem by Gazull on the "public outcry of the labourers of Valencia against the Venerable Bernat Fenollar."

886 ROIG. Libre de les dones.

Another copy. Title page and some other leaves repaired; leaves H^2 and H^3 in facsimile.

Small 8vo, brown morocco, gilt sides, panelled back, g.e.

Valencia, Juan de Arcos, 1561.

(See Illustration, Plate No. XXXIV.)

£52 10s

887 ROJAS (Diego De).

Problemas en Filosofia moral de Diego de Rojas, nuevamente corregidos, y traduzidos en lengua Francesca, y juntamente publicados por Pablo Lentulo, ciudadano y Fisico ordinario de la muy illustre y potente Republica, y Canton de Berna. Problesmes Moraulx Espagnols, traduits en François, &c.

First Edition. With engraved vignette on second page, head and tail pieces, woodcut initial letters.

French and Spanish on opposite pages.

12mo, old vellum (tiny hole through the middle).

Berne, Jean le Preux, 1612.

£5 5s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VI, p. 326.

An extraordinary book in French and Spanish containing some very free questions with their answers.

ROJAS (Fernando de). See *Celestina* nos. 165-167 of this catalogue.

STROLLING PLAYERS IN SPAIN IN SHAKESPEARE'S DAY.

888 ROJAS VILLANDRANDO (Agustin de), of Madrid.

El viage entretenido . . . con una exposicion de los nombres Historicos y Poeticos, que no van declarados.

12mo, red calf, gilt border.

Lerida, Luys Menescal, 1611.

£21

Salva, 1383. Heredia, 5753. Palau's *Manual*, Vol. VI, p. 327.

The third edition, and one which escaped the later rigorous censorship of the Inquisition, although some of the original text has been suppressed in this one. All the editions of this work are very rare. This edition contains twenty-four sonnets dedicated to the author by as many poets and poetesses, who have introduced some skilful play upon the name Rojas; and there is an appendix explaining the identity of characters taken from Greek history and mythology which the author has referred to in the text of his work. The author also gives an amusing autobiography, in which he states that he was born in Madrid, and when serving as a soldier in Galicia, he met a native of that province, who declared that Rojas was his son and insisted on treating him as such and giving him presents; "acting on my Captain's advice, I silently concurred." Some years later, while travelling in galleys, he reached Malaga, where he met a purser who employed him as a scrivener and took him to Granada. "Here I had fine clothes and chains; and seeing me so gallantly attired, they began to perceive a marked resemblance between myself and my employer; and later on, to assert that without a doubt I must be his son. As I was then twenty-two, and he, little more than twenty-eight, you can see how well he could have been my father? I went on to the stage at Ronda, and one night, when I was preparing to act, a Moor came up to me. He was very dirty and ragged, his face covered with soot, and he fondly embraced me, crying aloud that I was his son, and leaving soot upon my face, neck, collar and boots." He relates how he was further claimed as a long-lost son by a merchant from India and an old gentleman in a monastery at Salamanca; how his extraordinary experiences outdid those of Guzman, Lazarillo and Plautus, etc., the "biography" being written with due regard to the dictum that brevity is the soul of wit.

The story of *El viaje entretenido* is supposed to represent the experiences and conversation of Rojas and his three companions, Rios, Ramirez and Solano,

(Continued over)

ROJAS VILLANDRANDO (AGUSTIN DE)—*continued.*

as itinerant actors proceeding from town to town in Spain in the manner of the strolling players of his day. The work is important as a contemporary history of the early period of Spanish drama; the dialogue is witty and entertaining, containing a narrative of Rojas' earlier adventures in the army, and an interesting description of Seville and the other towns at which the players stayed, interspersed with numerous poems and miscellaneous historical data. He expresses a sane but by no means lugubrious reverence for the virtues, and something approaching a light-hearted tolerance for the vices, which accounts for the various "mutilations" performed upon his work by the solemn officials of the Inquisition.

El Viaje Entretenido, which is described by Ticknor as "completely different from other kinds of literature and difficult to classify," gave Scarron the idea for his *Roman comique*, and ranks as something of a masterpiece in its way.

Agustin de Rojas Villandrando seems to have enjoyed diverse experiences and the use of a well-filled library, which, together with his invincible sense of humour, have enriched his dialogue and added point to his shrewd observations. He was born in Madrid, circa 1577, and was a soldier, actor, author, and, for a time, scribe to the King of Spain. He was also the famous Molina's amanuensis, and roused the admiration of Lope de Vega, who dedicated a poem to Rojas' other literary work, *El Buen Republico*.

STROLLING PLAYERS IN SPAIN IN SHAKESPEARE'S DAY.

888A ROJAS VILLANDRANDO (Agustin de), of Madrid.

El Viage Entretenido. Con una exposicion de los nombres Historicos y Poeticos que no van declarados.

12mo, old calf, gilt back.

Lerida, a costa de Geronymo Margarit, 1611.

£21

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. VI, p. 327, does not mention this edition with the title-page stating that it is printed "at the expense of" Margarit; but this copy, like the one cited by Palau (No. 889 of this catalogue) states at the end: "Printed in Lerida by Hieronymo Margarit and Luys Menescal." This would appear to be another impression of the above third edition.

STROLLING PLAYERS IN SPAIN IN SHAKESPEARE'S DAY.

889 ROJAS VILLANDRANDO (Agustin de), of Madrid.

El Viage Entretenido Con una exposicion de los nombres Historicos y Poeticos, que no van declarados.

With woodcut portrait vignette on title page.

12mo, Spanish mottled calf, gilt border and back.

Lerida, Luis Manescal, 1615.

£21

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VI, p. 327. Salva, 1384.

This edition was unknown to Nic. Antonio, Alvarez y Baena, the editor of the 1793 edition, and Barrera.

890 ROMAN (Fray Geronimo).

Historia de los dos Religiosos Infantes de Portugal.

With woodcut heraldic device on title-page.

Small 4to, old vellum.

Medina, Santiago del Canto, 1595.

£7 10s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VI, p. 330. Salva, No. 3506. A scarce publication.

This book comprises the biographies of the Infante Dom Fernando, son of John I of Portugal, and of the Infanta Doña Juana, daughter of Alfonso V of Portugal, who had both entered religious orders. The author was a native of Logroño and chronicler to the Augustinian Order, of whose hermit-brothers he wrote a history, in 1572. He is not Padre Jeronimo Roman de la Higuera (who was his contemporary), and who wrote the notorious "false chronicles" of Spain.

FIRST EDITION OF THE ROMANCERO GENERAL.

891 ROMANCERO GENERAL, en que se contienen todos los Romances que andan impressas en las nueve partes de Romanceros.

Aora nuevamente impresso, añadido y emendado.

Woodcut printer's device on title, and on verso of last leaf of table, text in double columns.

First Edition. Thick small 4to, old mottled calf.

Madrid, Luis Sanchez, 1600.

(*See Illustration opposite*).

£250

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. VI, p. 332.

This is so rare that very few bibliographers have been able to give a correct description of it. Palau cites it correctly, as possessing 8 preliminary leaves and 356 leaves of text (the pagination being incorrect on numerous leaves). The signatures are given in 8, from A to Yy⁴; and the licence is dated 4th September, 1599, which led to the mistake which some bibliographers—who had not seen a copy—made in supposing that the first edition was printed in 1599. The text of this edition was reprinted at Medina del Campo in 1602.

See footnote to No. 892.

ROMANCERO GENERAL, EN QVE SE CONtienen todos los Romances que andan impressos en las nueue partes de Romanceros.

AORA NVEVAMENTE impresso, añadido, y emendado.

Año 1600

Con licencia, *En Madrid*, Por Luis Sanchez.

A costa de Miguel Martinez.

TITLE-PAGE FROM ROMANCERO GENERAL. MADRID, LUIS SANCHEZ, 1600.

THE FIRST EDITION.

See Item No. 891.

THE ROMANCERO GENERAL OF 1602.

892 ROMANCERO GENERAL, en que se contienen todos los Romances que andan impressos en las nueve partes de Romanceros. Aora nuevamente impresso, añadido y emendado.

With woodcut printer's device on title.

Small 4to, old vellum.

Medina del Campo, Juan Godinez de Millis, 1602.

(*See Illustration opposite*).

£150

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. VI, p. 332. Salva, 360.

The excessively rare impression, which has hitherto been "generally regarded as the first edition," of the famous *Romancero General*, containing the nine complete parts. Although Salva states that he had seen an earlier *romancero*, which did not contain the full complement of *romances*, he is constrained to reproduce the title-page of this "most precious book." Neither Ticknor nor Brunet saw a copy at all, and Salva knows of no other perfect copy but his own, the one in the British Museum being imperfect, as it lacks four leaves. This copy lacked one leaf (folio 357), which has been reproduced in facsimile. [The collation is: Eight preliminary leaves, consisting of title; *licencia, errata* and *tassa* in one leaf; and six leaves of *Tabla;* 362 leaves of text, double columns, signatures A-Zz2.]

The collection of poems comprises love-sonnets and ballads full of old-world charm, and many of the *romances* commemorate the valorous deeds of the Cid, the historical events of the reign of Alfonso el Sabio and other early Spanish kings; and are for the most part invested with the spirit of the middle ages, although the poems themselves are from the pens of the most distinguished Spanish poets of the sixteenth century, and many are based upon ancient legends and ballads.

According to Palau, it is an exact reproduction line for line of the first edition of 1600.

ROMANCERO GENERAL, EN QVE SE CONTIENEN todos los Romances que andan impressos en las nueue partes de Romanceros.

AORA NVEVAMENTE impresso, añadido, y emendado.

Con licencia, *En Medina del Campo*, Por Iuan Godinez de Millis.

A costa de Pedro Offete y Antonio Cuello libreros de Valladolid.

Año 1602.

TITLE-PAGE FROM ROMANCERO GENERAL. MEDINA DEL CAMPO, 1602.

See Item No. 892.

THE ROMANCERO GENERAL OF 1614.

893 ROMANCERO GENERAL, en que se contienen todos los Romances que andan impressos aora nuevamente añadido y emendado por Pedro Flores.

Thick 8vo, morocco, g.e.

Madrid, Juan de la Cuesta, 1614.

(*See Illustration Opposite*).

£100

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VI, p. 332.

Salva, 362. The revised *Primera parte* of this rare publication, complete with table.

This is a reprint of the 1604 edition, but Pedro Flores did not publish the *Segunda parte* at the same time, as stated by Depping; there is only one early edition of that volume, the Valladolid edition of 1605.

This part of the Romancero contains the nine complete parts; and, as Salva remarks, "it is unnecessary to labour the extreme rarity of all the editions of the Romancero General; suffice it to say that anyone who possesses any complete copy should consider himself fortunate, since so many collectors have to content themselves with a mere fragment."

The collection of poems comprises love-songs and ballads full of old-world charm, and many of the *romances* commemorate the valorous deeds of the Cid, the historical events of the reign of Alonso el Sabio, and the age of chivalry. For the most part they are invested with the spirit of the Middle Ages, although many of the poems are the work of some of the most distinguished Spanish poets of the sixteenth century.

ROMANCERO

GENERAL, EN QVE SE CONTIENEN TODOS los Romances que andan impreſſos

AORA NVEVAMENTE añadido, y emendado por Pedro Flores.

Año 1614.

En Madrid, por Juan de la Cuesta.

A costa de Miguel Martinez.

Vendese en la calle mayor a las gradas de S. Felipe.

TITLE-PAGE FROM ROMANCERO GENERAL. MADRID, 1614.

See Item No. 893.

895 ROMANCERO GENERAL, ó Coleccion de Romances Castellanos anteriores al Siglo XVII, recogidos, ordenados, clasificados y anotados por Don Agustin Duran.

2 vols., Royal 8vo, half vellum, gilt back, t.e.g.

Madrid, Imprenta de la Publicidad, 1849.

£2 2s

A very excellent edition of all the known *romances* in the Spanish language, prior to the seventeenth century, edited by Don Agustin Duran.

Realizing the difficulty of arranging these quaint ballads chronologically, since the origin of many of them is lost in the mists of antiquity, the editor has classified them under their subjects and divided the work into Moorish romances; romances of captives; romances of chivalry; ballads from the Italian; poems referring to the Bible, the history of Asia, Greece, Rome, Spain, Navarre, etc., love ballads, and romances based on legends and the lives of Saints.

It is interesting to note the evolution of Spanish national poetry from the crude versification of the earliest anonymous composers with their spontaneous expressions and laconic descriptions, to the polished work of Quevedo and his contemporaries.

896 ROMANCES VARIOS.

De differentes Authores. Nuevamente Impressos por un Curioso.

Small 8vo, bound by Bedford in full morocco, gilt lines on back, g.e.

Amsterdam, en Caza de Ishaq Coen Faro, 1688.

(*See Illustration Opposite*).

£37 10s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. VI, p. 333. Kayserling, p. 94.

This collection comprises eighty old Spanish and Judeo-Spanish *romances* or ballads and a farce, entitled " El Espejo," which the publisher, a Sephardic Jew, had printed for his own pleasure. The book is referred to by Duran, in his *" Romancero General "* (bibliography of Spanish authors), who comments that the collection is well chosen but not always word-perfect; which would point to the possibility that the poems were written out by the publisher from memory. The publisher, Ishaq Coen Faro, may have been one of the original subscribers to Bevis Marks Synagogue in London.

ROMANCES
Varios.
De differentes
AUTHORES.
Nuevamente Impreſſos
Por un Curioſo.
En
AMSTERDAM,
Anno 1688.

En caza de Ishaq Coen Faro ſe vende.

TITLE-PAGE FROM ROMANCES VARIOS. AMSTERDAM, ISHAQ COEN FARO, 1688.

See Item No. 896

897 ROMANO (Alonso).

Recopilacion de toda la teorica y practica de cirugia. Anadido el modo de curar carnosidades, y callos en la via de la orina, por Miguel de Leriza.

12mo, Spanish calf. Madrid, 1657.

£4

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VI, p. 333, only knew of a later edition.

Dr. Romano de Cordoba was a member of the Inquisition and was physician and surgeon to Philip III of Spain and to the Madrid prison. He treats of anatomy, tumours, ulcers, wounds, etc., and their remedies, and ends his work by a treatise on dislocations and fractures.

898 ROMEO (Lorenzo), Physician of Tortosa.

Desengaño del abuso de la sangría, y purga.

With woodcut initial letters and woodcut printer's device at end.

8vo. Red Spanish calf, gilt lines on sides, gilt panel back.

Tarragona, Gabriel Roberto, 1623.

£10 10s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol, VI, p. 333. A work on blood-letting.
Bibliografia Medica de Catalunya, No. 2101.

898A ROSADO (Manuel).

El Instructor teorico-practico de Ortografia dudosa y bellezas caligraficas.

First Edition. With plates by L. Vega.

Oblong 8vo, boards, cloth back.

Madrid, 1892.

15s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VI, p. 338.

898B ROSCOE (Thomas).

The Tourist in Spain. Granada. Andalusia. Biscay. Spain and Morocco.

With about eighty four fine engravings.

5 vols, contemporary green morocco, g.e.

London, Robert Jennings, 1835, 1836, 1837, 1838.

£2 2s

899 ROSSELL (Juan Francisco).

El verdadero conocimiento de la peste, sus causas, señales, preservacion, y curacion.

With engraved Arms of the City of Barcelona on title-page.

4to, original vellum. Head and tail pieces.

Barcelona, Sebastian y Jaime Mathevad, 1632.

(See Illustration, Plate No. XXXV.)

£18 18s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VI, p. 341. *Bibliografia Medica de Catalunya,* No. 2127. "Dr. John Francisco Rossell was a most learned Doctor of Barcelona. This book was published for the 'Council of the Hundred' of Barcelona. Only three other copies are quoted by the '*Bibliografia,*' two of which are in public libraries."

900 ROTONDO (Antonio).

Tratado Completo de la Estraccion de los Dientes, Muelas y Raigones, y modo de Limpiar la Dentadura, precedido de algunas observaciones sobre la odontalgia.

With illustrations of Dentist's Chair and Instruments.

Small 8vo, half calf.

Madrid, Imprenta de Diaz, 1846.

£1 12s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VI, p. 342.

901 ROXAS (Padre Martin de).

El Desengaño a tiempo, con sus Recuerdos y gritos para prevenirse a la Muerte.

16mo, old vellum. Mexico, por los Herederos de Miguel de Ribera, [circa 1680.]

£6 6s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. VI, p. 345. Not in Medina or Sabin.

This curious little treatise on spiritual exercises "in preparation for Eternity," mentions a similar work by Padre Carlos Casalchio, which appeared in 1665; the present work is, therefore, probably a late seventeenth-century publication, having all the appearance of books printed circa 1680.

The author was a Jesuit, who, according to a manuscript note in the book, was born in Mexico, and entered the Society of Jesus at Tepozotlan in 1674.

According to Sommervogel, this Jesuit is identified with Arriola, a Mexican poet and Jesuit, whose known works on spiritual matters do not include the item offered herewith.

RECOMMENDED IN DON QUIXOTE.

902 RUFO GUTIERREZ (Juan).

La Austriada de Juan Rufo, jurado de la ciudad de Cordova.

Thick small 8vo. Brown leather, crocodile grain, gilt dentelles. Toledo, Juan Rodriguez, 1585.

£18 18s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. VI, p. 351. *"As rare as the First Edition."*

This edition—described by Salva (No. 921), but not in his collection—is the second edition, but contains the preliminary sonnets and stanzas printed in the first edition, which are omitted in the third. The sonnets include one from the pen of the author's friend, Cervantes; another, by Gongora; and some verses by Lupercio de Argensola.

The *Austriada*, which is dedicated to the Queen of Bohemia and Hungary, is divided into twenty-four cantos, eighteen of which refer to the Moorish rebellion in Granada, and three or four describe the battle of Lepanto. It is interesting to note that Cervantes mentions the work, in flattering terms, in his *Don Quixote* (Part I, Chap. VI), when the curate says: "Here are three together: the *Auracana*

RUFO GUTIERREZ (JUAN)—*continued.*

of Ercilla, the *Austriada* of Juan Rufo, and *El Monserrate* of Virues. These three books are the best heroic poems which have been written in the Castillian language, and can hold their own with the most famous from Italy. Keep them as the richest gems of poetry that Spain possesses."

The poem commemorates the deeds of Don Juan of Austria, Philip II's brother, who had in his lifetime furnished the author with authentic information for his work—a fact which is mentioned by Philip in his *licencia.*

Juan Rufo (c. 1547-1620) was a native and juror of Cordoba, and the son of a local dyer, Luis Rofos. He changed his original name of Juan Gutierrez to Juan Rufo Gutierrez, but on the death of his father, he inherited the dye-works, renounced the Muses and his assumed name, and became Juan Gutierrez the dyer.

Little is known of his early youth, but it is recorded that he robbed his father and indulged in amorous adventures which he called "charming follies and errors of youth." He served in the army during the Moorish rebellion and the battle of Lepanto, and was a devoted follower of Don Juan of Austria, who commissioned Rufo to write his history. The poem took ten years to write, and was not completed until after the hero's death. It was, however, solemnly presented by the author and the city of Cordova to Philip II, who graciously accepted it, and paid Rufo five hundred ducats. Ticknor remarks that perhaps Philip regarded it "with secret satisfaction as a funeral monument to one whose life had been so brilliant that his death was not unwelcome"; adding that, when the poet was to be presented to Philip, "he had prepared himself fully for the reception but lost all presence of mind from the severity of that monarch's appearance." Juan Rufo wrote a sonnet against the third part of the *Araucana,* to which Ercilla replied. After the publication of his *Apotegmas* in 1596, Rufo is only known to have written two other poems The *Seiscientos Apotegmas* was the first original collection of this class of literature to be published in Spain, and is based on the style of Plutarch and Erasmus. The work contains "moral maxims suggested by wordly experience and expressed in brief anecdotes with a point."

903 S. A. S. M. El secreto de la doble vista anti-magnetica puesto al alcance de todos, o sea arte de divinar lo que no se ve y demostrar lo que no se toca.

12mo, original wrappers.

Barcelona, V. H. de Mayol, 1847.

15s

904 S. A. S. M. Historia de Los Arconautas y de los Globos Aerostaticos.
12mo. Half calf, t.e.g. (original wrappers preserved).
Barcelona, 1847.

£2 2s

Not in Palau's *Manual*. pp. 53-64 contains an account of the aerial voyage undertaken by Arban in company with young Don Eudaldo Munné.

905 SAAVEDRA FAJARDO (Diego de).
Idea de un Principe politico y Christiano, representada en cien empressas.
With a hundred and one woodcut allegorical vignettes.
Thick 8vo, old calf, panelled back.
Valencia, Vicente Cabrera, 1695. £3 3s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. VI, p. 362. This edition unknown to Salva.

A curious and interesting work, in which the author gives his description of an ideal Christian ruler; his education, characteristics, and manner of dealing with his subjects, foreigners, governments, political crises at home and abroad; his victories and peace treatises, and how he should act in his old age. Each of the hundred-and-one allegorical woodcuts illustrate the subject-matter of the corresponding chapters. This dissertation on the art of ruling was intended to combat the doctrines of Machiavelli as expressed in his *Prince*. Saavedra's own style is not didactic, but pleasantly instructive, and contains much that is the result of his own direct observation and experience in diplomacy.

[For further notes on the author see No. 906 of this catalogue.]

906 SAAVEDRA FAJARDO (Diego de).
Republica Literaria.
First Edition. Small 8vo, old mottled calf.
Alcala, Maria Fernandez, 1670.

£3 3s

Catalina's *Tipografia Complutense*, No. 1167. Salva, 2395.

[Although Catalina states that this is the first edition, Hurtado alleges that the same work was printed in 1665 under the name of Claudio Antonio de Cabrera, and the title of *Juicio de Artes y Ciencias*. The licence in this item is dated at Alcala in 1665, and permits Saavedra to publish it under its title of *Republica Literaria*. It was apparently published under that title for the first time, in 1670.]

The story is more or less allegorical, and represents the fantastic dream of a bibliophile, who falls asleep in his library and is conducted to a Literary Republic,

SAAVEDRA FAJARDO (DIEGO DE)—*continued.*

where the tall buildings are paper factories, and the pools contain a dark fluid, which proves to be ink! The Muses, Art, Belles Lettres, and famous poets and writers are all there; but, as the author remarks satirically, "Most of the histories were excluded from the Temple, and were used to form triumphal arches and paper statues; medical works formed arquebuses and cannonballs; and the books on philosophy were utilized for festoons, and cardboard cats and dogs." For the most part, the composition is ingenious, and the comments dry but witty. It contains much bibliographical information.

Diego de Saavedra Fajardo (1584-1648) was a native of Murcia, and studied law at Salamanca. He became a Knight of Santiago at the age of twenty-two; secretary to Cardinal de Borja, Spanish Ambassador at Rome; and Minister at the Court of Bavaria. He represented Spain at the Munster congress in 1643 (when his country declined to recognise the newly-emancipated Portugal, diplomatically), and became a member of the Council for the Indies in Madrid in 1646.

He was above all a diplomat and politician, and his principal works dealt with these themes. His *Empresas politicas* embodying the fruits of his observations and experiences during his diplomatic career—outlining the qualities of an ideal prince who should be both a good diplomatist and a good Christian—was intended to contest the ideals of Machiavelli's *Prince.*

PLACED ON THE INDEX.

907 SABUCO DE NANTES (Doña Oliva).

Nueva Filosofia de la Naturaleza del hombre, no conocida ni alcançada de los grandes filosofos antiguos: la qual mejora la vida y salud humana.

THE SECOND EDITION.

12mo, old vellum.

Madrid, P. Madrigal, 1588. £7 10s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VI, p. 364. Salva, No. 2747.

An extremely entertaining philosophical discourse on (1) the physical and moral nature of man; (2) the physical nature of the universe; (3) the progress of communal life; and (4) the preservation of health, wherein the author emphasizes the triumph of mind over matter.

This is the second of the two editions printed by Pedro Madrigal, and bears the woodcut signature and *rubrica* of the author (mentioned by Salva as belonging to the first edition) on the verso of the last leaf. The preliminary pages contain some sonnets by Juan de Sotomayor, eulogising the author in complimentary references to her name, Olive. Her full name is given as Oliva Sabuco Barrera and Oliva de Nantes Sabuco Barrera. In fact the real author is not Oliva Sabuco but her father Miguel Sabuco as has been shown by Jose Marco Hidalgo in the *Revista de Archivos* (1903) by documents he has published. The Inquisition placed this work on the *Index Expurgatorius.*

908 [SACROBUSTO.] CHAVES (Hieronymo de).

Tractado de la Sphera que compuso el Doctor Ioannes de Sacrobusto, con muchas additiones. Agora nuevamente traduzido de Latin en lengua Castellana por el Bachiller H. de Chaves el qual añidio muchas figuras, tablas, y claras demonstraciones.

With numerous woodcut diagrams. Title within woodcut border. Gothic Letter. With additional woodcut frontispiece.

Small 4to, vellum. Seville, Juan de Leon, 1545.

(*See Illustration Opposite*).

£45

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VI, p. 366. Harrisse, Additions, No. 149.

A valuable Spanish translation of Sacrobusto's famous *Sphera* with interesting notes and additions by a celebrated cartographer of the New World.

Jeronimo de Chaves, mathematician, cosmographer, and poet, was born in Seville in 1525, and died in 1574. He was Professor of cosmography, when that chair was established at the *Casa de la Contratacion;* and amongst his publications was a map of America.

He bequeathed his maps, instruments, and original cosmographical works to the Carthusian Monastery at Seville, inserting a clause which forbade their removal under any circumstances. The Library was destroyed, however, and only some of Chaves' geographical works could be rescued. The *Espasa Enciclopedia* comments upon the interest of this particular clause, "both as regards the classification of the works that were found, and with reference to the earliest cartography of the New World."

"On folio 27 there is a diagram in proof of the rotundity of the earth, which contains a small map of America, in which the Southern continent is more clearly and better drawn than the Northern. This is of course the work of Chaves, whose large map of the New World is said to have never yet been printed." Mexico City, the Amazon and the Rio de la Plata are especially marked.

TRACTADO DE LA SPHERA.
QVE COMPVSO EL DOCTOR IOANNES DE SACROBVSTO con muchas additiones. Agora nuevamente traduzido de Latin en lengua Castellana Por el Bachiller HIERONYMO DE CHAVES: el qual añidio muchas figuras tablas, y claras ỏmonstraciones: juntamente cõ vnos breves Scholios, necesarios á mayor illucidation, orna to y perfectiõ ỏl dicho tractado.
Virtus sine aduersario marcescit.
CON PRIVILEGIO IMPERIAL.: 1545
ij

TITLE-PAGE FROM SACROBUSTO'S SPHERA. SEVILLA, 1545.

See Item No. 908.

908A SAGREDO (Juan).

Memorias historicas de los Monarcas Othomanos, que escrivio en lengua toscana Juan Sagredo. Traduzidas en Castellano por Don Francisco de Olivares Murillo.

Folio, original vellum.

Madrid, Juan Garcia Infanzon, 1684. £4 4s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. VI, p. 370.

909 SALA Y CARRERAS.

Croquis de los principales Globos, aereostatos ó Montgolfiers, construidos y elevados en la Ciudad de Tarragona el año de 1876, por los Señores Sala y Carreras, del tamaño que se espresa y colores, forma y proporciones que se marca.

An 8vo Album of 26 water-colour drawings and diagrams of various types of balloons with manuscript descriptions, including a well-executed drawing of a balloon in flames, and many fashion hints—inadvertently amusing—to aviators who are not above following the example of the strange, top-hatted denizens of the balloon-basket.

Tarragona, 1876.

£7 7s

910 SALANOVA (Pedro Alonso de).

Estatica del Ayre y Nautica de la Atmósfera, ó Disertacion Fisico-Matematica sobre el origen, la invencion, historia, fabrica, disposicion, direccion, utilidades y perjuicios de las Máquinas ó Globos Aërostaticos.

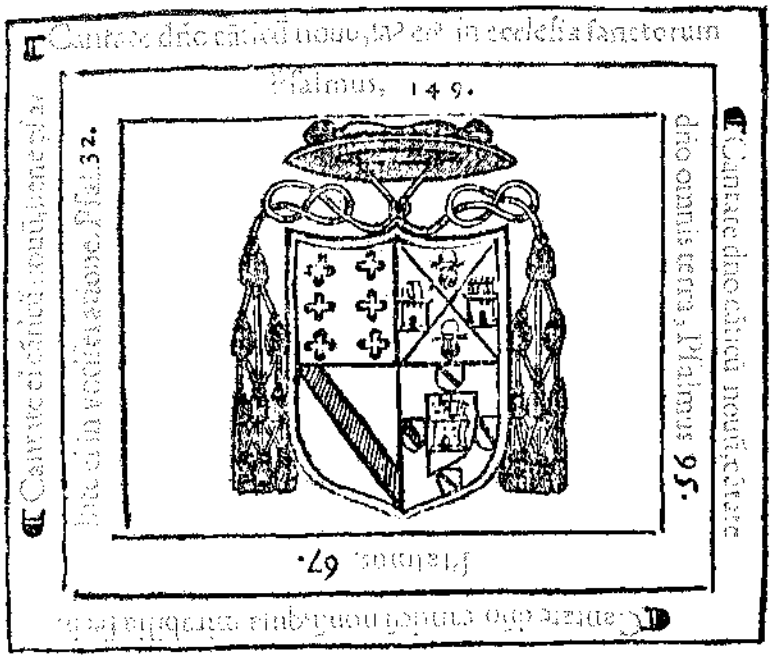
With one folded page of acronautical diagrams and designs.

8vo, old calf. Madrid, 1792.

£12 12s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. VI, pp. 374-5, was unable to quote the sale of a copy of this important book.

An interesting dissertation on Aviation and its history, recording the flight accomplished by the celebrated Captain Vicente Lunardi in Madrid in 1792.



VERGEL DE MVSICA

spiritual speculatiua y actiua, del

qual, muchas, diuersas y suaues flores se puede coger. Dirigido al y Illustrissimo y Reuerendissimo Señor do **Fracisco Tello** de **San Doual** Obispo de **Osma**, y del Cõsejo de su **Magestad**

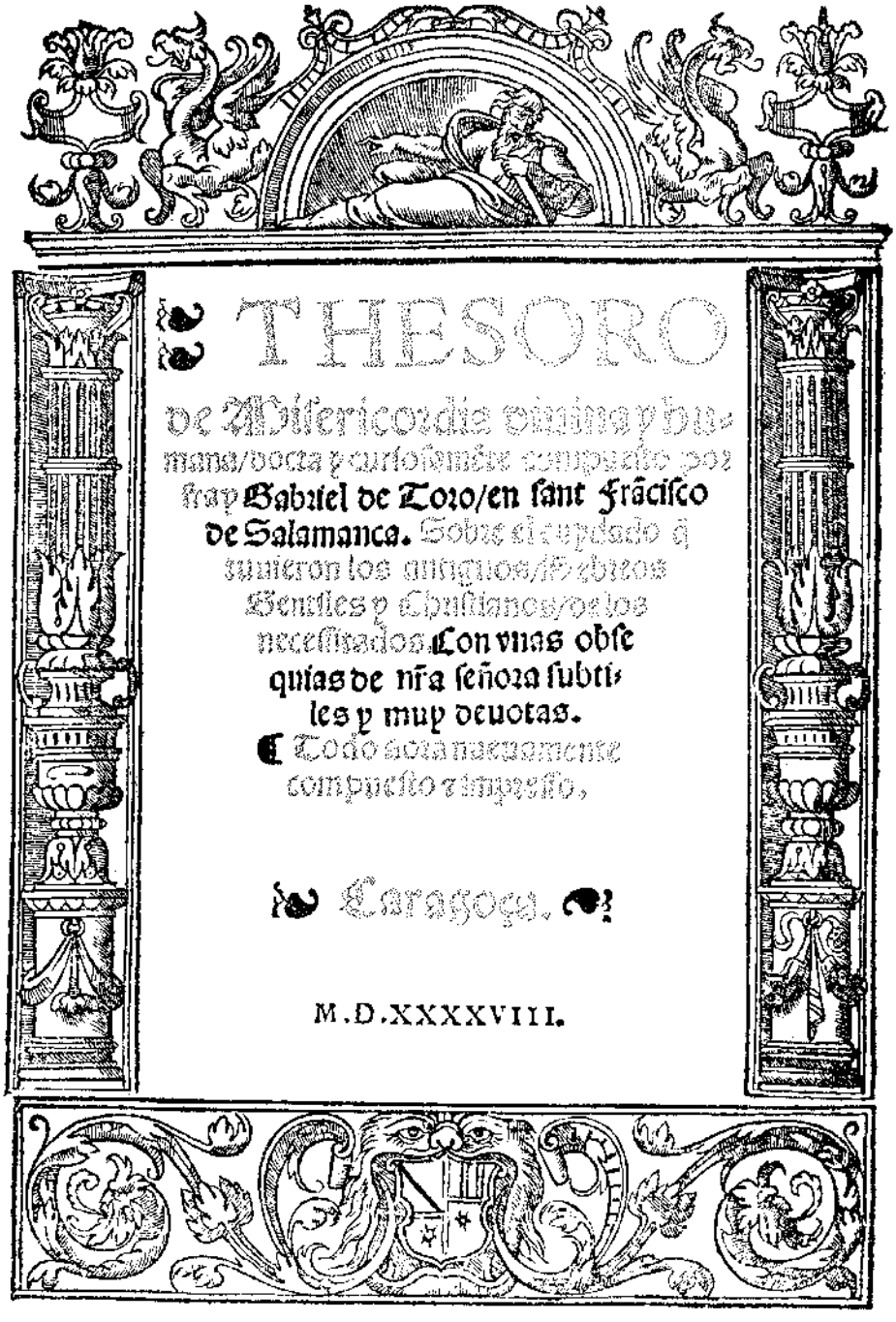
Autor el Bachiller **Tapia** Numantino.

Trata lo primero con grãde artificio y profundidad, las alabanças, **las gracias**, la dignidad, **Las virtudes** y prerrogatiuas de la musica y despues, Las artes de Cantollano, Organo y Contrapũto, en suauu y en Theorica.

Esta impresso cada **volumẽ** en papel A reales. **Reales**

TITLE-PAGE FROM TAPIA (M. DE), VERGEL DE MUSICA. BURGO DE OSMA, 1570.

See Item No. 1013.


THESORO
de Misericordia diuina y hu-
mana/docta y curiosamẽte compuesto por
fray Gabriel de Toro/en sant Frãcisco
de Salamanca. Sobre el cuydado q̃
tuuieron los antiguos/assi
Gentiles y Christianos/en los
necessitados. Con vnas obse
quias de nr̃a señora subti-
les y muy deuotas.
Todo sota nuevamente
compuesto y impresso,
Caragoça.
M.D.XXXXVIII.

TITLE-PAGE FROM GABRIEL DE TORO, THESORO DE MISERICORDIA. SARAGOSSA, DIEGO HERNANDEZ, 1548.

See Item No. 1023.

911 SALAS BARBADILLO (Alonso Geronimo).

El Sagaz Estacio, Marido examinado.

Small 8vo, old vellum.

Madrid, Luis Sanchez, 1621.

£21

Salva, No. 1400. Heredia, No. 2357. Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VI, p. 377.

A comedy in three acts in prose, with some verse interposed, of which this and the first edition (1620) are both rare. According to Hurtado, it is based on episodes in the author's own life.

912 SALAS BARBADILLO (Alonso Geronimo).

El Subtil Cordoves Pedro de Urdemalas. Con un Tratado del Cavallero Perfecto.

First Edition. Small 8vo, Spanish mottled calf.

Madrid, Juan de la Cuesta, 1620.

£25

Salva, No. 1401. Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VI, p. 377.

The *Subtil Cordoves* is a novel in prose and verse, followed by a short comedy, *El Gallardo Escarraman.* It should be noted that neither this copy, nor any that Salva had seen, other than his own copy, contains the *Caballero Perfecto* which is mentioned on the title page, but which was apparently published separately.

He was a friend of Cervantes, whose Quixote served as a model for Salas' *Caballero puntual;* and he numbered amongst his other distinguished friends Paraviccino and Valdivielso, whose style he never burlesqued, although there was little else in the manners, style and customs of his time, which escaped his satirical pen.

Alonso Geronimo Salas Barbadillo was born in the Moorish quarter in Madrid in 1581. He studied both at Alcala and at Valladolid, where his father was attached to the Court as a commercial agent for the Indies. When the Court removed to Madrid, he succeeded his father in the agency; but was prosecuted for stabbing a man during a brawl. His lively wit was the cause of further litigation, when he was condemned to two years' banishment for satirizing the irregular life of certain legal officials. He was pardoned after six months, but was again banished to Saragossa for some unknown reason. Later he returned to Madrid where he continued to live until his death in 1635.

913 SALAS BARBADILLO (Alonso Geronimo).

El Cavallero Perfecto. En cuyos hechos y dictos se propone a los ojos un exemplo moral y politico, digna imitacion de los Nobles y necessaria para la perfeccion de sus costumbres a estos Reynos juntos en Cortes.

First Edition. Small 8vo, polished calf, gilt panelled back, inside dentelles, g.e.

Madrid, Juan de la Cuesta, 1620.

(*See Illustration opposite.*)

£35

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VI, p. 377. Salva, No. 1401.

This copy contains the full number of leaves (156) whereas Salva's copy only had 136 leaves.

This story of the *Perfect Knight*—describing the travels of a Spanish cavalier in the service of Alonso of Aragon—was intended to set an example of chivalry to the youth of Barbadillo's own day. The perfect knight travels to Italy and decides to settle down in Naples to serve Alonso there. He obtains the King's favour, and is given the highest military and diplomatic posts; and after mediating between imaginary Kings of England and Ireland, retires to the neighbourhood of Baia to enjoy a well-earned rest in his old age.

Although this is by way of being a romance of chivalry, quite different in style from many of Barbadillo's other tales, it should not be confused with his *Caballero Puntual,* which is in a more burlesque strain, after the style of *Quixote.*

914 SALAS BARBADILLO (Alonso Geronimo de).

El Cortesano Descortes.

First Edition. 12mo, old vellum.

Madrid, viuda de Cosme Delgado, 1621.

£36

Perez Pastor, No. 1782. Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VI, p. 377.

The first edition of a scarce comedy, described by Salas Barbadillo as prose, but containing some verse. Not mentioned by Salva, Ticknor or Hurtado. According to Palau, this was reprinted only in 1894 by the *Sociedad de Bibliofilos Españoles.*

EL

CAVALLERO PERFECTO.

EN CVYOS HECHOS, Y DIchos se propone a los ojos vn exemplo moral y politico, digna imitacion de los Nobles, y necessaria para la perfeccion de sus costumbres.

A ESTOS REYNOS juntos en Cortes.

POR ALONSO GERONYMO de Salas Barbadillo.

Año 1620.

CON PRIVILEGIO.

En Madrid, Por Iuan de la Cuesta.

TITLE-PAGE FROM SALAS BARBADILLO, EL CAVALLERO PERFECTO. MADRID, JUAN DE LA CUESTA, 1620.

See Item No. 913.

915 SALAS BARBADILLO (Alonso Geronimo).

Don Diego de Noche.

First Edition. 12mo, old vellum.

Madrid, Viuda de Cosme Delgado, 1623.

£31 10s

Salava, No. 1973. Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VI, p. 377.

This is considered one of the best works of Salas Barbadillo, and describes the amorous adventures of "Don Diego" during nine successive nights. Salas, though by no means a genius, possessed a distinct talent for presenting ridiculous characters and satirizing their foibles with consummate skill. Most of his works are short stories, and every book of his contains anecdotes and episodes which do not refer to the action of the main story. Some of his dramatic works have thus been introduced into the text of his novels.

916 SALAS BARBADILLO (Alonso Geronimo).

Coronas del Parnaso, y Platos de las Musas.

First Edition. Thick 12mo, brown morocco, panelled back, gilt inside dentelles, g.e.

Madrid, Imprenta del Reino, 1635.

£35

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VI, p. 377. Salva, No. 1397.

According to Salva, copies in good condition are rare, ours is a nice copy.

The work consists of a series of short discourses, *Coronas del Parnaso,* in prose, addressed to the Conde Duque de Olivares; and nine *Platos de las Musas,* including a miscellany of fables in verse, comedies, madrigals, and other poetical compositions, addressed to various personages at the Spanish Court.

917 SALAYA (Sancho de), Professor of astrology at the University of Salamanca.

Repertorio de tiempos nuevamente corregido.

Gothic Letter; title within woodcut border; numerous woodcuts of figures and astrological signs; full-page figure, illustrating the various parts of the body ruled by the planets and signs of the zodiac.

Small 8vo, crimson morocco, gilt fillet border, gilt panel back, inside dentelles, g.e.

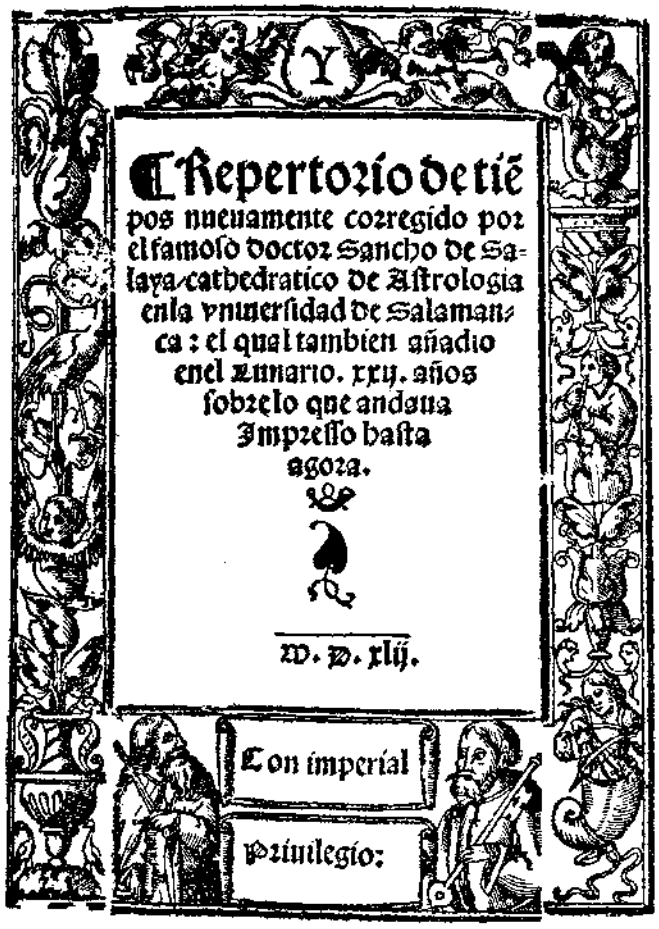
Granada, 1542.

(*See Illustration Overleaf*).

£105

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. VI, p. 253. Not in Salva.

A rare book, edited by the Professor of Astrology at Salamanca, containing chapters on the signs of the zodiac and its influence on human life; astronomical tables and calculations for hours, days, phases of the moon, sunrise and sunset, and all the known methods of arranging the calendar; a work which was invaluable to a sixteenth-century navigator.



TITLE-PAGE FROM SALAYA, REPERTORIO DE TIEMPOS. GRANADA, 1542.

See Item No. 917.

MARTYRDOM OF MISSIONARIES IN TONKING.

918 SALAZAR [Vicente de].

Relacion de el Martyrio de los Venerables Padres Fr. Francisco Gil de Federich, y Fr. Matheo Alonso Leziniana, Religiosos Dominicos, en el Reyno de Tun-Kin, degollados el 22. de Enero de 1745.

44 pp., small 4to, wrappers.

Barcelona, en la Imprenta de los Herederos de Bartholomè, y Maria Angela Giralt, en la calle de San Cayetano. (1747.)

£2 12s

Palau's Manual, Vol. VI, p. 381. Retana, "*Aparato Bibliografico de la Historia General de Filipinas,*" No. 278 B.

Account of the Martyrdom of two Dominican Missionaries of the Santo Rosario Mission in the Philippines, in the Province of Tonking in Indo-China, on Jan. 22, 1745.

PYRAMUS AND THISBE.

919 SALAZAR Y MARDONES (Christoval).

Ilustracion y Defensa de la Fabula de Piramo y Tisbe. Compuesta por D. Luis de Gongora y Argote, Capellan de su Magestad, y Racionero de la Santa Yglesia de Cordova. Escrivialas Christoval de Salazar Mardones. Dedicadas a D. Francisco de los Cobos y Luna.

Small 4to, calf.

Madrid, En la Imprenta Real, 1636.

£6 6s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VI, p. 382.

This is probably the earliest work entirely devoted to the Fable of "Pyramus and Thisbe," and extends to 193 pp. (Somewhat stained at end.)

920 SALEM (Selomoh).

Sermon reprehensible que predico . . . en Sabath Echa, 9 Ab, Ao. 5525. Corregido, y expurgado de los Errores Typographicos, por R. Ishac de Eliau Hisquiau Acohen Belinfante, su fiel Discipulo, y humilde Predicador deste K.K. Impresso por orden de los muy Dignissimos Señores del Mahamad.

4to, wrappers.

Amsterdam, en la Officina Typographica de Gerhard Johan Janson, en caza de Israel Mondovy, Ao. 1765.

Not in Palau's *Manual*. Kayserling, p. 97. £18 18s

Rabbi Selomoh Salem was Haham at Amsterdam.

A HUMANE AND SOCIAL TREATISE ON THE POSITION AND DUTIES OF A JUDGE.

921 SALGADO CORREA (Alexo).

Libro nombrado Regimiento de Juezes. En el qual se contienen algunos acuerdos y avisos de las cosas que los buenos corregidores y juezes deven considerar y hazer y evitar para administrar bien sus officios y dar buena y loable cuenta de si y dellos.

Large woodcut coat-of-arms above title; text in Gothic Letter; thirty short lines to a full-page, wide margins, ornamental woodcut capitals; full-page woodcut heraldic device on last page.

Small 4to boards, gilt morocco back.

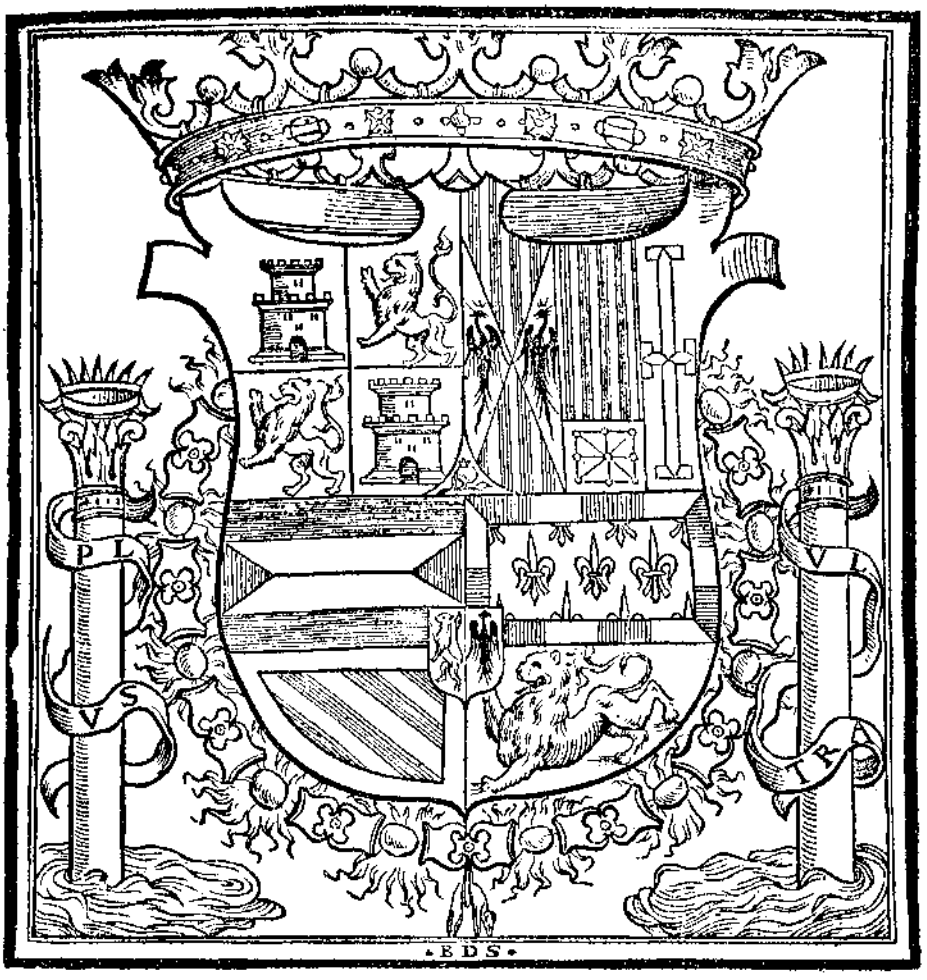
Seville, Martin de Montesdoca, 1556.

(*See Illustration opposite*).

£75

Escudero (*Hispalense*), No. 581. Palau's *Manual*, Vol. VI, p. 385, only knew of one copy of this interesting book, viz., in the Bibliotheca Nacional, Madrid.

This book, on the regimen for Judges, is preceded by four sonnets by Francisco Sanchez, Juan de Mallara and Martin Montesdoca. The author deals with the judges in this legal treatise more from the humane and social point of view, and emphasizes the moral aspect of justice and the need for a proper appreciation of his responsibilities on the part of a judge.



Libro nombrado regimiento

de Juezes, scripto por el Licenciado Alexo Salgado Correa, dirigido al serenissimo, muy alto y muy poderoso principe dõ Philippe nuestro señor. En el qual se contienen algunos acuerdos y auisos de las cosas que los buenos corregidores y juezes deuẽ considerar y hazer y euitar para administrar biẽ sus officios, y dar buena y loable cuenta de si y dellos.

1556.

TITLE-PAGE FROM ALEXO SALGADO CORREA, REGIMIENTO DE JUEZES. SEVILLE, 1556.

See Item No. 921.

A VERY IMPORTANT WORK ON MUSIC.

922 SALINAS (Francis).

De Musica libri septem, in quibus ejus doctrinae veritas tam que ad Harmoniam, quam quae ad Rhythmum pertinet ostenditur, & demonstratur.

With Musical Notation and diagrams.

THE PREPUBLICATION ISSUE.

Folio. Mottled calf.

Salamanca, Mathias Gastius, 1577.

(*See Illustration opposite*).

£105

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. VI, p. 386. Eitner, Vol. VIII, p. 399. Library of Congress Catalogue of Music, p. 242. Not in Riano.

It is interesting to note that on page 312 of this work will be found a Spanish song commencing as follows:—*Ea Judios a enfordellar Oue mandan los Reyes que passeys la mer*, the melody of which is strikingly similar to the commencement of the Sephardic melody for *Psalm XCII, "A Psalm, a song for the Sabbath Day,"* which is still used in the Spanish and Portuguese Synagogues in London at the present day.

This work contains some very ancient songs and ballads which were soon after the publication of the book copied and printed in some of the *Cancioneros*.

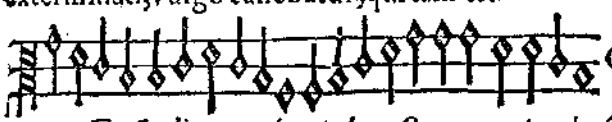
The author of this work, a learned Spanish writer on music, was born at Burgos about 1512. In his tenth year he became almost totally blind, and in order to divert him his father gave him lessons on the harpsichord and the organ. He then learnt Latin, and on account of his rapid progress was sent by his parents to the University of Salamanca where he was taught Greek and also followed a course of philosophy. On leaving the University he entered the service of the Archbishop of Compostella, Pietro Sarmento, and went with him to Rome where he was created a Cardinal.

Whilst in Rome he entered into orders and became an Abbot, and finally received from Pope Paul IV the title of the Abbot of Saint-Pancratius de Rocca Scalegna, in the kingdom of Naples.

After remaining in Rome for twenty-three years he was recalled to Salamanca where he opened a course of study in music and rhythm. In order to help his pupils in the subjects which he taught, he wrote an important work—a copy of which we offer for sale.

He died in Salamanca, in the month of February, 1590, at the age of about seventy-eight.

bemus tribrachi exempla vſque ad octo ſyllabas, in quibus vnum tempus deeſt tribus implendis: & in his, quæ paulò ſuperiùs poſita ſunt, vſque ad ſex ſonos, hoc eſt, ad duos integros tribrachos, poſt quos ad initium tertij nihil ſilentij debetur: quibus in præſentia debemus eſſe contenti. Nam cætera poſſumus vel voce vel aliquo plauſu per nos ipſi contexere, vt etiam aurium ſenſu huiuſcemodi numeros exploremus. Eſt tamen in hoc metri genere apud Hiſpanos celeberrimum & vſitatiſsimum dimetrũ catalecticum tribus pedibus & ſono dichrono, vel duobus monochronis conſtans cum alio etiam tribus pedibus & dichrono ſono conſtante copulari ſolitum, vel ex duobus compoſitum tetrametrum catalecticum, quale reperitur in cantu cuiuſdam cantionis, quæ cum ab Hiſpanis Iudæi fuerunt exterminati, vulgò canebatur, qui talis eſt:



Cantio vero talis.

Ea Iudios a enfardelar Que mandan los Reyes que paſſeys la mar,

Ad cuius thema miſſam Ioannes Ancheta tunc non in celebris ſymphoneta compoſuit. Latinum tale fingi poteſt.

Volucer animus hominis eſt, Aueq́ celerius agilis it.

Et dimetrum acatalecticum ex duobus dipodijs integris, ad cuius metri genus, inſtitutæ videntur copulæ, quas artis maioris Hiſpani vocant: nunc quatuor integris pedibus, nunc vna ſyllaba aut duabus in principio aut in medio aut fine deficientibus, quorum omnium exempla in trecentis, quas Ioãnes Mena compoſuit, paſsim inuenire licebit, in quibus hoc tenendum eſt, quod ea, quæ duodecim ſyllabis conſtant, æquiualent dimetris iambicis acatalecticis, & inchoant à ſublatione manus, vt hoc.

Tus caſos fallaces fortuna cantamos,

PART OF PAGE FROM SALINAS (FRANCIS), DE MUSICA. SALAMANCA, 1577, SHOWING THE COMMENCEMENT OF A SPANISH SONG SIMILAR TO THE SEPHARDIC MELODY FOR PSALM XCII.

See Item No. 922.

BOUND FOR THE TRANSLATOR'S FATHER.

923 [SALLUST.]

La Conjuracion de Catilina y la Guerra de Jugurta por Cayo Salustio Crispo.

Engraved title page, four full-page plates, including map, and numerous smaller engravings, by Monfort and Carmona after Maella.

FIRST EDITION of this version.

Folio, full crimson morocco, gilt scroll and floral border, gilt panelled back, doublures of watered blue silk, g.e., gilt arms of Charles III of Spain, on sides.

Madrid, Joachin Ibarra, 1772. £35

Salva, No. 2791.

This is regarded as the most perfectly printed publication in Spain and is a magnificent example of Ibarra's typographical art. According to Palau's *Manual*, Vol. VI, p. 390, "its typographical beauty may even exceed that of the best productions of Didot, Bodoni, Renouard, Crapelet, and other masters of the printing art."

The text contains the Spanish translation of Sallust's *Conspiracy of Catiline* and the Jugurthan War, with the original Latin text running along as a footnote to each page. The translation is attributed to the Infante Don Gabriel, son of Charles III, who spent much of his time in the cultivation of the arts, and died in 1778, leaving some excellent translations of Sallust's works, and copies of Raphael's pictures.

The translation of this item was revised by Perez Bayer. These copies are becoming very scarce, especially the ones in contemporary Spanish bindings. This copy is of special interest, having been bound for the translator's father, Charles III of Spain, whose Coat-of-Arms is embossed on the sides.

ON DROPSY.

924 SALVA Y CAMPILLO (Dr. Francisco).

Carta a un amigo sobre el extasis de la decantada Muger del lugar de Llerona.

4to, unbound. Barcelona, 1779. 10s 6d

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. VI, p. 391. Unknown to the *Bibliografia Medica de Catalunya*.

925 SALVA Y CAMPILLO (Dr. Francisco).

Carta de D. Gil Blas a D. Blas Gil, sobre la Memoria que ha publicado contre la Inoculacion el Dr. Jaime Menos y de Llena.

35 pp., 4to, unbound. Barcelona, 1786.

£1 5s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. VI, p. 391.

A LARGE PAPER COPY.

926 SALVA Y MALLEN (Pedro).

Catalogo de la Biblioteca de Salva.

LARGE PAPER COPY with numerous illustrations.

2 vols, 4to, full blue levant morocco, gilt lines, panelled back, inside dentelles, g.e.

Valencia, Ferrer de Orga, 1872.

£52 10s

A very handsome copy of the large paper edition of twenty-five numbered copies of this famous Spanish bibliography.

927 SALVADO (Rosendo).

Memorias historicas sobre la Australia, y particularmente acerca la mission benedictina de Nueva Nursia, y los usos y costumbres de los salvajes.

Map, 2 portraits, and various plates, including views of the Benedictine Settlement, the Murray River, etc.

8vo, new half morocco, uncut, t.e.g., by Rivière.

Barcelona, 1853.

£1 10s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. VI, p. 392.

ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT PHILIPPINE CHRONICLES, PRINTED ON RICE PAPER AT MANILA.

928 SAN ANTONIO (Juan Francisco de).

Chronicas de la apostolica provincia de San Gregorio de religiosos descalzos de San Francisco en las Islas Philipinas, China, Japon, etc.

Printed on rice paper.

With extraordinary and finely engraved frontispiece to Volume III.

3 vols., small folio, original vellum.

Impressa en la Imprenta del uso de la propria Provincia, sita en el Convento de Nuestra Señora de Loreto del Pueblo de Sampaloc, Extra-muros de la Ciudad de Manila; Por Fr. Juan de Sotillo, 1738-1741,-1744.

(*See Illustration, Plate XXXVI*).

£45

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VI, p. 399. "*It is very difficult to collect all three volumes.*" Sabin, No. 75987. "There are many references to Mexico and other parts of Spanish America scattered throughout the work."

The third volume, "*Missions of China and Japan,*" especially is of extreme rarity; very few copies of the work have ever reached Europe. The work possesses an American as well as an Asiatic interest, because of the constant shifting of the missionaries from one to another seat of labour. The names of Mexico, Guatemala, Paraguay, etc., are thickly studded through the pages. Volumes I and II contain the History of the Franciscan Order in the Philippines from their foundation till 1741. It is one of the most important chronicles relating to the Philippines, China and Japan.

929 SAN AGUSTIN (Fray Gaspar de).

Conquistas de las Islas Philipinas: la temporal, por las armas del Señor Don Phelipe Segundo el prudente: y la espiritual, por los religiosos del Orden de San Augustin: Fundacion, y progressos de su Provincia del Santissimo Nombre de Jesus. Primera Parte.

With full-page engraving, representing Philip II. as the temporal, and St. Augustin as the spiritual, conquerors of the Philippine Islands.

Folio, vellum.

Madrid, Manuel Ruiz de Murga, 1698.

£31 10s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VI, p. 397. Salva, 3394. Medina, *Bibliografia Española de las Islas Filipinas,* No. 250.

The book is dedicated to the Duchess de Aveiro, the great patroness of the Catholic missions to the Spanish dependencies in the XVIIth century; and although it was intended to be, and is described as, "Part One" of a series of volumes, it was the only volume published for 200 years (Fray Casimiro Diaz compiled another volume from material left by Gaspar de S. Augustin, which was published at Valladolid in 1890), and is complete in itself, describing the historical events which occurred in the South Sea from Vasco Nuñes de Balboa and Hernando de Magellan's discoveries in 1511 and 1519 to the year 1616.

Retana (No. 177) describes this book as the best historical record contained in ancient religious chronicles; and as the author had access to archives in Manila, containing documents of extraordinary historical value, his book is "One of the most estimable works which are recorded in the historical bibliography of the Philippine Archipelago. . . . Fray Gaspar was a writer of exceptional merit, and shares with the Jesuit Murillo Velarde, the highest place amongst the distinguished Spanish writers who have appeared within the last three centuries in the Philippines. Neither has, however, succeeded in gaining popularity amongst the Philippine people, owing to their harsh criticism of them. To-day, we cannot but excuse this harshness, in view of the epoch in which these authors flourished, when the mentality of the natives, their political education and social culture, were not as they are now."

THE GREAT PLAGUE AT SEVILLE IN 1599.

930 SANCHEZ (Dr. Francisco).

Segunda Proposicion à la Ciudad de Sevilla: en que se ponen algunas advertencias para la preservacion, y cura del mal que anda.

Folio. Wrappers.

Seville, 16th May, 1599.

£5 5s

Not in Palau's *Manual.*

931 SANCHEZ GARCIA (Luis).

Printed Declaration, signed by the Secretary of the Council of the Inquisition.

2 pp., folio. With seal. Madrid, 4th July, 1637.

£3 3s

The writer declares that authority has been granted for certain Alguaciles (bailiffs) of the Holy Office to hold the office of Familiar and to nominate successors for three generations.

BIOGRAPHIES OF EMINENT SPANISH PHYSICIANS.

932 SANCHEZ DE RIVERA Y MOSET (Dr. D.).

Siluetas de médicos y libros de antaño.

With 20 portraits and woodcut illustrations.

Large 8vo, original boards.

Madrid, 1921.

10s 6d

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VI, p. 436.

PLATE XLIII.

COPILACION

delas Inſtructiones del Officio dela ſancta Inquiſici-
on hechas por el muy Reuerendo ſeñor fray Tho-
mas de Torquemada Prior del monaſterio de ſancta
cruz de Segouia primero Inquiſidor general delos
reynos y ſeñorios de Eſpaña: E por los otros Reue-
rendiſſimos ſeñores Inquiſidores genarales q̃ deſpues
ſuccedieron / cerca dela orden que ſe ha de tener enel
exercicio del ſancto officio/donde van puestas ſucceſſi
uamẽte por ſu parte todas las inſtructiones q̃ tocan a
los Inquiſidores. E a otra parte las q̃ tocã a cada vno
delos officiales y miniſtros del ſancto Officio: las qua-
les ſe copilarõ enla manera q̃ dicha es por mãdado del
Illuſtriſſimo y Reuerẽdiſſimo ſeñor dõ Alõſo manri
que Cardenal delos doze apoſtoles Arçobiſpo de Se
uilla Inquiſidor general de Eſpaña.

TITLE-PAGE FROM THOMAS DE TORQUEMADA, COPILACION DE LAS INSTRUCTIONES DEL OFFICIO DE LA SANCTA INQUISICION

GRANADA, 1537.

See Item No. 1024.

LE treſor des pouures: ſelon maiſtre Arnoult de ville no ue: maiſtre Gerard de ſolo: ⁊ pluſieurs aultres Docteurs en medicine de Montpellier. Nou uellemẽt imprime et corrige.

On les vend a Lyon en la maiſon de Claude Nourry/ dict le Prince/au pres noſtre dame de Confou.

TITLE-PAGE FROM ARNALDUS DE VILLANOVA. LE TRESOR DES POUVRES. LYONS, CLAUDE NOURRY, 1527.

See Item No. 1100.

933 SANCHO DE SANTA JUSTA Y RUFINO (BASILIO).

Exemplares de Carta que escrivio al Señor Governador, y Capitan General, Don Joseph Raon.

Engraved frontispiece, containing a portrait of Charles III. of Spain.

4to, full Spanish calf.

Manila, en la Imprenta del Rey, (1771).

£7 7s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. VI, p. 439, was only able to quote one copy of this work to have been ever offered for sale. Medina, *Imprenta en Manila*, 286. Retana, 342.

This work contains the letters written to the Governor of the Philippines, Don Joseph Raon, by the Archbishop of Manila, calling on him to discontinue the suppression of various pamphlets, printed and published in Madrid, which had come out of the Philippines in 1769 in the Spanish Frigate "*La Vénus*," and which attacked the conduct and doctrines of the Jesuits. There was much bitter feeling in the Philippines between the Jesuits and the Dominicans, etc., and each party was always ready to stir up trouble against the other.

934 SANDIN (Alonso).

Copia de una carta; escrita al Padre Fray Alonso Sandin, de la Orden de Predicadores, Procurador General de la Provincia del Santo Rosario de Philipinas en esta Corte; en que da noticias del estado de aquellas Islas.

28 pp., folio, unbound. Madrid, 1683.

£5 5s

Not in Palau's *Manual*. Tavera, No. 2540.

The letter (which is anonymous, but sent by a monk) is dated from Manila, 26th May, 1683, and ends on page 14. On page 16 a new piece by the same writer of the letter starts with the title "Puntos que hemos sabido se escriven al Consejo contra nosotros este año, y respuesta à ellos, que haràn la fee cosas muy corrientes, ni tenemos Escrivanos, ni testigos que se atrevan à ayudarnos, ni aun por sueños." (Slight repair to last leaf).

935 SANDIN, (Father Alonso).

Copia de una Carta, escrita al Padre Fray Alonso Sandin, de la Orden de Predicadores, Procurador General de la Provincia del Santo Rosario de Philipinas en esta Corte; en que dà noticia de el estado de aquellas Islas.

Folio, 28 pp., Spanish calf. Madrid, 1684.

£10 10s

Not in Palau's *Manual*. Retana, 197. Medina, *Islas Filipinas*, 363. Tavera, 2540.

The first part of this work contains an anonymous letter written by some Dominican missionary in the Philippines describing the state of affairs there, and especialy of the ill-feeling between the Jesuits and Dominicans. The second part of the work contains a discussion, by the same Dominican Missionary, of various charges that had been brought against them and their work in the Philippines.

Father Alonso de Sandin was a Spaniard, and in 1682 was elected Vicar General of the Philippines, China, and Japan.

936 SANDIN (Alonso).

Fray Alonso Sandin, de la Orden de Predicadores, Difinidor, y Procurador General de la Provincia del Santissimo Rosario de las Islas Philipinas, en virtud de Poder General que tiene de Don Fray Phelipe Pardo, Arçobispo de la Iglesia Metropolitana de la Ciudad de Manila, dize: Que dicho Arçobispo se halla estrañado de su Iglesia por vuestra Real Audiencia, que reside en dichas Islas, desde el dia 31 de Março de el año passado de 1683, sin que ayan querido admitir por Governador por dicho Arçobispo, antes de la execucion de su destierro.

2 pp., folio, unbound. Madrid, 1684.

£2 10s

Not in Palau's *Manual*. Tavera, No. 2541. Retana, 200.

Petition to the King on behalf of the deposed Archbishop of Manila.

937 SANDIN (Alonso).

Respuesta a una Relacion Sumaria, que saliò à luz, y se publicò en el Reyno de la Nueva España, por parte de los Ministros de su Magestad de la Real Audiencia de la Ciudad de Manila en las repetidas conpetencias, que estos años han tenido con Don Fray Phelipe Pardo, Arçobispo de dicha Ciudad de Manila. Responde a ella Fray Alonso Sandin, de la Orden de Predicadores, Procurador General de la Provincia del Santissimo Rosario en dichas Islas Philipinas.

Folio, calf. Madrid, 1685.

£10 10s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VI, p. 440. Tavera, 2542. Retana, 201.

The title reads in translation as follows:—

" Answer to a summary relation which appeared and was published in the kingdom of New Spain, on the part of the ministers to his Majesty in the Royal Magistracy in the city of Manila in the Philippine Islands, in regard to the rivalry which these ministers have for many years shown in connection with Fray Phelipe Pardo, Archbishop of the said city of Manila. Fray Alonso Sandin, of the Order of Preachers, Procurator General of the Province of the most Holy Rosary, in the said Philippine Islands, answers this relation, on behalf of the said Archbishop, in the Court of his Majesty."

In reality the relation to which Father Sandin alludes was printed in Manila, but was not really published, but only circulated in New Spain.

938 SANDOVAL Y ROXAS (Bernardo).

Nos, los Inquisidores Apostolicos contra la Heretica pravedad y Apostasia, en todo el Reyno de Navarra . . . y jurisdicion que cae en el Arçobispado de Burgos.

3 pp., small folio, boards.

[Logroño, circa 1615.]

£10 10s

An interesting Inquisitorial publication, issued by the Inquisitors of Navarre and Guipuzcoa, endorsing the appeal which had been made by Don Bernardo Sandobal, Grand Inquisitor and Cardinal-Archbishop of Toledo in the reign of Philip III, calling upon all those "who had strayed into the sect of wizards and sorcerers," to return to the fold of the Catholic Church, which offered pardon to sinners.

939 Sangrienta batalla de Norlinguen, y rompimiento del exercito de Gustao de Orns, Veimar, y Cratz, por el Catolico y Cesareo en seis de Setiembre deste año de 1634.

4 pp., small folio, unbound.

Madrid, herederos de Pedro de Madrigal, 1634.

£2 2s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VI, pp. 441-2.

A graphic account of the battle of Norlingen, on 6th September, 1634, when "the army of Gustave Horn, Bernard of Weimar and Kratz was broken by the Imperial troops [of Austria] and Catholic army [of Spain]" under the Cardinal-Infante Ferdinand.

940 SAN JUAN (Fray Diego de).

Carta del Padre Fr. Diego de San Juan Evangelista, Prior del Convento de la Ciudad de Manila de los Agustinos Descalzos, en las Islas Filipinas, al Padre Prior de Zaragoza, de la misma Orden.

Madrid, Francisco Martinez, 1635.

4 pp., folio, half morocco.

£5 5s

Not in Palau's *Manual*.

Father Diego writes principally concerning events in Japan, and the persecution of the Missionaries and their converts.

THE INFLUENCE OF THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA ON MEDICAL SCIENCE.

941 SAN MARTIN (Alejandro).

Influjo del descubrimiento del Nuevo Mundo en las ciencias médicas.

8vo, wrappers, uncut. Madrid, 1892.

15s

942 SAN PEDRO (Diego de).

Carcel de Amor.

Woodcut on title, illustrating " Love's Prison," with numerous small woodcuts in the text; Gothic Letter.

Small 8vo, old vellum.

Venice, Juan Batista Pedrezano, 1531.

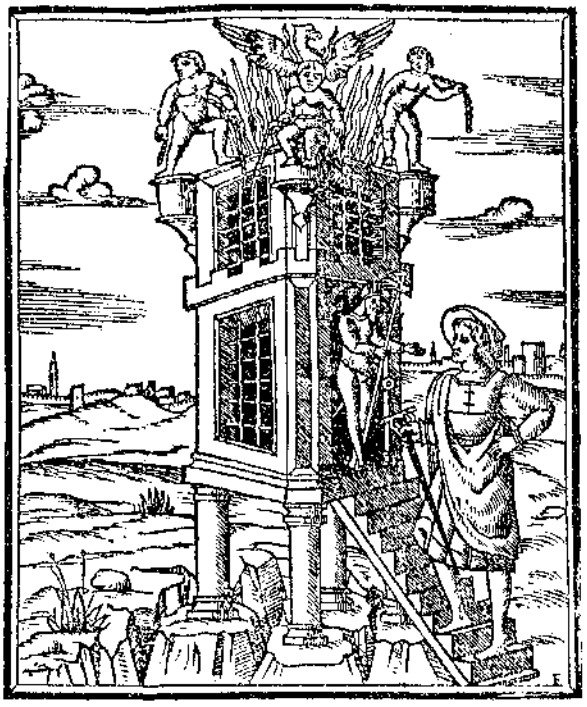
(*See Illustration opposite*).

£21

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VI, pp. 421-2. Salva, No. 1671.

A rare edition of Diego de San Pedro's most important work. It was one of the first attempts to change the form of romantic fiction—until then, almost exclusively concerned with romances of chivalry—in the reign of Ferdinand and Isabel; and was written at the request of Diego Hernandez, a governor of the pages at the Catholic sovereigns' court, for presentation to Doña Maria Manuel.

Diego de San Pedro, who was a senator of Valladolid and lieutenant of the town of Peñafiel, was probably of Jewish origin, and contributed more than any contemporary in Spain, towards the development of the sentimental novel during the fifteenth century. Inspired by Boccaccio and the works of Rodriguez del Padron, San Pedro in his turn influenced the *Celestina,* the *Novelas Exemplares* and the sentimental episodes in *Quixote.* The *Carcel del Amor* is a more or less allegorical story of the passion of Leriano, in his " Prison of Love," for Laureola, the King of Macedonia's daughter. The style is elegant, expressive and eloquent. Ticknor describes it as " very pithy, full of rich aphorisms and antitheses." It had an extraordinary success in its own day; and in spite of the condemnation of the Inquisition and various contemporary moralists, its freshness and novelty brought it into the hands of everybody, and earned for it the name of " the Courtiers' love-breviary." It was translated into several languages, the foreign editions numbering more than twenty-one, while the editions in Spanish exceeded twenty-five.



Carcel de amor compuesto por diego de sant Pedro a pedimiento del señor don Diego hernandez al cayde delos donzeles ⁊ de otros canalleros cortesanos: Nueuamente correydo.

TITLE-PAGE FROM DIEGO DE SAN PEDRO, CARCEL DE AMOR. VENICE, JUAN BATISTA PEDREZANO, 1531.

See Item No. 942.

943 SAN PEDRO (Diego de).

Carcel de Amor. La Prison d'Amour. En deux langages, Espaignol et François, pour ceux qui voudront apprendre l'un par l'autre.

Printed in French and Spanish on opposite pages.

16mo. Bound by Du Castin in brown straight-grained morocco, gilt lines on sides, gilt panel back, g.e.

Paris, Galliot Corrozet, 1581.

£10 10s

This edition not cited by Palau's *Manual.*

A charming and rare edition of a book in which Spain furnished Europe with the earliest example of the sentimental love story, which became very popular in France. See note to No. 942 of this catalogue.

944 SANPONTS (Dr. Francisco).

Discurso sobre el origen del Fuego de San Anton.

4to, unbound. Barcelona, Viuda Piferrer, 1792.

10s 6d

Not in Palau's *Manual,* and not known to the *Bibliografia Médica de Catalunya.*

945 SAN ROMAN (Antonio de), *of Palencia, a Benedictine.*

Historia General de la India Oriental, los Descubrimientos y Conquistas que han hecho las Armas de Portugal en el Brasil, y en otras partes de Africa y Asia; y de la Dilatacion del Santo Evangelio por aquellas grandes Provincias, desde sus principios hasta 1557.

With engraved title.

Folio, calf. Valladolid, Luis Sanchez, 1603.

£18 18s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VI, p. 425. Medina, Vol. II, No. 488, devotes 8 pages to this book. Rodrigues, *Bibliotheca Brasiliense,* No. 3132. Sabin, No. 76188.

"An account of the discoveries of Christopher Columbus is given and the

SAN ROMAN (ANTONIO DE)—*continued.*

Portuguese conquest and explorations in Brazil are related."—Retana, Vol. I, No. 55.

A very rare and important record concerning chiefly Brazil.

" Cet ouvrage est un des plus importants qui aient été publiés sur les conquêtes faites par les Portugais. Il est rare d'en rencontrer un exemplaire complet." —Salva.

The following chapters are of the greatest importance for the history of America.

Book I, Chaper XI. How King Manuel sent Pedro Alvarez Cabral to India with another fleet and the discovery that he made of the great Country of Brazil, with the most remarkable things which are in that province.

Book II, Chaper XXXV. Of the journey which Fernando de Magellanes made to the Moluccas with the Emperor's fleet and what happened till his death.

Book IV, Chapter XIV. Of the Captains and Governors who have been in Brazil from the beginning; the events in that great country and how the Fathers of the Society of Jesus entered therein and what happened during their Missions.

Book IV, Chapter XV. How the Jesuit Fathers fared further in Brazil, and others who colonised that Province with the second governor Don Duarte de Acosta, and other particulars of the New World.

946 SAN ROMAN (Antonio de).

Jornada y Muerte del Rey Don Sebastian de Portugal, sacada de las obras del Franchi, ciudadano de Genova, y de otros muchos papeles autenticos.

With woodcut Coat-of-Arms on title.

Small 4to, green levant morocco, gilt fillet border, gilt Arms on sides, gilt panelled back, inside dentelles, g. e. bound by Chambolle Duru).

Valladolid, herederos de Juan Iñiguez de Lequerica, 1603.

£7 10s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VI, p. 425. Not in Salva.

An early account of King Sabastian's campaign and death in Africa, written by a Spanish Benedictine monk, who based his work on that of the Italian, Franchi, and on various documents to which he had access. The account is preceded by an epitaph, composed by the author, " to the sepulchre of King Sebastian which is in the monastery of Belem, outside the city of Lisbon."

[For fuller notes on the subject, see Baena Parada's *Epitome de la Vida y Hechos de Don Sebastian,* No. 69 of this catalogue.]

946A SANTA CRUZ DE DUENAS (Melchior).

Floresta Española de Apothegmas o Sentencias Sabia y graciosamente dichas, de algunos Españoles.

16mo, old calf, gilt. Brussels, Roger Velpius, 1605.

£3 10s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VI, p. 446. Mentioned by Salva in his notes to No. 2162 (but not in his collection).

An extremely entertaining little volume, and one of the most important collections of anecdotes and *bon-mots* which appeared in the sixteenth century. It is divided into twelve parts, each containing stories appropriate to that category; such as Popes, Cardinals, and lesser church dignitaries; Kings, Princes, nobles; Judges; Doctors; soldiers; students, etc. Other sections are devoted to Love affairs, jokes, games, duels, marriage, thefts; and anecdotes relating to various provinces in Spain, in which many historical anecdotes are recorded. According to Hurtado, many of this author's witty sayings and stories still appear in current periodicals, although the source is not acknowledged.

947 SANTA CRUZ DE MARCENADO (Marques de).

Rapsodia Economico-Politica-Monarquica. Comercio Suelto, y en Compañias general y particular, en Mexico, Peru, Philipinas y Moscovia. Poblacion, Fabricas, Pesqueria, Plantios, Colonias en Africa: Empleo de Pobres y Vagabundos, y otras Ventajas que son faciles à la España con los medios aqui propuestos.

12mo, vellum. Madrid, Antonio Marin, 1732.

£6 6s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VI, p. 447. Colmeiro, No. 354. A very interesting work.

The writer advocates a uniformity of weights, measures, and coinage; the construction of roads, canals, and bridges; the suppression of inland customs; moderate taxation of imports; and capital punishment and confiscation of goods, as a means of restraining contraband.

948 SANTA MARIA (Fr. Fernando de), *a Dominican.*

Manual de medicinas caseras para consuelo de los pobres Indios en las provincias y pueblos donde no hay medico ni Botica.

With woodcut.

8vo, vellum. Manila, 1856. £2 2s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VI, p. 448.
Part I. De los Palos y Yerbas Medicinales.
Part II. De varias Enfermedades.
Part III. De varios Secretos y Curiosidades.
At the end is a vocabulary of the different languages of the Philippines for the knowledge of Medicinal Herbs and Barks.

CHAINED BINDING.

949 SANTA MARIA (Paulus de), *Bishop of Burgos.*

Additiones super postille biblie magistri Nicolai de Lira.

Latin Manuscript on 449 leaves, written in Gothic Letters, double columns, 44 lines to a page, rubricated.

Folio.

Massive XVth Century binding of wooden boards covered with pigskin, ten brass bosses on sides, attached to the top of the back cover is the original staple and chain, composed of three long and one round link, used to chain the manuscript up to the shelf or desk in its original monastic home.

(14)53—(14)-54.

£85

At the end of the additions to the Apocrypha is an inscription in red by the scribe, "Scriptor Nicolaus Notulista In Ba. infra monte sancti Steffani Anno etc liij°." Unfortunately, we have been unable to identify the place "below Mount Saint Stephen" where the manuscript was written. Another and briefer inscription by the scribe is at the end of the volume, "N. Scriptor Anno etc liiij°."

The *Additiones* were first printed in an edition of Nicolaus de Lyra's *Postilla,* published at Strassburg by J. Mentelin, c. 1472.

(Continued over)

SANTA MARIA (PAULUS DE)—*continued.*

Paul de Santa Maria was one of the most distinguished Spanish Jewish converts of the Middle Ages. Born at Burgos in 1345, his original name was Salomon Ha-Levi; "and if his worldly possessions were considerable," as *Espasa's Enciclopedia* states, "his intellectual gifts and erudition far exceeded these." For a time, he was a Rabbi; but, becoming drawn to the doctrines of Christianity, converted in 1390, and influenced his family to do likewise, with the exception of his wife. He visited Paris and London, where he preached his new faith; and became successively Bishop of Cartagena, a Chancellor of Castile, and Archbishop of Burgos; being succeeded in his episcopal appointments by his son, Alonso de Cartagena. Paul became a fanatical anti-Semite, and satirized the Jewish ritual in some of his writings. He was described as "the joy of Spain and the honour of the clergy"; and enjoyed great prestige at the Court. He died in 1435.

IMPORTANT WORK ON INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

950 SANTA MARIA (Fray Thomas de).

Libro llamada Arte de tañer Fantasia, assi para Tecla como para Vihuela, y todo instrumento, en que se pudiere tañer a tres, y a quatro vozes, y a mas. Por el qual en breve tiempo, y con poco trabajo, facilmente se podria tañer Fantasia. El qual por mandado del muy alto consejo Real fue examinado, y aprovado por el eminente musico de su Magestad, Antonio de Cabeçon, y por Juan de Cabeçon, su hermano.

With Musical Notation.

Folio, mottled calf, r. e.

Valladolid, por Francisco Fernandez de Cordova, 1565.

(*See Illustration opposite*).

£75

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. VI, p. 449. One or two pages slightly mended. Eitner, Vol. VIII, p. 418. Library of Congress Catalogue of Music. Riano, No. XI, p. 98.

The author of this important work was a Spanish monk who lived about the middle of the sixteenth century, in a monastery at Valladolid.

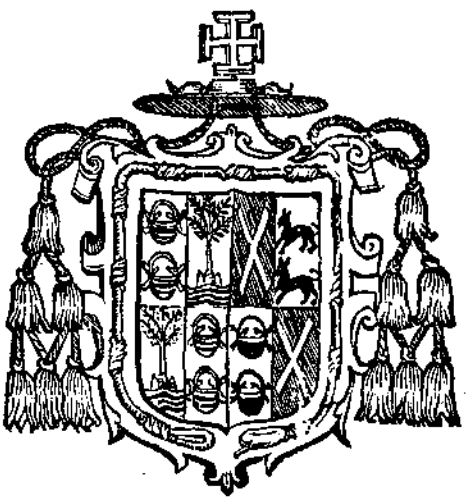
Eitner states that he was born in Madrid and belonged to the Dominican Order.

Libro llamado

Arte de tañer Fantasia, assi para Tecla como para Vihuela, y todo instrumẽto, en que se pudiero tañer a tres, y a quatro vozes, y a mas. Por el qual en breue tiẽpo, y con poco trabajo, facilmẽte se podria tañer Fantasia. El qual por mandado del muy alto consejo Real fue examinado, y aprouado por el eminẽte musico de su Magestad Antonio de Cabeçon, y por Iuan de Cabeçon, su hermano.

Compuesto por el muy Reuerendo padre Fray Thomas de Santa Maria, dela Orden delos Predicadores. Natural de la villa de Madrid.

¶ Dirigido al Illustrissimo Señor don Fray BERNARDO de Fresneda, Obispo de Cuenca, Cõmissario general, y Confessor de su Magestad, &c.



¶ Impresso en Valladolid, por Francisco Fernandez de Cordoua, Impressor de su Magestad. Con licencia, y priuilegio Real, por diez años.

Eneste año, de 1565.

¶ Tassado por los Señores del Consejo Real, a veynte reales, en quaderno en papel.

TITLE-PAGE FROM SANTA MARIA (T. DE), ARTE DE TANER FANTASIA. VALLADOLID, 1565.

See Item No. 950.

951 SANTIAGO (Order of).

Spanish Manuscript on vellum, beautifully written in large Gothic script, red and black, relating to the foundation and rules of the Order of Santiago.

150 leaves, small 4to, bound in tooled old Spanish leather with ties; the blind-stamped design consisting of a narrow panel of arabesque framed in four rows of "cable" borders, panelled back.

[Spain, circa 1420.]

(*See Illustrations, Plates Nos. XXXVII and* XXXVIII).

£210

A remarkable example of unusually large early fifteenth century script. The work is divided into seventy-one chapters, describing the foundation of this religious order of chivalry as a means of ending the continual wars amongst the Christian Kings of Castile, Leon, Portugal, Aragon, etc., by founding an institution through which the rival Christians might beat off the common enemy from Islam. Other chapters in this manuscript give details of the duties, privileges, punishments, rules of service, etc., of the religious Brothers of the Order.

The Order of Santiago was instituted in the Kingdom of Leon, by Ferdinand de Leon, the brother of Don Sancho, in 1170; although a Brotherhood of Santiago Knights, not connected with a religious order, had already existed for some years. The Order of Santiago was further introduced into Castile by Alonso IX, son of Don Sancho, receiving the Papal approbation in 1175. The Order was in due course, sanctioned by Pope Alexander III, for the holy purpose of exterminating the unholy Moslem, who, seeing the many Christian Spanish monarchs engaged in fierce wars with one another, sought to benefit from the general confusion. The masters and knights of the Order, wearing the habit as of a religious Order, preserved their right to take an active part in the crusade, and therefore took as the insignia for their banners and standards, the Sign of the Cross.

The Convent of the Order of Santiago was situated at Caceres, and was active against the Moors of Estremadura; coming into conflict with them later at La Mancha and Cuenca, and wresting many lands from the infidels. Subsequently, the knights of the Order played an important part in the history of the conquest of Cordova, Seville, Jaen, Granada, and other Moorish strongholds.

951A SANTIGOSA (Carlos).
El Pendolista Universal, ó sea Bellezas de la Caligrafia.
2 parts in 1; oblong royal 8vo cloth.
Seville, 1867. 18s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VI, p. 488.

The plates contain numerous specimens of European and Oriental letters, both calligraphic and typographical, with many curious alphabetical designs—arboreal, scenic, architectural, diabolical, floral, etc., and ornamental alphabets and monograms for use in embroidery. The specimens include designs by Halsey, Ramon Hernandez and other calligraphers. Inserted in the volume is a small publication entitled *Arte de Escribir la Letra Inglesa con toda perfeccion . . . por J. W. Halsey,* published by Carlos Santigosa and printed in Madrid at the Establecimiento de la Infancia in 1889, which was intended to accompany the contemporary edition of the book of plates.

952 SANTISIMO SACRAMENTO (Fray Juan de el), *a Franciscan.*
Viaje, y peregrinacion de Jerusalem.
12mo, original calf, gilt. Lisbon, 1744.

£1 10s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VI, p. 458, mentions this very copy.

The author gives an account of his voyage from Alicante in Spain, to Egypt, describes his visits to Alexandria, Cairo, the Pyramids, etc., and his journey on to Jerusalem, with a long account of Jerusalem and other places in the Holy Land.

953 SANTOS (Francisco).
Dia y Noche de Madrid; discursos de lo mas notable que en él passa.
Small 8vo, half calf (rebacked).
Madrid, Joseph Fernandez de Buendia, 1674.

£6 6s

Salva, No. 1978. Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VI, p. 262.

This work consists of eighteen chapters or discourses on the day and night life of Madrid in the seventeenth century. It is principally in the form of dialogues between one Juanillo and a redeemed captive, Onofre, to whom the former acts as guide and makes shrewd comments on the contemporary morals and customs observed during their various excursions into the haunts of men and women of all classes of Spanish society. The author was a soldier in the Spanish Guards during the reign of Philip IV and wrote many works on the manners and customs of his time. The book offered herewith served as a basis for Le Sage's *Diable Boiteux.*

954 SANZ DE BEDOYA (Luis).

Six Original Signed Manuscript notarial documents relating to the official and social status of Don Luis Sanz de Bedoya and his family.

40 pp., folio. Soria, 1802.

£1 1s

The documents refer to the official recognition of the Sanz de Bedoya family as *hijosdalgo*, or aristocrats; recognition of Don Luis and his sons as belonging to the lineage of the Morales Blancos, "one of the first twelve of this city"; election of Don Luis as *Diputado de Armas* in the local *Ayuntamiento*, etc.

ON POLITICAL ECONOMY.

955 SARAVIA DE LA CALLE (Dr.).

Instrucion de Mercaderes muy provechosa, en la qual se enseña como deven los mercaderes tractar, y de que manera se han de evitar las usuras de todos los tractos de ventas a compras. Assi a lo contado como a lo adelantado: y a lo fiado: y de las compras del censo al quitar: y tractos de compañia: y otros muchos contratos. Particularmente se habla del tracto de las lanas. Tambien ay otro tractado de Cambios en el qual se tracta de los cambios licitos y reprovados.

Title in Gothic red and black, beneath woodcut episcopal Coat-of-Arms. Text in Gothic letter.

First Edition.

Medina del Campo, Pedro de Castro, 1544.

Together with:

CASTILLO (Diego del).

Tratado de Cuentas: En el qual se contiene que cosa es cuenta:

SARAVIA DE LA CALLE (DR.)—*continued.*

y a quien: y como an de dar la cuenta los tutores: y otros administradores de bienes agenos.

Title in Gothic red and black, within ornamental woodcut border.

Text in Gothic letter.

2 works in 1 vol, small 4to, old calf

Salamanca, Juan de Junta, 1542.
(*See Illustration, Plate No. XXXIX*).

£52 10s

I. Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VI, p. 467. II. Palau's *Manual,* Vol. II, p. 95.

The rare first edition of *Instruccion de Mercaderes* (Colmeiro, No. 358) and the second edition of *Tratado de Cuentas.* Both these items are valuable Spanish economic works: the first approaches the subject of commerce from a moral point of view, the author beginning by scorning temporal things and advising merchants to abandon any ambition for wealth, which "is difficult to acquire, hard to keep, and painful to lose." He condemns the system of monopolies; studies the question of contracts; discourses upon the causes of market values; the invention of money; exchanges; and refers to the wool industry which had suffered during the sixteenth century.

For a description of the second book in this volume, see footnote to the 1551 edition, No. 157 of this catalogue.

956 SARMIENTO DE LOS SALVADORES (Agustin).
Clarin de la Aurora y Excelencias de la Reyna de los Angeles Maria.

With engraved portrait of the author.

4to, old calf gilt. Lima, Joseph de Contreras, 1669.

£4 10s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VI, p. 468. Medina, *La Imprenta en Lima,* No. 462, could only quote one copy.

The author was Rector of the Parish Church of St. Sebastian in the City of Lima in Peru, and formerly a Royal Official in the Tribunals of the "*Santa Cruz*" in New Spain, and then a cleric in the Archbishopric of Lima.

957 SASPORTAS (Selomoh).

Memoria de los 613 Preceptos de la S. Ley, y siete de Sabios. Traduzido del Hebrayco de un Canto compuesto por el muy insigne H.R.H. . . . que fue Rab y Cabeça en el K.K. de Nissa de Provença y lo llamó en su nombre Seis Puertas.

8vo, wrappers. Amsterdam, 5487 (1727).

£10 10s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VI, p. 469, could only quote this after Kayserling (p. 99). The author was the son of the celebrated Rabbi Jacob Sasportas, and was himself Rabbi at Nice (in France) from 1690 to the year of his death, 1724.

A rare account of the 613 affirmative and negative precepts contained in the Pentateuch.

958 SEGARRA (Jacobo), *Professor of Medicine at Valencia.*

Commentarii physiologici, non solum medicis, sed et philosophi utilissimi.

Folio, original vellum. Valencia, Pedro Mey, 1596.

£5 5s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VI, p. 482.

959 SEGUNDA RELACION, en que se copian de Cartas de Alicante de 12 deste presente mes de Julio de 1683, las verdaderas Noticias de las Operaciones que ha executado la Armada del Christianissimo Rey de Francia contra la ciudad de Argel. Refierese en ella como hasta el dia quatro de dicho mes avia echado ya dicha Armada dentro de la Plaça 200 Bombas quemando algunas casas, con muerte de muchos Turcos, Moros y Judios que las habitavan.

4 pp., small folio. Madrid, L. A. de Bedmar, 1683.

£4 4s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VI, p. 483.

Spanish news tract, giving an account of the bombardment of Algiers by a French fleet in 1683, when many Turks, Moors and Jews were killed.

960 SEMPERE Y GUARINOS (Juan).

Biblioteca Española Economico—Politica.

4 vols., small 8vo, calf gilt.

Madrid, Imprenta de Sancha, 1801-1821.

£10 10s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. VI, p. 488. Colmeiro, No. 360.

One of the standard works on Spanish political economy. The style is less like that of a regular bibliography than a literary study of the subject. The work contains extracts from some of the best writings—both printed and manuscript—by the early Spanish economists. Sempere belonged to the school of the brilliant Campomanes; and, like him, contributed much to economic science in Spain, and brought to light many of the ancient and forgotten works on the subject.

961 SENECA.

Proverbios de Seneca. Introduction por el doctor Pero Diaz de Toledo, dirigido al muy alto Señor, el rey don Joan segundo.

Title printed in red and black, within woodcut border. Gothic letter, forty-seven lines to a full page, double columns.

Small folio, vellum.

Medina del Campo, Adrian Ghemart, 1555, (on title-page). (On last page) Guillermo de Millis, 1552.

(*See Illustration, Plate No. XL*).

£15 15s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. VI, p. 492. Salva (No. 2172), mentions the curious diversity of printers' names, and the dates, in this edition.

The original Latin proverbs are given with a translation and glossary in Castilian by Dr. Pedro Diaz de Toledo, the Marquis de Santillana's chaplain and assistant. These proverbs first appeared in Spanish in the fifteenth century when, as Hurtado states in his *Historia de la Literatura Española*, translators of the classics, such as Alfonso de Cartagena, Santillana, and Diaz de Toledo, proved that the cultured Spaniards still evinced a taste for the philosophies of Greece and ancient Rome.

962 SENECA.

Las Epistolas de Seneca con una summa siquier introducion de philosophia moral en romanze con tabla.

Title within woodcut border, beneath woodcut illustration of a scribe, seated at a writing table. Gothic letter, double columns, forty-four lines to a full page.

Folio, crimson morocco, gilt panelled back.

Toledo, 1510.

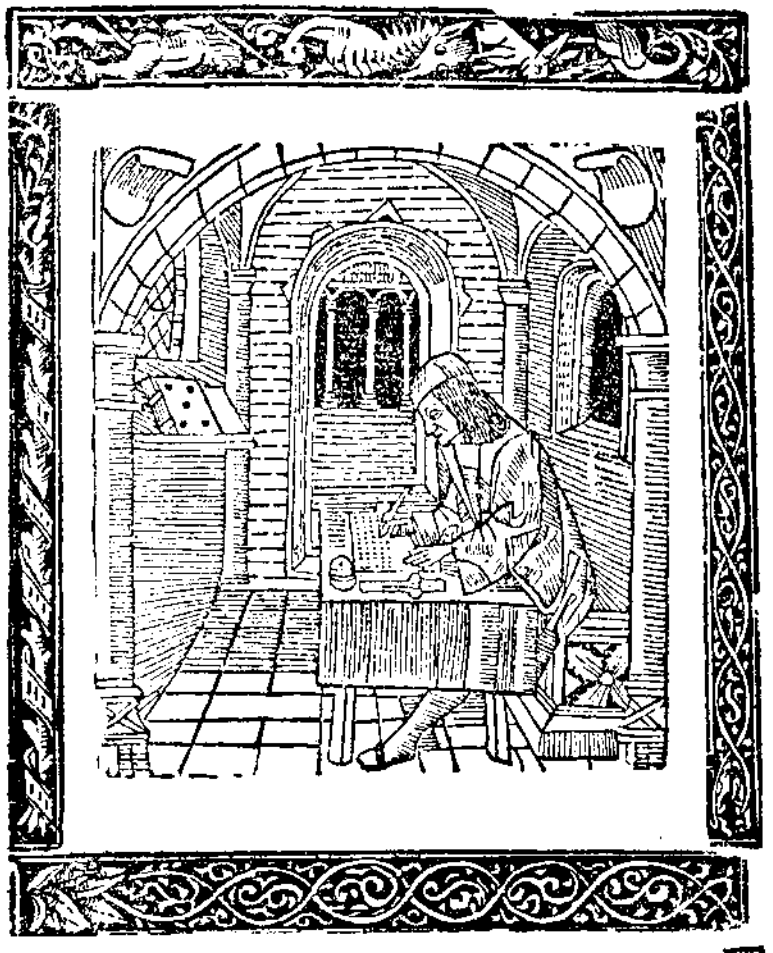
(*See Illustration opposite.*)

£75

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VI, pp. 494-5. Salva, No. 4004. Perez Pastor, No. 46.

Nice copy of the third Spanish edition of Seneca's Epistles, and the second to be printed at Toledo. The *Introducion de Philosophia* is from the pen of Leonardo Aretino, and is an entertaining dialogue on philosophy, between Marcelino and Leonardo, the author.

According to Palau, the translation of Seneca's letters was done by Pedro Diaz de Toledo, although it is frequently attributed to Fernan Diaz de Guzman. The epistles were addressed by Seneca to his friend Lucio, and deal principally with ethics.



TITLE-PAGE FROM SENECA. LAS EPISTOLAS. TOLEDO, 1510.

See Item No. 962.

963 SENOR, la ciudad, y comercio de Philipinas; Dize, que à aquellas Provincias llegaron diferentes Reales Cedulas providenciales, mandadas expedir al fin de la forma, y limitaciones con que se avia de manutener el Comercio de aquellas Islas con la Nueva-España; etc.

42 pp., folio, new boards. Madrid, 1701.

£10 10s

Tavera, No. 2625.

This memorial details the damages which would arise from the observance of the decree dated 5th June, 1697, about the new project and regulation of trade between Manila and Mexico, and proposes other means for the benefit of the inhabitants and traders.

964 "SENOR. La ciudad, y comercio de Manila, Cabeza, y la mas principal de las Islas Philipinas (con la veneracion possible) puesta à los Reales pies de V. Magestad, dice: " etc. Printed Petition addressed to the King of Spain.

15 pp., folio, wrappers. N.P. 1721.

£5 5s

Not in Medina, Sabin, or Retana.

Petition from the City and Merchants of Manila to the King of Spain asking for better trading conditions between the Philippines and Mexico (Manila and Acapulco), reporting on the various commodities they are allowed to trade in, and discussing the trade rivalry of their enemies the English, French, and Dutch, in these parts, from their Settlements at Batavia, Madras, Pondicherry, etc., and begging the King to withdraw the restrictions on trading in various articles of luxury, so as to give them a chance to compete with their rivals.

965 SENOR. La Ciudad, y Comercio de Manila, Cabeza, y la mas principal de las Islas Philipinas puesta à los Reales pies de V. Magestad, dice; Que por Real Despacho, su fecha en Balsain à 27. de Octubre del año passado de 1720. expedidos por la Via Reservada, se ordena al Marquès de Torre-Campo, Governador, y Capitan General de dichas Islas, el que el Comercio, que se ha practicado por los vecinos de aquella jurisdicion, con el Reyno de Nueva-España, en adelante se reduzca solamente à los generos de Oro, Canela, Elefantes, Cera, Losa, Clavo, Pimienta, Cambayas, Lienços pintados, Chitas, Zarazas, Gasas, Lampotes, Mantas de Ilocos, Seda floxa, y en rama; y los demàs, que no sean texidos de Seda, Oro y Plata, los que prohibia V. Magestad se pudiessen comerciar en el Galeon annual de permiso; y que en lugar de este, para la mayor comodidad de los Comerciantes.

16 pp., folio, new boards. (Madrid, about 1723.)

£10 10s

Not in Tavera.

A petition to the King asking him to withdraw or suspend the Royal Letter of the 27th October, of 1720, and begging him to allow commerce with Mexico as before without limitation of varieties of merchandise, or prohibition of cloth, woven with silk and gold and silver.

RECIPES FOR THE USE OF PHYSICIANS AND APOTHECARIES.

966 SEPULVEDA (Fernando de).

Manipulus Medicinarum.

Title in large Gothic letter within woodcut border; text in Gothic letter, sixty-two lines to a full page, double columns.

Small folio, mottled calf, gilt panelled back.

Salamanca, 1523.

(*See Illustration opposite.*)

£175

Not in Salva. Palau's *Manual* knew of no edition before 1550 and only that of the British Museum, which possesses a copy of the 1550 edition.

An extremely rare edition of this work, consisting entirely of recipes for the use of doctors and apothecaries.

TITLE-PAGE FROM FERNANDO DE SEPULVEDA, MANIPULUS MEDICINARUM. SALAMANCA, 1523.

See Item No. 966.

967 SEPULVEDA (Lorenzo de).

Romances nuevamente sacados de historias antiguas de la Cronica de España.

With woodcut printer's device on title.

Small 12mo, crimson levant morocco, gilt panelled back, inside dentelles, g. e.

Antwerp, Philippus Nutius, 1566.

(*See Illustration opposite.*)

£31 10s

Not in Salva or Heredia. Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VI, p. 499. "This contains 21 ballads more than the later editions."

One of the earliest collections of charming Spanish ballads, which were based upon the chronicles of Alonso the Wise.

Ticknor states: "The collection and publication of popular ballads . . . in the sixteenth century, attracted to them a kind and degree of attention they had failed to receive during the long period in which they had been floating about among the unrecorded traditions of the common people. There was so much that was beautiful in them that the minds of all were stirred by them. . . . The attempt of Sepulveda was made in the right direction; for he founded his Ballad-book almost entirely on the old Castillian chronicles, and appealed, as they did, to popular tradition and the national feelings for his support. . . In fact, more than three-fourths of this curious volume consist of ballads taken from the *General Chronicle of Spain,* often employing its very words, and always imbued with the spirit. The rest is made up chiefly of ballads founded on sacred and ancient history, or on mythological and other stories of an imaginary nature."

968 SEPULVEDA (Lorenzo de).

Romances nuevamente sacados de Historias antiguas de la cronica de España. . . . Añadiose el Romance de la conquista de la ciudad de Africa en Berberia.

Small 12mo, sixteenth-century crimson morocco binding, triple gilt fillet border, gilt panelled back, g. e.

Antwerp, Petrus Bellerus, 1580.

£25

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VI, p. 499. Not in Salva. Heredia, No. 1886.

Romances

NVEVAMENTE SACA-
dos de hiſtorias antiguas dela Cro-
nica de Eſpaña por Lorenço
de Sepulueda vezino
de Seuilla.

Van añadidos muchos nũca viſtos,
compueſtos por vn cauallero
Ceſario, cupo nombre ſe
guarda para mayo-
res coſas.

EN ANVERS.
En caſa de Philippo Nucio.
1566
Con priuilegio.

TITLE-PAGE FROM LORENZO DE SEPULVEDA, ROMANCES. ANTWERP, PHILIPPUS NUTIUS, 1566.

See Item No. 967.

THE RE-DISCOVERY OF THE PELEW ISLANDS.

969 SERRANO (Father Andres).

Breve Noticia del Nuevo Descubrimiento de la Islas, Pais, o Palaos, entre las Philipinas, y Marianas; y del ardiente, y fervoroso zelo, con que le promueven la Santidad de N.M.S.P. Clemente Papa XI, por sus breves Apostolicos.

Small 4to, 37 leaves, half morocco, gilt, g. e.

Madrid, 1705.

£8 8s

Not in Palau's *Manual*.

An important work. Accounts are given of the re discovery of the Pelew Islands and short details of the various Islands; description of a map of those parts which had been sent to the Pope; Letters from the Pope to the King of Spain and to the Archbishop of Mexico concerning the Islands; Letter from Louis XIV of France to the King of Spain; Long Memorial from Father Serrano concerning the Islands and the possibility of their conversion; various royal decrees authorising Father Serrano to proceed to the Pelew Islands and commence their conversion, etc.

Father Serrano perished in a ship-wreck while on his way out to the Pelew Islands, Oct. 18, 1711.

970 SERRANO (Yosseph Franco).

Los Cinco Libros de la Sacra Ley. Interpretados en lengua Española, conforme a la Divina tradicion, y comento de los mas celebres Expositores. Con los seyscientos y treze Preceptos, colocados cada uno junto al lugar donde Dios los prescrive, y en la forma que enseña la D. Tradicion recebida de Mosseh, y aprendida de nuestros Sabios de gloriosa memoria.

4to, old calf.

Amsterdam, Mossel Dias, 5455 (1695).

£6 6s

Not in Palau's *Manual*. Historical Catalogue of Printed Bibles (p. 1436). Kayserling (*Biblioteca Española-Portuguesa-Judaica*), p. 100.

A Jewish edition of the Pentateuch, translated with a commentary by Joseph Franco Serrano, the son-in-law of Haham Moseh Rephael de Aguilar, and a Professor of Hebrew at the Talmud Torah.

971 SEVILLE INQUISITION.

Original Manuscript Inquisitorial Decree, signed by the Licentiates Carpio and Salazar, proclaiming the appointment of Don Andres Vezetta as a familiar of the Inquisition under the jurisdiction of the Archbishopric of Seville.

[Written on vellum, with ornamental border, surmounted by the crucifix.]

Oblong folio, 1 page.

Given at the Castle of Triana, 11th December, 1570.

£15 15s

The decree authorizes the newly-appointed familiar to enjoy all the privileges and immunities enjoyed by other officials of his class; freedom "to carry weapons of offence and defence by day and night," etc., and specifies the penalties—which include excommunication and a fine of twenty thousand maravedis—incurred by any who might impede his actions as a familiar.

972 SEYNER (Fr. Antonio).

Historia del Levantamiento de Portugal.

Small 4to, crimson morocco, gilt fillet border with centre panel and fleurons in corners, gilt panelled back, inside dentelles, g. e. (bound by Emile Rousselle).

Saragossa, Pedro Lanaja, 1644.

£6 6s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. VI, p. 509. Not in Borao's *Imprenta en Zaragoza*. Salvo, 3186.

A full and interesting account of the restoration of the House of Braganza in Portugal. The history of the rising against Spanish rule in 1640 is written by a Spanish Dominican, and dedicated to the Father Confessor of Philip IV. The partisanship of the writer is not too obvious, although he charges the Braganzas with seditious propensities.

973 SHAKESPEARE.

Hamlet. Tragedia de Guillermo Shakespeare. Traducida e ilustrada con la Vida del Autor y Notas Criticas por Inarco Celenio (i.e. Moratin).

LARGE PAPER COPY. With frontispiece.

4to, half bound, uncut. Madrid, 1798.

£5 5s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. VI, p. 510.

Large Paper Copy of the First Edition of the translation of Hamlet into Spanish by Fernandez de Moratin. Printed on thick paper.

974 SHAKESPEARE.

Hamlet. Drama en cinco actos, imitacion de Shakespeare por Don Pablo Avecilla.

8vo, original wrappers. Madrid, 1856.

£1 1s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. VI, p. 510.

975 SHAKESPEARE.

Hamlet, Principe de Dinamarca, por Guillermo Shakespeare. Traduccion al Castellano por G. Mac-Pherson.

8vo, original wrappers. Cadiz, 1873.

18s

976 SHAKESPEARE.

(Macbeth.) Macbé, o los Remordimientos; tragedia en cinco actos, Escrita en ingles por Shakespeare, refundida en francés por Mr. Ducis, y acomodada al teatro español por D. Manuel Garcia.

8vo, calf. Madrid, 1818.

£3 10s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. VI, p. 510.

977 SHAKESPEARE.
Macbeth, drama historico in cinco actos traducido libremente al Castellano por Don José Garcia de Villalta.
8vo, unbound. Madrid, 1838.

£1 5s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VI, p. 510.

978 SHAKESPEARE.
Macbeth. Macpherson (G.). Version al Castellano.
8vo, original wrappers. Madrid, 1880.

10s 6d

FIRST TRANSLATION IN CATALAN.

979 SHAKESPEARE.
Hamlet, Princep de Denamarca. Versio en prosa, del Angles directament traslladada, y per primera volta apropriada a la Catalana escena per A. Bulbena & Tosell.
8vo, original wrappers. Barcelona, 1910.

10s 6d

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VI, p. 510.

FIRST TRANSLATION IN CATALAN.

980 SHAKESPEARE.
Coriola. Traducció de Magi Morera i Galicia.
Small 8vo, original pictorial wrappers, uncut.
Barcelona (1916).

6s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VI, p. 512.

A FIRST EDITION OF A RARE ROMANCE OF CHIVALRY.

981 SILVA (Feliciano de).

La Cronica de los muy valientes y esforçados y invencibles cavalleros don Florisel de Niquea: y el fuerte Anaxartes: hijos del muy excelente principe Amadis de Grecia: emendada del estilo antiguo: segun que la escrivio Cirsea reyna de Argines por el muy noble Cavallero Feliciano de Silva.

Title printed in large red Gothic letter, within woodcut border, beneath woodcut representing a mounted knight in armour, followed by a lady on horseback, with a servant. [Title in facsimile.] Gothic letter, double columns, forty-eight lines to a full page.

First Edition. Folio, mottled calf, gilt panelled back.

Valladolid, a costa de Juan Despinosa librero, y de maestre Nicolas Tierri impressor, 1532.

(*See Illustration opposite.*)

£150

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. I, p. 64, could only trace the existence of one copy of this book of which there is a copy in the British Museum. Salva (No. 1515) mentions, but did not possess this work. It is the tenth book of the exploits of Amadis de Gaul, and the first of several editions of this book.

Feliciano de Silva is regarded by Hurtado (in his *Historia de Literatura Española*) as the greatest "continuation" author of the *Amadis;* and to him is attributed the ninth book also, which is notable for the introduction of the pastoral element, for the first time, in Spanish literature. This tenth book is a chronicle of the deeds of Florizel de Niquea and Anaxartes, sons of Prince Amadis of Greece, whose adventures recontinued in the eleventh book of Amadis, also from the pen of the indefatigable Silva. As page to the Duke of Medina Sidonia, Feliciano de Silva began his career of chivalry by saving the Duchess from drowning in the Guadalquiver. He afterwards became a knight, and by pandering to the public taste for romances of chivalry, won both fame and fortune. It is amusing to note that Don Quixote declared that his favourite books were those written by Feliciano de Silva. Accordingly, the astute priest who revised Quixote's library, promptly condemned these romances to the flames, as being unduly stimulating to the imagination of his chivalrous friend.

¶ Coronica delos muy valientes y esforçados caualleros don Florisel de niquea y el fuerte Anaxartes hijos del muy excelente principe Amadis de grecia emendada del estilo antiguo/ segun que la escriuio Vrsea reyna de Argines por el grãde amor que a sus padres tuuo/ que fue traduzida de griego en latin/ y de latin en romance castellano/ por el muy noble caualleros Feliciano de silua.

¶ Capitulo primero como dela reyna zahara nacierõ el fuerte principe anaxartes y la infanta alastraxerea y de las cartas que embio a costantinopla/ sobre sus nacimientos.

Omo el carro dela radiante luminaria dela luz auia dado cierto y çierre buelras del dia del nascimiento ól verdadero sol q̃ alumbra el mundo delas tinieblas dela culpa delos primeros padres y el resplandesciente Febo matizaua las hordadas y pintadas yervas/ por el alegre mayo delas frescas y olorosas flores de que los prados parescian ser llenos de sus diuersos esmaltes en dia y hora del celestial planeta Jupiter/ y delos gentiles principal dios: quando la muy excelente reyna zahara de cansado estando en cinta sintio que queria la natural esa produzir el soberano fruto de su vientre: lo qual sentido por ella grandes y diuersos sacrificios alos dioses mãdo hazer/ principalmente al dios Marres: cuyo pẽsaua ser lo q̃ nasciesse: segũ que en la historia de amadis de grecia se os ha cõtado: y ella se vestio delas mas preciosas y reales vestiduras que tenia como para solẽnizar fruto ó tã soberano dios era deudora en su gentilidad: la qual llegada la hora pario vn hijo y vna hija tã estremados en hermosura que cõellos acabo de confirmar enel pensamiento de ser hijos de tal padre q̃ como nascieron ella los mando poner ante si: y llorando de grãgozo/ comẽço a dezir. O immortales dioses q̃ sacrificios fuerõ dignos en vuestro acatamiento para tan sobera na merced/ quel cõsistorio diuino fuesse acordado que el glorioso dios delas batallas celebrasse bodas comigo: para q̃ delos soberanos cielos cõla tierra su generacion comunicada fuesse. O zahara reyna y señora delas altas cumbres dela tierra: bié con razõ los dioses immortales tanto el tu señorio quisieron comunicar como os altos cielos como cõ quiẽ se auia de celebrar el tal matrimonio: ay quan bien empleado era en mi quando la diosa Venus comunicaua comigo las ardientes llamas de amor quando mis pensamientos eilos terrenales erã puestos/ como aquellos que para lo diuino estauan guardados: si yo dello touiera la mi gran hermosura acompañada de tanta fortaleza y presumpcion me pusiera entera sabiduria delo que agora veo. O hijos del soberano dios a vuestro padre plega que assi los vuestros grãdes hechos y hazañas se estiendan sobre la faz dela tierra/ como enel claro dia los rayos del resplandesciẽte sol para q̃ por vuestra causa el vniuersal señorio ala possessiõ de vuestros padres reduzido sea. O amadis de grecia principe famosissimo agora deues tu de te preciar mas q̃ jamas: pues fuiste y eres amado de aq̃lla que su vista alos soberanos dioses cõ su hermosura pudo sojuzgar. Bienauẽturada tu Niquea que pudiste domar aquel que delo que fueron domados los dioses immortales se pudo loffener que fue contra las fuerças de mi hermosura acõpañada de tanta fortaleza y estado: mas ya se llega el tiempo dela vengança de tu desamor: pues los dioses conla tierra comunican su generacion: para q̃ la tuya en olvido puesta sea bienauenturada yo: que de mi a salido quiẽ torne a subir dõde abaxo por la fuerça dela fama que consus grandes hechos merecera

FIRST PAGE FROM FELICIANO DE SILVA, LA CRONICA DE DON FLORISEL DE NIQUEA. VALLADOLID, 1532.

See Item No. 981.

"PYRAMUS AND THISBE" AND "THE RAPE OF LUCRECE."

982 SILVA de Varios Romances agora de nuevo recopilados, los mejores Romances de los tres Libros de la Sylva, y añadidos los de la Liga. Y en esta ultima Impression van añadidos, el de la muerte del Rey, y el despedimiento y desembarcacion de la Infanta doña Isabel dela Paz Archiduquessa de Austria. Compuesto por Juan Tiarte.

Woodcut vignette of a mounted knight, on title-page.

12mo, full crimson morocco gilt, g. e., by Bedford.

Barcelona, Sebastian de Cormellas, 1611.

(*See Illustration opposite.*)

£63

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VI, p. 517. One of 2 copies known. One is mentioned by Brunet as "*dans le Catalogue de la Bibliothèque du Roy,* 6390A." No other copy than the present, is on record as having been offered for sale.

This early edition was unknown to Salva.

It is an extremely interesting collection of Spanish ballads, and includes a poem on the story of "Pyramus and Thisbe," as introduced by Shakespeare into his "Midsummer Night's Dream"; and what appears to be an original ballad, "Romance de Tarquino," relating the same story as Shakespeare's "Rape of Lucrece," without being a translation of the English.

SYLVA
DE VARIOS
Romances.

AGORA DE NVEVO
-ecopilados, los mejores Romances de los tres Libros de la Sylua, y añadidos los de la Liga.

Y en eſta vltima Impreſsion van añadidos, el de la muerte del Rey, y el deſpedimiento y deſembarcacion de la Infanta doña Iſabel dela Paz Archiduqueſſa de Auſtria.

Compueſto por Iuan Tia.te

CON LICENCIA.
Impreſſa en Barcelona, en caſa Sabaſtiã de Cormellas, al Call. Año 1611

TITLE-PAGE FROM SILVA DE VARIOS ROMANCES. BARCELONA, SEBASTIAN DE CORMELLAS, 1611.

See Item No. 982.

983 SILVEIRA (Miguel de).

El Macabeo. Poema Heroico.

Engraved title-page, with Coat-of-Arms; and twenty full-page plates.

Small 4to. Bound by Belz-Niedrée in crimson morocco, hand-gilt fleurons and Seilliére Arms on sides, gilt panelled back, inside dentelles, g.e.

Naples, Egidio Longo, 1638.

£10 10s

Fine copy of the first edition. Salva, No. 974; Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VI, p. 517.

This poem, in *octavas,* is divided into twenty cantos, each with its corresponding engraving.

Miguel de Silveyra, a Spanish poet, was born at Celorico, Portugal, in the last third of the sixteenth century. He studied philosophy at Coimbra, and jurisprudence, medicine and mathematics at Salamanca. For twenty years he lectured at the Spanish Court on different branches of science and on poetry. At an advanced age he went to Naples with his patron, Ramiro Guzman, Duke of Medina de la Torres, and here his great heroic poem, "El Macabeo," first appeared (a copy of which we offer for sale). Silveyra, who was a relative of Thomas de Pinedo, has been placed among the Jewish poets by Daniel Levi de Barros, while Ticknor doubts if he was ever a professing Jew. Antonia Enriques Gomez classes Silveyra with such poets as Camoens.—(Jewish Encyclopædia.)

984 SILVESTRE (Pedro).

La Proserpina. Poema heroico jocoserio.

Engraved title within frame of heraldic feathers, surmounted by Coat-of-Arms; and full-page plate representing Pluto in his chariot. Engraved by Juan Perez.

First Edition. Small 4to, full blue levant morocco, gilt fillet border, gilt panelled back, inside dentelles, g. e. (bound by David).

Madrid, Francisco del Hierro, 1721.

£10 10s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. VI, p. 518. Salva, No. 979.

A mock-heroic poem in twelve cantos, dedicated to the Marques de Cuellar, to whom the work has also been attributed. The work is written in graceful *octavas*, and compares very favourably in merit with La *Moschea* and other Spanish mock-heroic poems.

984A SIPOS (Placido).

Album, containing original manuscript calligraphic and designs for alphabets. With the artist's signature.

Oblong royal 8vo, cloth boards. (Circa 1860.)

£5 5s

There are some excellent designs and drawings, including a calligraphic sketch of a horse race.

THE NAME "COLONIA" SUGGESTED FOR AMERICA BECAUSE DISCOVERED BY COLON (SPANISH FORM OF COLUMBUS).

985 SIRIA (Pedro de) *of Valencia.*

Arte de la verdadera navegacion. En que se trata de la machina del mundo, es a saber; Cielos y Elementos: de las mareas, y señales de tempestades: del Aguja de marcar: del modo de hazer cartas de navegar: del uso dellas: de la declinacion y rodeo, que comunmente hazen los pilotos: del modo verdadero de navegar por circulo menor: por linea recta sin declinacion ni rodeo: el modo como se sabra el camino, y leguas que ha navegado el piloto, por qualquier rumbo; y ultimamente el saber tomar el altura del Polo.

Woodcut of three fine galleys, sails full set on title-page, and woodcut diagrams.

166 pp., 4to, leather.

Valencia, Juan Chrisóstomo Gárriz, 1602.

(*See Illustration opposite.*)

£42

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. VI, p. 521. Medina, Vol. II, No. 466. Picatoste, *Biblioteca cientifica española*, No. 766. Salva, No. 3822.

Fine copy of a very rare treatise on navigation. An interesting account of America and the history of its discovery is contained in the Dedicatory letter to King Philip III (3 pp.) which is prefixed to the book. In the body of the book Siria gives a description of the earth, in which he calls America by the name of "*Colonia*," since it was discovered by Colon (the Spanish form of Columbus).

"Pedro de Siria, born in Valencia, was professor in jurisprudence for some years. He left the University for the Bar. He was especially interested in mathematics and nagivation, so much so that the King appointed him chief pilot of the galleons of the fleet, with an annual salary of 1,500 Pesos, but Siria would not accept the office because of his advanced age.

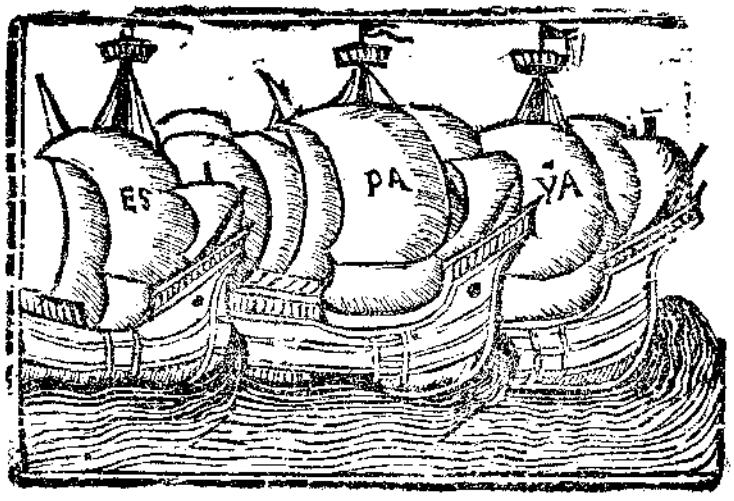
"Although Siria did not have practical experience, he proposes in his work many important matters, such as the construction of tables of the variations of the compass; the observation of the distance from the stars to the moon for the purpose of calculating longitude; and he attributes the variations of the marine compass to the fact that the magnetic pole does not coincide with the actual pole, and places it four or five degrees lower than the other." (Picatoste).

ARTE DE LA VERDADERA NAVEGACION.

En que ſe trata de la machina del mũdo, es a ſaber, Cielos, y Elementos: de las mareas, y ſeñales de tẽpeſtades: del Aguja de marear: del modo de hazer cartas de nauegar: del vſo dellas: de la declinacion y rodeo, que comunmente hazen los pilotos: del modo verdadero de nauegar por circulo menor: por linea recta ſin declinacion ni rodeo: el modo como ſe ſabra el camino, y leguas que ha nauegado el piloto, por qualquier rumbo: y vltimamente el ſaber tomar el altura del Polo.

DIRIGIDA A LA S.C.R.M. DEL REY DON Phelippe el tercero, ſeñor nueſtro.

COMPVESTA POR PEDRO DE SYRIA, NATVRAL de la ciudad de Valencia, y Letrado en la dicha ciudad.



CON PRIVILEGIO REAL.

Impreſſa en Valencia, en caſa de Iuan Chryſoſtomo Garriz, junto al molino de Rouella. Año 1602.

TITLE-PAGE FROM PEDRO DE SIRIA, ARTE DE LA VERDADERA NAVEGACION. VALENCIA, 1602.

IN WHICH THE NAME "COLONIA" WAS SUGGESTED FOR AMERICA BECAUSE DISCOVERED BY COLON (SPANISH FORM OF COLUMBUS).

See Item No. 985.

986 SOLA (Ishac de).

Sermones hechos sobre diferentes asuntos.

4to, wrappers.

Amsterdam, en casa de Mosch Diaz, Año 5464 (1704).

£5 5s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VI, p. 525. Kayserling, p. 103.

987 SOLA (Ishac de).

Sermon que muestra el tercero punto de que deve ser colmado el Predicador, fundado en el desengaño del Mundo.

4to, calf (wormed).

Amsterdam, 1st Elul 5480 (1720).

£18 18s

Not in Palau's *Manual.* Not known to Kayserling.

Ishac de Sola was the father of Benjamin de Sola, who died at Curaçâo, America, in 1815, and who was physician to William V of Orange and the author of numerous medical works.

988 SOLER (Antonio).

Llave de la Modulacion y Antiguedades de la Musica, en que se trata del fundamento necessario para saber modular: Theorica y Practica par el mas claro conocimiento de qualquier especie de Figuras, desde el tiempo de Juan de Muris, hasta hoy. With 28 pages containing music.

Royal 8vo, half boards.

Madrid, Joachin Ibarra, 1762.

£6 6s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VI, p. 527. Catalogue of Early Books on Music in Library of Congress, p. 257. The author was organist at the Escurial.

AN APOLOGY FOR THE "CHUETAS" OR DESCENDANTS OF THE CONVERTED JEWS (MARANOS) OF MALLORCA.

989 SOLER (Tomas Bertran).

Un Milagro y una Mentira. Vindicacion de los Mallorquines Cristianos de Estirpe Hebrea.

With illustrations.

4to, wrappers. Valencia, 1858.

10s 6d

990 SOLIS Y GANTE (Joseph de).

Fabulas de Eco y Narcisco, la primera escrita por el Duque de Montellano la Segunda respondida por los mismos consonantes por el Conde de Ericeira.

Small 4to, half calf. Lisbon, Imprenta Herreiriana, 1729.

£2 2s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VI, p. 531.

The first poem, in 150 *octavas,* is from the pen of the Marques de Castelnovo (Duke of Montellano), and is based on the theme of Narcissus, incorporating other tales from mythology. The second poem, by the Conde de Ericeira, is a reply to the first, and imitates the Duke's theme to a certain extent, but, refers to living royal and social personages, and is a graceful "echo" of, and tribute to, the original.

Both the Duke of Montellano, and the Conde de Ericeira were distinguished *littérateurs* of the eighteenth century, the latter [1673-1743] though a Portuguese, wrote with equal facility in Spanish and other foreign languages. He began to write at the age of nine, and had a wonderful collection of manuscripts and books in his library—one of the finest in Portugal—many items of which were lost during the Lisbon earthquake of 1755. He had taken part in the Wars of Successions (in 1702) when he was about thirty years of age, and became Governor of Evora in 1705. He was afterwards a Director of the Academy of History.

ON BOOK-KEEPING AND ACCOUNTANCY.

991 SOLORZANO (Bartolomé Salvador de).

Libro de Caxa y Manual de cuentas de Mercaderes, y otras personas, con la declaracion dellos.

First Edition. Small 4to, old vellum.

Madrid, Pedro Madrigal, 1590.

£15 15s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VI, p. 531. Perez Pastor, No. 346. Not mentioned by Colmeiro.

One of the earliest Spanish books on book-keeping, dealing with the theory and practice of accountancy.

The author, a native of Medina de Rioseco and resident of Seville, was probably officially connected with the Casa de Contratacion there; and, in dedicating his book to Philip II, mentions that he was inspired to do so by the King's appeal to all merchants to have their accounts kept in accordance with this system which the writer explains, and describes as "the invention of some unknown man."

992 SOLORZANO Y PEREIRA (Juan de).

Emblemata regio-politica in centuriam unam redacta.

Engraved title-page, and 100 engraved vignettes illustrating the emblems.

Folio, old vellum. Madrid, Garcia Morras, 1653.

£6 6s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VI, p. 532. Not in Salva or Heredia.

Solorzano Pereira was a Spanish lawyer, born in Madrid in the latter part of the sixteenth century. He was professor of Law at Salamanca, and subsequently resided at Lima, where he became a member of the Senate. On his return to Spain, he was appointed to the Council for the Indies, and was legal adviser to this great Spanish colonial ministry. He wrote an important legal work on the Indies, and his remaining works were published posthumously at Salamanca in 1654.

This item consists of a hundred *emblemata* with commentaries and a very full index.

993 SOTO (Domingo de).

Super octo libros Physicorum Aristotelis. Questiones.

BLACK LETTER. Double columns.

With engraved vignette on title-page, engraved initial letters. Folio, Spanish calf, fine blind stamp on sides.

Salamanca, Andreas a Portonarijs, 1555.

£18 18s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. VI, p. 537.

Domingo de Soto was a Spanish Theologian; born at Segovia in 1494, he was destined to be a gardener, like his father, but, having found an opportunity for study, he became sacristan in a little country church, and here he devoted all his leisure hours to hard study. He then became a philosopher, and he obtained his degree as Master of Arts in Paris. On his return to Spain he entered the Dominican Order, took up teaching in the University of Salamanca, and there published commentaries on Aristotles. He died in Salamanca in 1560.

994 SOTO (Dr. Juan de).

Juizio y pronostico del cometa que se manifestó a 4 de Noviembre deste año de 1618.

12mo, half morocco, t. e. g.

Granada, Pedro de Bolivar, 1618.

£2 2s

Not in Palau's *Manual*.

An explanation of the comet of 4th Nov., 1618, from the point of view of astronomy and astrology, by a professor at Granada University.

995 SOUSA DE MACEDO (Antonio de).

Flores de España, excelencias de Portugal, en que brevemente se trata lo mejor de sus historias, y de todas las del mundo desde su principio hasta nuestros tiempos, y se descubren muchas cosas nuevas de provecho y curiosidad.

Small folio, old calf.

Coimbra, Antonio Simoens Ferreyra, 1737.

£1 15s

Innocencio, No. A. 1537. Not in Salva. Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VI, p. 540.

An interesting study of the characteristics of Portugal and the Portuguese, by one of the most celebrated Portuguese writers and diplomats of the seventeenth century. Antonio de Sousa de Macedo (1606-1682) wrote in several languages, and on a great variety of subjects; one of his principal Portuguese works being his heroic poem *Ulyssipo,* which deals with the foundation of Lisbon by Ulysses; while his political publications, though often short, were important. He was a loyal supporter of the Braganza cause, and assisted in the restoration of that house to the throne of Portugal in 1640. He was secretary at the Portuguese Embassy in London during the latter part of Charles I's reign, and helped the martyr-king considerably as a loyal friend, being rewarded for his services with a British peerage, by Charles II, at the Stuart Restoration. He was Ambassador at the Dutch Court and Prime Minister to Affonso VI of Portugal, but was banished through the instrumentality of the young Queen, whose personal and political intrigues did not admit of his presence at court.

His *Flores de España* was his first literary work, and was originally published in 1631.

996 SOUSA MOREIRA (Manuel de).

Theatro historico, genealogico y panegyrico: erigido a la Immortalidad de la Excelentissima casa de Sousa.

With thirty-three full-page plates engraved by Giffart and various engraved vignettes.

Folio, old mottled calf. Paris, Emprenta Real, 1694.

15s

Salva, No. 3603. Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VI, p. 540.

A fine edition, all the plates (with the exception of three) being portraits of members of the Sousa family, whose biographies comprise the text of the book. Salva is of the opinion that the book was published by the Marques de Arronches who had married a descendant of the Sousa family, and that only a limited edition was printed, principally for private distribution.

997 [SPANISH COMEDIES.]

A collection of eleven famous Spanish Comedies, bound together in one volume, and comprising the following:

Huerta (Antonio de), Cancer (Geromino) and Rosete (Pedro), "*Chico Baturi,*" Matos (Juan de), Martinez (Antonio) and Moreto (Agustin), "*Oponerse a las estrellas,*" Perez de Montalvan (Juan), "*La Ventura en el Engaño,*" Rojas (Francisco de), "*Cada qual lo que le toca,*" "*No ay dicha ni desdicha hasta la muerte,*" "*La confusion de Fortuna,*" Vega (Lope Felix de), "*El Gallardo Catalan,*" "*San Diego de Alcala,*" "*Los Donaires de Matico,*" "*Nadie se conoce,*" Villaizan (Geronimo de), "*Sufrir mas por querer mas.*"

Small 4to, mottled vellum.

(Eighteenth century, Spain).

£15 15s

SPINOZA'S FIRST PUBLICATION.

998 SPINOZA (Benedictus de).

Renati Descartes Principiorum Philosophiae Pars I & II more geometrico demonstrate. Accesserunt cogitata metaphysica, in quibus difficiliores quaestiones breviter explicantur.

With woodcut diagrams in the text.

4to, old vellum. Amsterdam, Johannes Riewerts, 1663.

£21

The first publication of Spinoza; and the only one which was then published in his own name.

1000 STAFFORD (Father Ignacio), Soc. Jesus.

Historia de la celestial Vocacion, Missiones Apostolicas, y gloriosa Muerte del Padre Marcelo Francesco Mastrilo, hijo del Marques de S. Marsano.

With finely engraved title-page and full-page engraving of the martyrdom of Mastrillo by the Japanese.

4to, calf. Lisbon, Antonio Alvarez, 1639.

£15 15s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VI, p. 545. Cordier, *Bibl. Japonica,* col. 332-3.

First edition printed in Portugal. Mastrillo was born at Naples in 1603 and martyred by the Japanese in 1637. Retana, No. 104.

1001 SUAREZ DE ALARCON (Juan).

La Iffanta Coronada por el Rey Don Pedro, Doña Ines de Castro.

Title within woodcut border, with woodcut heraldic device. Small 4to, blue morocco, gilt fillet border, gilt panelled back, inside dentelles, g. e., bound by S. David.

Lisbon, Pedro Craesbeeck, 1606.

(*See Illustration opposite.*)

£45

Not in Salva or Innocencio. Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VI, p. 551, was unable to trace any copy.

This poem, in *octavas,* consists of six cantos containing 56, 50, 59, 65, 42, and 57 verses, respectively. In addition, there are various sonnets, in Portuguese and Spanish, dedicated to the author.

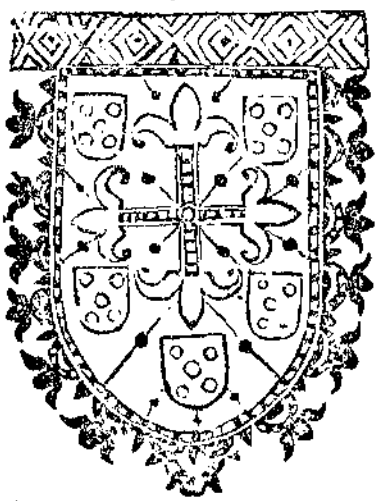
The theme is the tragic romance of Inez de Castro, whose story has inspired more than one dramatist since it was enacted with grim reality in the fourteenth century.

The beautiful Spanish lady-in-waiting, Inez, had accompanied the Infanta

LA IFFANTA CORONADA,

POR EL REY DON PEDRO, DOÑA INES DE CASTRO.

EN OCTAVA RIMA, POR DON IVAN *Soares de Alarcõ Alcalde Mayor de Torres Vedras, y Maestre ſala de ſu Mageſtad.*



Con licencia de la Santa Inquiſicion.

En Lisboa, Por Pedro Crasbeec K. 1606.

Vendenſe en la Rua noua en caſa de Domingos Fernãdez.

TITLE-PAGE FROM JUAN SUAREZ DE ALARCON, LA IFFANTA CORONADA. LISBON, PEDRO CRASBEECK, 1606.

See Item No. 1001.

SUAREZ DE ALARCON (JUAN)—*continued.*

Constança to Portugal on the occasion of the betrothal of the latter to Dom Pedro, the future King. As history has shown, Pedro gave his hand to the Princess and his heart to her lady; until their mutual passion was openly acknowledged between them, and they became two of the world's great lovers. With the death of the Infanta, and the morgantic marriage of Pedro and Inez, began a series of personal and political intrigues at the court of the Prince's father, Affonso IV. The Portuguese favourites, fearing Spain's ascendancy through the influence of Inez, or their own dismisal in favour of Inez' Spanish friends, sought to influence the King against her, even accusing her of attempting to procure the succession of her eldest son to the throne of Portugal, instead of that of the legitimate heir, Pedro's son by the Infanta Constança. The intrigues culminated in Inez' dramatic assassination, for which the King was partly responsible, and in the passionate avowal, on the part of the grief-stricken Pedro, that he would make amends at the earliest opportunity. There followed one of the most curious events in history: immediately after his accession, Pedro not only severely punished all who had taken part in the persecution of Inez, but insisted upon the Church's recognition of his marriage with her. She was his Queen; and, as such, was to be accorded dignified burial with royal pomp. Accordingly, her remains were exhumed and conveyed to the royal vault at Alcobaça. The route, which covered a number of miles, was lined with troops who presented arms as the cortège wended its way between the ranks; and, on arrival at the burial-place, the most remarkable and gruesome coronation ceremony took place with due solemnity: with his own hands Pedro placed upon Inez de Castro's head, the queenly crown which circumstances had denied her in her life-time.

The poem offered herewith, which contains many passages of great charm, was written by Don Juan Suarez de Alarcon, Chamberlain to Philip III, and published in Lisbon during the Spanish régime. The author subsequently became the Marques de Trucifal, and joined the Spanish party at the Restoration of the House of Braganza in 1640. He was the father of the Spanish author, Don Antonio Suarez Alarcon.

1001A Statuta Collegii Hispanorum Bononiae.

Large woodcut pontifical device on title; ornamental woodcut capitals; text in Roman letter. [Marginal repair to title-page.]

First Edition. Small folio, old vellum.

Bologna, Antonius Giaccarellus & Peregrinus Bonardus, 1558.

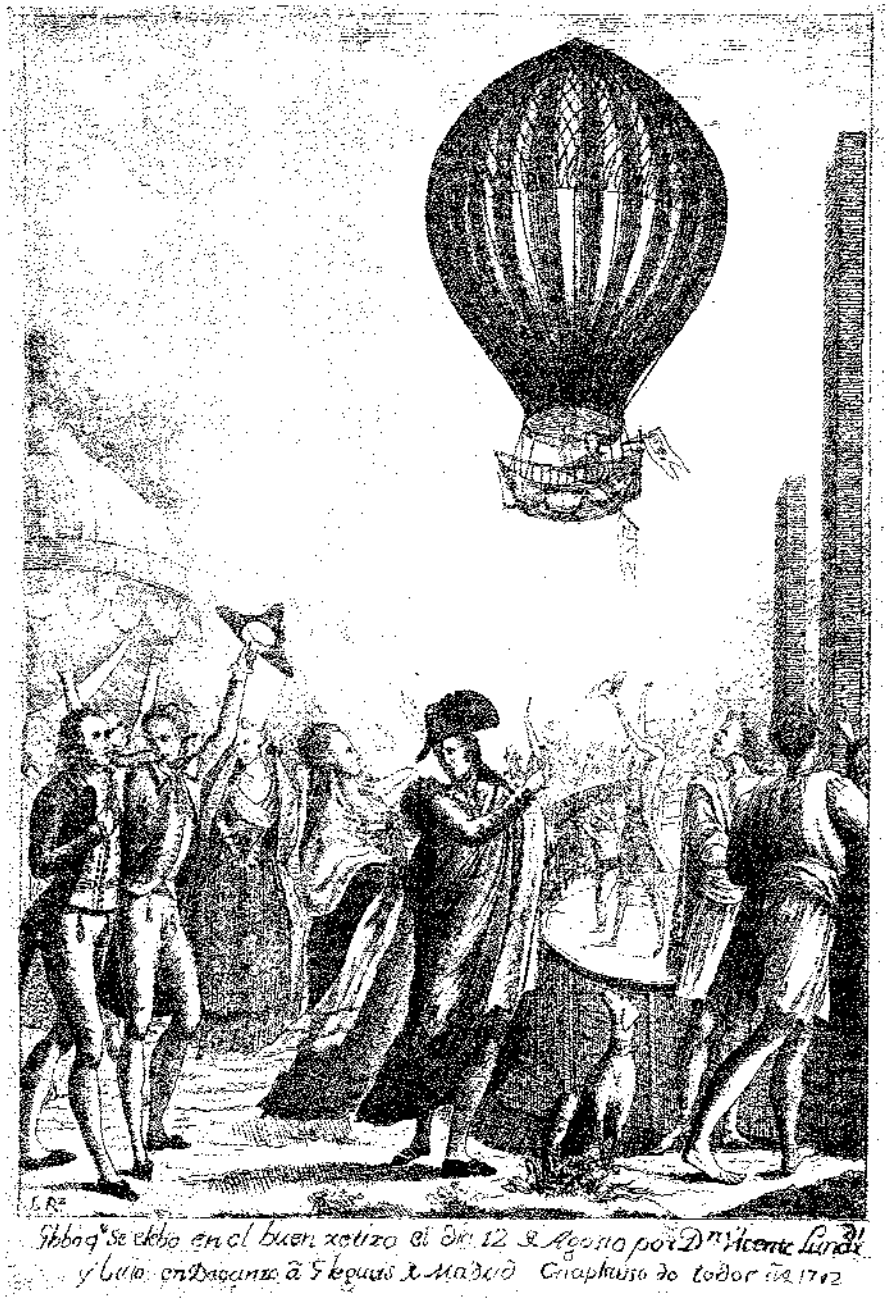
£7 10s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VI, p. 546.

The first edition of the Statutes of the Spanish College of Bologna. Only a comparatively few copies were printed for private circulation.

PORTRAIT OF JUAN FERNANDEZ DE PAREDES, COMPANION OF PIZARRO, FROM A GRANT OF ARMS MADE HIM.

See Item No. 1321.



LUNARDI'S ASCENT AT MADRID IN THE BUEN RETIRO PARK, 12TH AUGUST, 1792.

SPANISH ETCHING PUBLISHED AT MADRID IN 1792.

See Item No. 1345

1001B STIRLING (Ramon).

Nuevo Metodo para aprender á escribir en pocas lecciones con rapidez y elegancia la letra inglesa, unica reconocida conveniente para el comercio.

With plates by Mabon.

Oblong royal 8vo, wrappers. Barcelona [c. 1837].

£1 5s

This edition not cited by Palau's *Manual.*

1002 SUAREZ DE FIGUEROA (Christoval), Soc. Jesus.

Historia y añal relacion de las cosas que hizieron los Padres de la Compañia de Jesus, por las partes de Oriente y otras, los años passados de 1607 y 1608.

Small thick 4to, morocco, gilt back.

Madrid, Juan Hasrey, 1614.

£14 14s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VI, p. 452.

This important work is divided into five books, the first four being translated from the Portuguese, while the fifth is an original composition by this author. The work contains the Missionaries' Relations, and news concerning their Missions, from:—

Japan. Important account of travels in Japan and the general state of the Jesuits there in the various centres. 177 pp.

The Province of Goa. Including accounts of the New Mission founded in Mozambique; The Mission sent to Mogor (North West Province); Father Manuel Piñero's Journey from Lahore to Goa and Cambay; Discovery of Cathay, and the Mission sent there; Present state of Ethiopia; etc. 99 pp.

The Province of Cochin. News from the Jesuit Colleges at Cranganor, Coulan, Colombo, Malaca and Maluco, the Pegu Residency, and the Siam Mission. Account of Events in the Mission at Madura in S. India. 69 pp.

Sierra Leone and Guinea Coast. 71 pp.

Ethiopia. An additional account of the happenings in Ethiopia. 146 pp.

SPANISH MEDICAL SECRETS.

1003 SUAREZ DE RIBERA (Dr. Francisco).

Ilustracion y publicacion de los 17 secretos del Dr. Juan Curvo Semmedo, confirmadas sus virtudes con maravillosas observaciones.

With finely engraved portrait and five engraved plates.

4to, original vellum. Madrid, 1732.

£2 10s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VI, p. 553.

1004 SUCCESOS felices que por mar y tierra ha dado N.S. a las armas Españolas, en las Islas Filipinas contra el Mindanao; y en las de Terrenate contra los Holandeses por fin del año de 1636 y principio del de 1637.

8vo, morocco, g. e., by Riviere.

Manila, Tomas Pimpin, 1637.

£31 10s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VI, p. 555, only cites a Madrid imprint of 1639. Medina (*La Imprenta en Manila*), 50. Retana (*Origenes de la Imprenta Filipina,* No. 48) is of the opinion that this relation was printed at the Jesuits' press in Manila; and is consequently one of the earliest examples of Philippine typography, printed on Chinese paper.

This is the earlier of two contemporary reports of the successes of the Spanish arms against the King of Mindanao (the other having been printed at Seville in 1639). In addition, the tract offered herewith contains an account of the events at Terrenate, where the Spaniards fought the Dutch in 1636-7, an account which is omitted from the later publication.

1005 SUCESSOS y Vitorias de las Catolicas Armas de España y del Imperio en Francia y otras Provincias, desde 22 de Junio hasta 20 de Agosto del mismo del 1636.

With woodcut Coat-of-Arms of Philip IV on title.

Small folio, boards. Madrid, Imprenta del Reyno, 1636.

£2 10s

Salva, No. 2328. Not in Palau.

A contemporary account of the success of the Spanish arms against the French during the summer of 1636.

1006 SUENDER (Dr. E.).

Noticia de las obras del Doctor Francisco Diaz, celebre medico español del siglo XVI.

With facsimile of title-page and first page of original work.

8vo, half green morocco, original wrappers bound in.

Madrid, 1888.

£1 10s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. VI, p. 556. One of 100 copies.

1007 Suenos ay que son verdades y D. Phelipe V en Estremadura. Comedia Nueva.

Small 4to, half calf, gilt back, t. e. g.

[Madrid c. 1704.]

£2 2s

Not in Palau's *Manual* or Salva.

One of the early eighteenth century Spanish comedies, taking for its plot the political intrigues that were rife in the peninsula during the War of Succession. In this play the characters include Philip V, the Archduke Charles, Pedro II of Portugal, the Duke of Berwick, and other historical personages of the period.

1008 SUETONIUS TRANQUILLUS (Caius).

Las Vidas de los doze Cesares de Cayo Suetonio Tranquilo, historiador curiosissimo. Traduzido de Latin en lengua Castellana por el Doctor Jayme Bartholome. [Some margins repaired.]

First Edition. Small 8vo, old mottled calf, gilt panelled back.

Tarragona, Phelipe Roberto, 1596.

£3 3s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VI, p. 556. Salva, No. 3518. Del Arco's *Imprenta en Tarragona,* No. 44.

The first edition of this excellent translation of Suetonius' *Life of the Twelve Caesars.* The translator was, presumably, a Catalan, and was Canon of the Church of Urgel.

1009 Suma del estado del imperio de la China, y Christiandad del, por las noticias que dan los Padres de la Compañia de Jesus, que residen en aquel Reyno, hasta el año de 1659. Aunque los alborotos, y levantamientos de la gran China dan lugar à tener plena noticia del estado de la Christiandad en aquellas Provincias.

4 pp., folio, wrappers. Madrid, Pablo de Val, 1651.

£12 12s

Not in Palau's *Manual.*

" An account of the state and Christianity of the dominion of China, taken from the reports of the Fathers of the Company of Jesus, living in that country, up to the year 1649."

" Also the revolts and rebellions of great China, giving a full account of the state of Christianity in those Provinces from the letters by the Superiors of the Jesuit Fathers to those in the Philippines, from the year 1648-1649."

1010 Sumaria relacion de los protomartyres de la iglesia del Japon de la Serafica Religion de S. Francisco y de la sagrada Religion de la Compañia de Jesus.

With two small woodcut vignettes on title.

Small 4to, rough calf.

Seville, Francisco de Lyra, 1628.

£18 18s

Not in Salva, Cordier, *Bibliotheca Japonica,* Escudero's *Tipografia Hispalense,* or Palau's *Manual.*

A summary of the history of the Protomartyrs of Japan, with a sketch of the activities of the Franciscans and Jesuits in the sixteenth century; the particulars having been obtained from reports written by the Jesuit Padres Luys Froes, Gaspar de Espitilli, Luys de Guzman, Luys Piñero, Antonio de Vasconcelos, and Bartolomé Ricio. The writers describe how the martyrs were humiliated and tortured before being crucified.

AN EARLY MADRID NEWS-LETTER.

1011 Sumario; y compendio de lo Sucedido en España, Italia, Flandes, y otras partes, Desde Febrero de 637. hasta de 638.

12 pp., folio, wrappers. (Madrid, 1638.)

£2 10s

Not in Medina nor Palau's *Manual.*

This early Spanish news-letter contains a long account of the capture of the Provinces of the Cumanagotas and the Windward Islands.

1011A SWINBURNE (Henry).

Travels through Spain, in the years 1775 and 1776.

With map of Spain.

8vo, calf. Dublin, 1779.

10s 6d

ON COSTUME, EXTRAVAGANCE AND TOBACCO.

1012 TALAVERA (Fray Hernando de), *Archbishop of Granada.*

Reforma de Trages. Doctrina de Frai Hernando de Talavera. Ilustrada por el Maestro Bartolome Ximenez Paton. Enseñase el buen uso del Tabaco.

Small 4to, vellum. Baeza, Juan de la Cuesta, 1638.

(*See Illustration opposite.*)

£18 18s

This book is unknown to Palau's *Manual.*

A curious book in which the doctrines of Fray Hernando de Talavera, first Archbishop of Granada, against the vanities of extravagance in costume and living, are set forth by Bartolomé Ximenez Paton. To which is added a treatise on the uses of tobacco.

Fray Hernando de Talavera (1428-1507) a professor at Salamanca, a brother of the Order of St. Jerome, and confessor to Isabel the Catholic, distinguished himself in the political negotiations with the Moors. He wrote several ascetic works; but the present treatise is described in Hurtado's *Historia de la Literatura Española* as " of great importance as a study of the customs of the period." In it he reprehends wittily the clothes and cosmetics of the women of his day.

IMPORTANT WORK ON MUSIC.

1013 TAPIA (Martin de).

Vergel de Musica Spiritual Speculativa y Activa . . . y despues las Artes de Canto llano, Organo, y Contrapunto. With Musical Notation, Diagrams, etc.

4to, calf, inside dentelles, g. e.

Burgo de Osma por Diego Fernandez de Cordova, 1570.

(*See Illustration, Plate No. XLI*).

£52 10s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VII, p. 10. Eitner, Vol. IX, p. 350. Library of Congress Catalogue of Music, p. 264. Riana, No. 24, p. 82.

The author of this important work, who was born at Soria in Castile, was a Bachelor of Music at the Church of Burgos.

REFORMA

DE TRAGES.

DOCTRINA DE FRAI

HERNANDO DE TALAVERA

primer Arçobiſpo de Granada.

ILVSTRADA POR EL MAESTRO BARtolome Ximenez Paton, Regente del Eſtudio de letras vmanas en Villanueba de los Infantes.

ENSEÑASE EL BVEN VSO DEL Tabaco.

Año de 1638.

CON PREVILEGIO.

En BAEÇA, *Por Iuan de la Cueſta.*

TITLE-PAGE FROM HERNANDO DE TALAVERA, REFORMA DE TRAGES. BAECA, JUAN DE LA CUESTA, 1638.

See Item No. 1012.

1014 TARAZÓNA (Fr. Francisco de).

Carta que escrivio al Padre Guardian de los Capuchinos del Convento de Zaragoça.

8 pp., small folio, boards.

Saragossa, Hospital Real y General de Nra. Sra. de Gracia, 1638.

£1 10s

Not mentioned by Borao (*Imprenta en Zaragoza*) in his notes on the publications issued by this press, nor by Palau's *Manual.*

A graphic account of the relief of Fuenterrabia in August 1638, during hostilities between the Spanish troops under the Marques de Mortara, and the French under the Prince de Condé. The relation is written by a Franciscan of Pamplona, who was officiating with the Spanish army, and is addressed to the Superior of the Capuchin convent at Saragossa.

1014A TEIXERA (Pedro).

Relaciones del origen, descendencia y succession de los Reyes de Persia, y de Harmuz, y de un viage hecho desde la India Oriental hasta Italia por tierra.

Small 8vo, full brown levant morocco, gilt lines on sides, g.e.

Amberes, en casa de Hieronymo Verdussen, 1610.

£5 5s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VII, p. 17.

1015 TELLEZ (Gabriel), *alias Tirso de Molina.*

Deleytar aprovechando.

Small 4to, half calf, panelled back.

Madrid, Juan Garcia Infançon, 1677.

£10 10s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VII, p. 19. Salva, No. 1445.

Tirso de Molina was the pseudonym of Gabriel Tellez, a native of Madrid (c. 1583-1648), who studied at Alcala and took Holy Orders in Madrid (1601). He soon began to distinguish himself as a dramatic poet of note, and in 1618, assisted at the poetical Academy of Madrid in company with the principal poets of his time —the era of Lope de Vega, whom he regarded as his master and model in drama. He had a ready wit and often made stinging allusions to contemporary politicians

TELLEZ (GABRIEL)—*continued.*

and pedants, in his comedies. The Council of Castile endorsed a protest which was lodged against him for writing plays as a priest, in consequence of which he was obliged to leave Madrid, but continued to write his comedies. He resided at Trujillo, Salamanca and Toledo after 1626; was chronicler of his Order (the Order of Mercy) (1632) and *definidor* of his Order for Castile. He was *comendador* of the Convent of Soria from 1645-7, where he died in 1648. In the wealth and variety of his work, he can be compared with Lope de la Vega: he is said to have written between three and four hundred comedies; while his sense of the dramatic was developed in a very high degree. He excelled in characterization, equally in the spheres of theology, history, psychology, realism and satire. He was the creator of Don Juan Tenorio; and amongst his principal dramatic works may be mentioned *El Condenado, El Burlador de Sevilla, La prudencia en la mujer,* and *Don Gil de las Calzas Verdes.*

The work offered herewith is a miscellany of prose and verse " for the priest, the dame and the layman," which is described in the dedication to the Condesa de Fuensalida, Vice-reine of Navarre, as: " a mental tonic, composed of moral blooms and spiritual fruits, of advice, doctrine and disillusion, which are efficacious remedies against the ills that men suffer in the course of their lives.".

1016 TELLEZ (Joaquin).

Ratos perdidos o scan algunas composiciones en verso. Tercera edicion corregida.

8vo, half crimson morocco. Mexico, 1875.

6s

1016A TERREROS Y PANDO (Pe. Estevan de).

Paleografia Española, que contiene todos los modos conocidos que ha habido de escribir en España desde su principio y fundacion hasta el presente, a fin de facilitar el registro de los Archivos y lectura de los manuscritos . . . ; juntamente con una historia sucinta del idioma comun de Castilla y demas lenguas, ó dialectos, que se conocen como proprios en estos Reynos: substituida en la obra *Del Espectaculo de la Naturaleza,* en vez de la Paleografia Francesa.

With numerous plates.

(Continued over)

TERREROS Y PANDO (PE. ESTEVAN DE)—*continued.*

Small 4to, boards, morocco back.
Madrid, Joachin Ibarra, 1758.

£2 10s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VI, p. 23. Sommervogel's *Bibliothèque de la Compagnie de Jesus,* Vol. II, p. 406 (No. 10). Cotarelo, No. 1109.

A learned treatise on every known style of Spanish palaeography, with a succinct history of the Spanish language. The real author was none other than the famous Jesuit Padre Andres Marco Burriel, who re-wrote Vanegas' *Noticia de la California.* Although some authorities had attributed this work to Padre Terreros y Pando, Sommervogel quotes an inscription in a copy of the book at the Toledo Cathedral Library, signed by Burriel, which places on record his authorship, beyond dispute. He states therein: "I wrote this *Discurso* at the request of Padre Esteban de Terreros y Pando, who wished to insert it in his translation of the *Espectatulo de la Naturaleza.* . . . Although I wrote in the name of another, it was all mine, and I even corrected the printer's proofs, so that I am responsible for all the initial and material errors that the work might contain."

Andres Marcos Burriel was born at Buennache de Alarcon, Cuenca, in 1719, and entered the Society of Jesus in 1733. He was sent to Toledo to teach grammar; and, during a dangerous illness, took a vow to serve in foreign missions if he recovered his health. Soon after, he was employed in teaching rhetoric at the noblemens' college founded by Philip V, and while there, acquired a reputation for his great learning. True to his promise, he repeated his request to be sent to America, and he was appointed to the new mission in California. He was not destined to see the country, however, for at the last moment, Ferdinand VI decided to retain his services in Spain, placing him in charge of the archives at Toledo. It was only left to him to glean what information he could from the reports of missionaries in California and incorporate these data with the original *Noticias* which Vanegas had written, in the entirely revised book which bears Vanegas' name.

Burriel wrote a number of learned books, treatises, letters and notes, principally on the work accomplished by the Jesuits, and on the wealth of lore derived from the codices in the Toledo archives. He died at his birth-place in 1762.

1017 TERENTIUS.

Las Seys Comedias de Terentio conforme a la edicion del Faerno, impressas en Latin, y traduzidas en Castellano por Pedro Simon Abril natural de Alcaraz.
12mo, half morocco, gilt panelled back, g. e.
Alcala, Juan Gracian, 1583. £4 10s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VII, p. 22. Salva, 1448.
Both the Latin text and Spanish translation are given.

1018 THAMARA (Francisco).
El libro de las Costumbres de todas las gentes del Mundo, y de las Indias.
Small 8vo, maroon morocco, fully gilt panelled back, g. e.
Antwerp, Martin Nucio, 1556.

£25

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. VII, p. 27.

A remarkably interesting little work, describing the customs of the ancient and contemporary peoples of Europe, Asia, Africa, and America. The last section contains information on the natural history and "marvellous things that are in the newly-discovered Indies," in addition to particulars of the rites, ceremonies and customs of the Indians of the Canary Islands, New Spain, "Peru newly discovered," S^to^. Domingo, Yucatan, "Golden Castille" (Panama), the lands discovered by Magellan, the Moluccas, Darien, Labrador, La Plata, etc.

The work is translated and based upon that of J. Boëmus and G. Giglio, by Francisco Tamara, a professor of Cadiz.

1018A The Causes of the war between Great-Britain and Spain: As they appear from the papers that passed between both Courts, impartially considered.
4to, boards. London, R. Griffiths, 1762. 10s 6d

1018B The report of the commissioners sent into Spain pursuant to an Address of the House of Commons to her late Majesty Queen Anne, relating to Gibraltar, and some other places, never published before. With authentick vouchers produc'd by the said Commissioners, to prove that there had been great discouragements to Trade, many extravagant and unnecessary expences, and great misapplications of the Publick Money in the said places and consequently that some debts of the nation have been encreased thereby, or at least not lessen'd so much as they might have been. Which may be of service to the present Times.
4to, boards. London, 1728.

10s 6d

The appendix is entitled "Some remarks concerning Gibraltar, humbly offered by Colonel Joseph Bennet, to the Honourable the Commissioners appointed to examine the publick accompts of Spain and Portugal."

1019 THOMAS (Father Antony).

Carta circular acerca de la Muerta del P. Fernando Verbiest, Rector del Colegio de Pekin, Corte de la China, que murió à 28. del mes de Enero del Año 1688.

Small 4to, calf. Spain, 1691.

£10 10s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. VII, p. 30.

This account of the works and death of Father Verbiest, Rector of the College at Pekin, was received at Rome on March 21, 1691, and the Latin original was the property of the Duchess of Aveiro, this printed account being taken from it.

1019A THOMAS (Dr. Henry).

Early Spanish Ballads in the British Museum. A series of reprints of the very rare Spanish ballads in *pliegos sueltos* of the first half of the sixteenth century, now in the British Museum. Edited, with Introductions, by Dr. H. Thomas, Deputy-keeper of Printed Books, B.M. The following are in the press.

I. Romance del conde Dirlos.
Royal 8vo, wrappers.
[Saragossa, c. 1510.] 15s

II. Romance del conde Alarcos.
With variants from a Seville edition.
[Saragossa, c. 1515.] 15s

III. Romance de don Gayferos.
With variants from another Seville edition and from a Valencian edition.
[Seville, c. 1525.] 15s

Each number will be privately printed by Stanley Morison, the Author of "Four Centuries of Fine Printing," etc., in Caslon Roman type, with a title-page in red and black, and one or more facsimiles, in an edition of 100 copies, on hand-made paper. The price will vary slightly from number to number according to the size.

1020 [THOMAS A KEMPIS.]

Contemptus Mundi. De nuevo corregido por un Padre de la Compañia de Jesus. Va añadido un breve tractado de Oraciones y Exercicios de devocion recopilado por Fray Luys de Granada.

With small woodcut vignette of the Crucifixion. Gothic letter. 12mo, old vellum.

Alcala, Sebastian Martinez, 1586.

£15 15s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VII, p. 155. Not mentioned in Catalina's "*Tipografia Complutense,*" or in the Salva or British Museum collections.

An early Spanish translation of Thomas a Kempis' *Imitatio Christi,* published anonymously by "A Jesuit Father," after the publication of the version by Fray Luis de Granada, who edited the "devotional exercises" which are appended to this work. In the preface, the author claims to have "made clearer" the text of an earlier translation, after comparing it carefully with the original Latin. The work which he "corrected" was, therefore, quite possibly Luis de Granada's translation which appeared (as his first publication) in 1536, and had been regarded by his contemporaries as somewhat faulty.

Luis de Sarria was born in Granada in 1504, the child of humble parents who died when he was a boy. He became a protégé of the Conde de Tendilla who engaged him as page to his sons. He studied at the Dominican convent of Santa Cruz in Granada, and the college of San Gregorio at Valladolid, and played an important part in the restoration of the convent of Scala Coeli at Cordoba, where he met and was greatly influenced by Juan de Avila. He went to Portugal when he was about fifty years of age, and in spite of his nationality, was offered the Bishopric of Viseu and the Archbishopric of Braga, which he refused. He enjoyed great fame as a preacher, and counted Philip II amongst his admirers. He was the friend and confessor of the Great Duke of Alba; and was lauded for his oratory and books by St. Charles Borromeo, St. Theresa, Juan de Rivera and Pope Gregory XIII. He died in 1588, leaving many works in Spanish, Latin and Portuguese.

1021 TOLEDO INQUISITION.

Manuscript Inquisitorial Decree on Vellum, signed by the Licentiates Pedro Giron and Gaspar de Quirogas, of the Toledo Inquisition, appointing Juan Maria Saoli, a Genoese resident of Madrid, as a *familiar* of the Inquisition.

Large folio double sheet of vellum. (With seal.)

Toledo, 10th November, 1600. £2 10s

1021A TONDAL (Father Claude le).

Relacion de como fue preso el Señor Pablo Souviron, Sacerdote de las Missiones Estrangeras en Chaocheu en la parte Septentrional de la Provincia de Canton . . . Persecucion excitada contra los Christianos en esta ocacion; estratagema de los Chinos para prenderme en esta de Macao. Modos empleados para pillarme en sus manos. Report, originally written in French by the Procurator of the French Missions (known as the Foreign Missions), whom the Chinese attempted to capture during their persecution of the Missionary Fathers. He relates how Father Paul Souviron was taken prisoner.

4 pp., folio, rice paper, half bound. Manila, circa 1790.

£7 10s

Translation:

"Persecutions are a deplorable evil, for they are in direct opposition to the work of God . . . many who are weak in the Faith, not having the good fortune to be enlightened by its rays, remain incredulous . . . and cannot conceive how the preaching of the Gospel could be exposed to so much opposition if it is the work of the Almighty, but they do not understand that it progresses precisely in the midst of all these persecutions . . . and rises truly superior to the efforts of the mightiest humans of the age. They who are witness to the heroic acts of charity and patience which the persecutions cause, must feel obliged, if not to embrace a Religion which inspires these virtues, at least to appreciate and respect it.

"In these idolatrous districts, where Missionaries are continually being threatened with the knife, they are obliged to curb their enthusiasm; religious practises are perforce surreptitious. God permits these persecutions from time to time, so that, in creating a stir, the world hears and speaks of these religions. The Mandarins themselves, finding Christian books written in their own language, do not fail to read them, either from curiosity or to see whether they are against the Government. Then, if they are incapable of appreciating the sublimity of our dogmas, they at least are aware of the purity of our ethics. This compensates us in some measure for the loss of our missionaries, occasioned by these persecutions. As God is the Sovereign spirit of Righteousness, He knows full well how to separate the grain from the chaff, and although we must pray for peace to the Church, we must also revere His motives in permitting these tribulations and beg Him to convert them to His greater glory and the benefit of numerous souls.

"Señor Souviron, having escaped the guillotine so often in France, was in

TONDAL (FATHER CLAUDE LE)—*continued.*

danger of falling into the hands of the Jacobites at sea. On his arrival at Macao, he did the best he could to prepare for his Apostolic work. The captain who brought him from Bengal here, spoke most highly of him in the course of conversation. My praise of him will not be enlarged upon, but I will only say that during the nine months he has been with me, not an unkind word has he been known to utter. His conduct was compatible with his upright character. When everything was prepared, ready for his departure for Tonkin (which was his destination) the guides informed him that the Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Canton had given peremptory orders to the troops to destroy the gangs of robbers who disturbed the western part of that province and Kuansi. This circumstance effectually closed the route to Tonkin, and I decided to send him to Suchuan. . . . The guides assured me there was no danger whatever as far as the frontier of Suchuan. One naturally believed them as they had just come from there; and being responsible for the safe conduct of the Missionary . . . they would have been severely punished by the Mandarins in case of a fatal accident."

The writer refers to the penalty they would have had to pay if caught befriending Religiosos. "This very dear companion left on the 2nd March, accompanied by five men, all very trustworthy, experienced and capable in this kind of contraband. . . . I looked upon him as the medium whom God would use for the spiritual welfare of many. As a precautionary measure, I ordered the conductors, in the event of their being unable to pass with the Missionary, to leave him with a big Christian community situated in the Centre of Hucuang, and that they should continue the journey, taking the wine for the Masses, as far as Suchuan, whence they would return to fetch the Padre after having noted the perils on the way and the means of avoiding them. But God assuredly had other plans and it is necessary to reverence them. On the 28th of the same month, I heard that he had been taken prisoner, recognised and arrested at Chaocheu, a big city in the north of Canton province, (which he had almost entirely traversed). A few days later, some Christians assured me that he had been sold by the pagan sailors; that Luis Lien, who had held the post of Introducer for over twenty years, was also a prisoner with a man called Li, but the others had escaped.

"The same day, a Chinese priest, called Miguel Li, who had been taught at the College at Naples, who was a minister in Canton, arrived here to take refuge, having almost been captured also. . . . Later, a considerable number of Christians arrived from Macao, fleeing from the persecution, and sought sanctuary with the Bishop of this city, Don Marcelino de Silva. They were received with paternal kindness and tenderness by this good pastor. Not being able to conceal them in his palace, he distributed them in various houses where they were able to remain hidden, ministering to their spiritual needs . . . and sending them necessities for their maintenance. I received ten in my house, and I could not but admire the Divine Providence which brought to these same people the possi-

(Continued over)

TONDAL (FATHER CLAUDE LE)—*continued.*

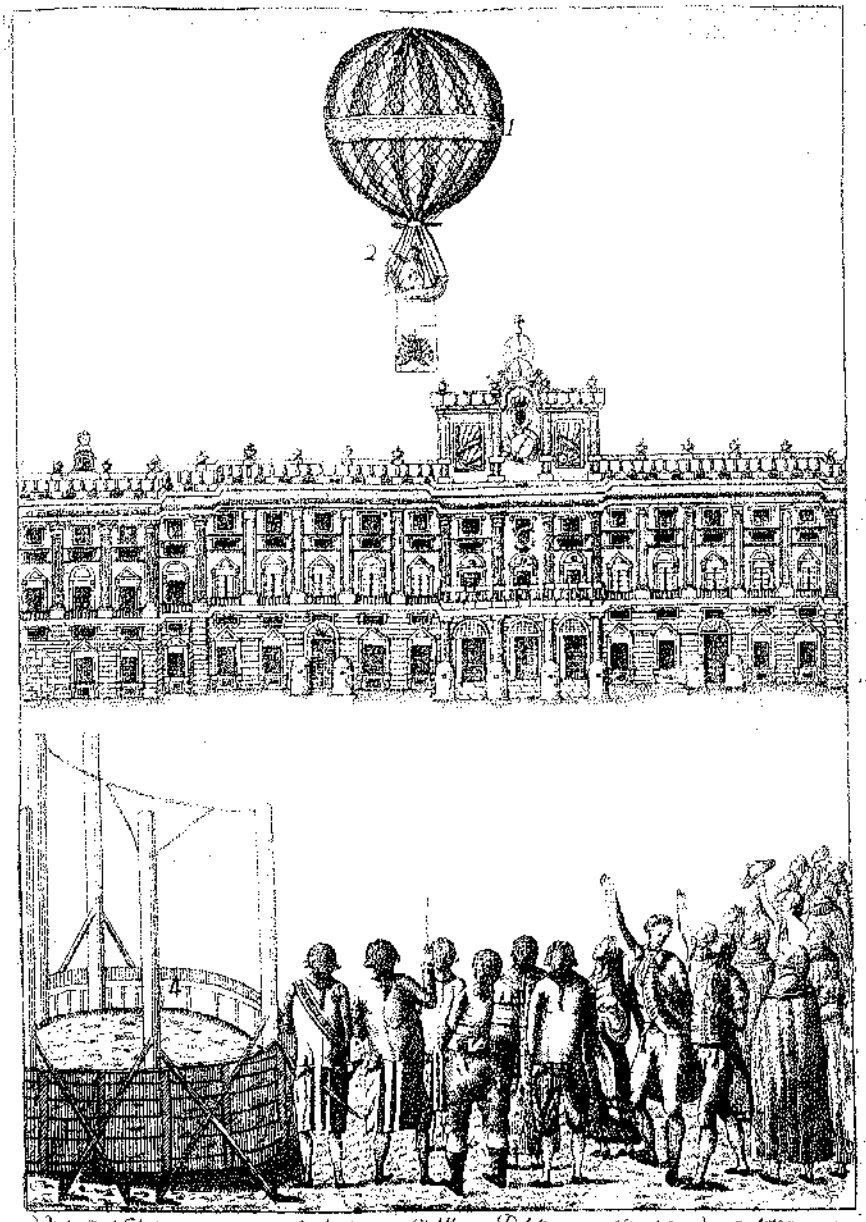
bility to develop their religious knowledge and procure their salvation whilst fleeing from their persecutors."

In the course of this interesting relation, the writer describes how the Governor of Sunte, a town "of the third order," was bitterly antagonistic towards the Christians, and cruelly illtreated them. In Fochan, however, some women who had harboured the fugitives, including Padre Souviron, stoutly declared that they would sooner become martyrs than informers, when taxed with it. "That their house harboured other Missionaries besides the Padre is certain, because the three Dominicans who went to Tonkin, the Padres Pene, Clet, and de la Villegonan, all passed that way before joining their Mission.

" . . . Padre Miguel Li had a house at Fochan, where the mandarins took many of our religious books written in Chinese characters, and as they sealed the doors, it is probable that his house has been confiscated. One of the brothers of Francisco Righi "—in whose house the womenfolk had befriended the Missionaries—" was in hiding and told his wife where he had taken refuge. The poor woman, subjected to torture, was finally compelled to divulge the secret of his hiding place. They say that to get her to speak they crushed her fingers in tightly bound cloth soaked in oil, to which they set fire. They say, too, that the man himself was weak enough to reveal much that had happened on his travels with his brother; and unfortunately for us, he knew that his brother had helped to introduce seven missionaries. He was indeed, himself, as good as his brother in passing the 'contraband' missionaries.

"The Mandarins compelled the Christians to renounce their religion. True, some were weak and terrified at the thought of the tortures with which they were threatened, but to avoid these horrors they must have merely renounced the religion in the letter but not in the spirit. God grant them the grace to atone for this scandal and do penance for so great a crime! We have also heard from another source that they placed a crucifix at the Christians' feet and ordered them to tread upon it, but these latter prostrated themselves on the ground before the holy Image, and in the presence of the Mandarins, and that some have died as a result of the torture inflicted on them in consequence. These acts of fidelity do not fail to alarm the persecutors, and to inspire in them a curious desire to read the books on our religion which gives much courage.

"The letters they seized with the Missionary, have caused the Mandarins some uneasiness, for they presume there are others in the Empire, and so they had them translated by a Chinese who studied at Naples and understands many European languages, amongst them, French . . . it appears that having translated the letters, the authorities found nothing in them which was against the laws of the Empire; they had previously suspected that these letters referred to the rebellions which disturbed the whole country." The manuscript ends here.



Vista del Globo aerostatico q.e se hecho ante S.M y su R.l familia el dia 8 de Enero de 1793 en el qual fue D.n Vicente Luna y cayo á las 5 de la tarde en poz. uelo del Monte del tajo se elebo 2 veces despues y cayo en la cañada larga termino de la fuente ultim.te en horcajo. N.l Vista del Glob.o 3. pistola q.e dispara 3. palacio 4. Cerco de un flar el Globo.

LUNARDI'S ASCENT AT MADRID, JANUARY 8, 1793.
SPANISH ETCHING PUBLISHED AT MADRID, 1793.

See Item No. 1348.

GOYA. LA TAUROMACHIE.
See Item No. 1357

1021B TORIO DE LA RIVA (Torquato).

Arte de Escribir por reglas y con muestras, segun la doctrina de los mejores autores. Acompañado de unos principios de Aritmética, Gramatica y Ortografia Castellana.

With more than 50 plates.

SECOND EDITION.

Small 4to, Spanish calf.

Madrid, viuda de Joaquin Ibarra, 1802.

£3 3s

Salva (citation to first edition), No. 2431. Palau's *Manual*, Vol. VII, p. 47.

The author was a calligrapher to the King of Spain, and an economist. His history of the art of writing contains a great deal of information on the most notable system of calligraphy in theory and practice. This is followed by treatises on arithmetic, coinage, grammar, syntax, orthography, and a curious chapter entitled *Urbanity and Courtesy of the Christian*, which sets forth a rule of conduct in twelve "lessons," such as "the cult of the Divine," "respect for parents and elders," "dealings between inferiors and superiors," "on cleanliness," modesty, conversation, amusements; finishing up with the maxim that "Decency consists in conforming to the circumstances of the person, place and time."

ON SOCIAL QUESTIONS AND POOR RELIEF.

1022 TORO (Fray Gabriel de).

Thesoro de misericordia divina y humana sobre el cuydado que tuvieron los antiguos, Hebreos, Gentiles y Christianos, de los necessitados. Agora nuevamente impresso.

Title within woodcut architectural border. Gothic letter, 33 lines to a full page, woodcut capitals.

Small 4to, calf, gilt back.

Salamanca, Juan de Junta, 1548.

£21

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. VII, p. 43. Not in Colmeiro.

An interesting discourse on the moral obligation of the well-to-do to provide relief for the poor, with an historical sketch of the social welfare work of the day, and earlier periods. There are many quaint chapters on the charitable conceptions of Kings, ecclesiastics, poets, saints, the Jews, Christians, heathen, and ancient Greeks, and an interesting section on the causes of the existence of paupers in all communities.

1023 Another edition. Thesoro de Misericordia Divina y Humana. Title in red and black with woodcut architectural border. Gothic letter.

Small 4to, old vellum.

Saragossa, Diego Hernandez, 1548.

(See Illustration, Plate No. XLII).

£21

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VII, p. 43.

1024 TORQUEMADA (Fray Thomas de).

Copilacion de las Instructiones del Officio de la Sancta Inquisicion, hechas por el muy Reverendo Señor Fray T. de T. Prior del Monasterio de Sancta Cruz de Segovia, primero Inquisidor general . . . e por los otros Reverendissimos Señores Inquisidores generales que despues succedieron.

Title within woodcut border beneath episcopal Arms; colophon within woodcut border, beneath printer's device; ornamental woodcut capitals; text in Roman letter; Gothic headlines.

Folio, brown morocco, blind-stamped double borders, panelled back.

Granada, 1537.

(See Illustration, Plate No. XLIII).

£75

Not in Salva. Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VII, p. 46.

A fine edition of the Inquisition Laws drafted by the famous Thomas de Torquemada and successive Grand Inquisitors.

For further notes on Thomas de Torquemada see item No. 1025 of this catalogue.

1025 TORQUEMADA (Fr. Thomas de).

Compilacion de las Instrucciones del Oficio de la Santa Inquisicion, hechas por el muy Rev. Sr. Fray T. de Torquemada e por los otros Reverendissimos Señores Inquisidores Generales que despues sucedieron . . .

With Inquisitorial woodcut device on title.

Folio, green morocco, gilt fillet border, gilt panelled back and dentelles, g. e.

Madrid, Diego Diaz de la Carrera, 1667.

(*See Illustration Overleaf*).

£52 10s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VII, p. 46. This edition not in Salva (see his No. 3691).

The volume contains all the Inquisitorial laws framed by Thomas de Torquemada and successive Inquisitors-General in Spain, compiled at the instance of Cardinal Alonso Manrique, Archbishop of Seville, and Inquisitor-General in 1571; and published by the seventeenth century Jesuit Inquisitor-General Don Juan Everardo Nidardo. The Catholic Encyclopædia states that " much has been written of the inhuman cruelty of Torquemada." It is certain that no critic could have framed a graver indictment against him than the Inquisitor-General himself, through the medium of his laws, incorporated in this work.

" Whether Torquemada's ways of ferreting and punishing heretics were justifiable is a matter that has to be decided not only by comparison with the penal standard of the fifteenth century, but also, and chiefly, by an inquiry into their necessity for the preservation of Christian Spain."

One of his methods of obtaining fuel for the Inquisitorial fires was to summon children to the Inquisition, and to instruct the judges to " receive benevo-

(Continued over)

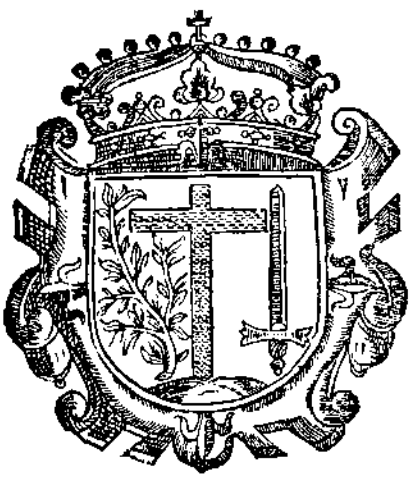
COMPILACION

DE LAS INSTRVCCIONES DEL OFICIO DE LA SANTA INQVISICION, HECHAS

por el muy Reverendo Señor Fray Tomas de Torquemada Prior del Monasterio de S. Cruz de Segovia, primero Inquisidor General delos Reynos, y Señorios de España.

E POR LOS OTROS REVERENDISSIMOS SEÑORES Inquisidores Generales, que despues sucedieron, cerca de la orden que se ha de tener en el exercicio del Santo Oficio; donde van puestas succesivamente por su parte todas las Instrucciones que tocan a los Inquisidores: E à otra parte las que tocan a cada uno delos Oficiales y Ministros del Santo Oficio; las quales se compilaron en la manera que dicha es, por mandado del Illustrissimo y Reverendissimo Señor Don Alonso Mauricque Cardenal de los Doce Apostoles, Arçobispo de Sevilla, Inquisidor General de España.

Impressas de nuevo por mandado del Excelentissimo Señor Ioan Everardo Nidardo, de la Compañia de Iesus, Inquisidor General en los Reynos y Señorios de su Magestad, y de su Consejo de Estado, y de la Iunta de Govierno, Confessor de la Reyna Nuestra Señora Doña Mariana de Austria



Año 1667.

EN MADRID,
Por Diego Diaz de la Carrera, Impressor del Reyno.

TITLE-PAGE FROM THOMAS DE TORQUEMADA, COMPILACION DE LAS INSTRUCCIONES DEL OFFICIO DE LA SANTA INQUISICION. MADRID, 1667.

See Item No. 1025.

TORQUEMADA (FR. THOMAS DE)—*continued.*

lently " any who gave information to the court, regarding the religious practises of their parents.

Thomas de Torquemada, the first Grand Inquisitor of Spain, was born at Valladolid in 1420, and died at Avila in 1498. He was a nephew of the celebrated theologian and Cardinal, Juan de Torquemada. In his early youth he entered the Dominican monastery at Valladolid, and later was appointed prior of the Monastery of Santa Cruz at Segovia, an office which he held for twenty-two years. The Infanta Isabella chose him as her confessor while at Segovia, and when she succeeded to the throne of Castile in 1474, he became one of her most trusted and influential councillors.

" The Inquisition, which the Catholic sovereigns had been empowered to establish by Sixtus IV in 1478," states the Catholic Encyclopædia, " had, despite unjustifiable cruelties, failed of its purpose, chiefly for want of centralization. In 1483 the Pope appointed Torquemada, who had been an assistant inquisitor since 11th February, 1482, Grand Inquisitor of Castile, and on 17th October extended his jurisdiction over Aragon.

" As papal representative and the highest official of the inquisitorial court, Torquemada directed the entire business of the Inquisition in Spain, was empowered to delegate his inquisitioral faculties to other Inquisitors of his own choosing, who remained accountable to him, and settled the appeals made to the Holy See. He immediately established tribunals at Valladolid, Seville, Jaen, Avila, Cordova, and Villareal, and, in 1484, at Saragossa for the Kingdom of Aragon. He convened a general assembly of Spanish inquisitors at Seville, 29th November, 1484, and presented an outline of twenty-eight articles for their guidance."

The text of these articles is contained in the opening pages of this volume.

The number of Torquemada's victims is computed by Llorente as 8,800, who suffered death by fire, and 96,504, who were punished in other ways. The Jewish historian Graetz, however, estimates that " under the first Inquisitor, Torquemada, in the course of fourteen years (1485-1498), at least 2,000 Jews were burnt as impenitent sinners."

1026 TORRE (Alonso de la).

Vision delectable de la philosophia y artes liberales: metaphisica: y philosophia moral.

Large Gothic letter, title within woodcut border, beneath woodcut vignette; numerous woodcut illustrations in the text, some of the designs repeated several times; Gothic letter, 40 lines to a full page.

Folio, half calf, blind-stamped panelled back.

Seville, Jacob and Juan Cromberger, 1526.

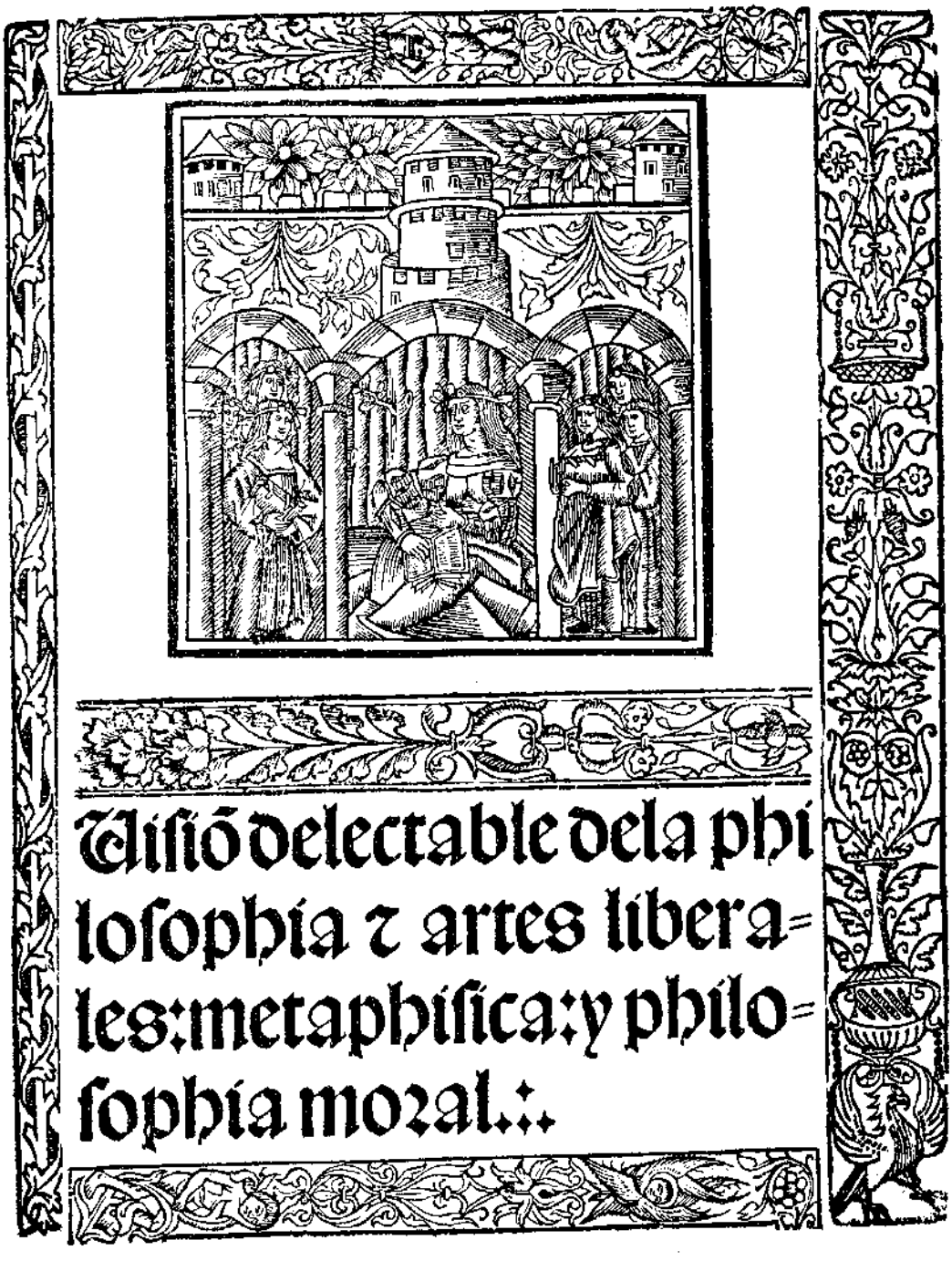
(*See Illustration opposite.*)

£75

Palau's *Manual,* Vol VII, p. 47. Salva (No. 2434) states that a later edition of this work was translated into Italian by Domenico Delfino and published by him in Venice in 1556 as an original work; with the extraordinary result that, being regarded as a work of great merit, it was translated into Spanish again by a Jewish writer, Francisco de Caceres, who did not know of the original work in Spanish.

The real author, the *bachiller* Alfonso de la Torre, wrote his *Vision delectable* on metaphysics and moral philosophy, circa 1440, and its fluency and brilliance claimed for it a pre-eminent place in the scientific prose of the fifteenth century. Alfonso de la Torre is said to have been a native of Burgos; was attached to the College of St. Bartholomew at Salamanca in 1437; and wrote his book at the request of Juan de Beamonte, Prior of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem and tutor of Prince Carlos of Viana. It is "an encyclopædia of the liberal arts" in allegorical form, in which Grammar, Logic, Rhetoric, Music, Geometry, Arithmetic and Astrology are personified and lead the mind to the pinnacle of Truth, before which Wisdom, Nature and the Reason reveal their secrets.

The work was inspired, to a certain extent, by Algazel, Avempace and Maimonides; but the fineness of its conception and treatment render it of intrinsic value to the history of Spanish philosophy.



TITLE-PAGE (GREATLY REDUCED) FROM ALONSO DE LA TORRE. VISION DELECTABLE DE LA PHILOSOPHIA. SEVILLE, JACOB CROMBERGER, 1526.

See Item No. 1026.

1027 TORREJONCILLO (Fray Francisco de), *a Franciscan.*
Centinella contra Judios; puesta en la Torre de la Iglesia de Dios.
First Edition. Small 8vo, vellum, with ties.
Madrid, 1674. £3 3s
Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VII, p. 51.

AN IMPORTANT MEDICAL WORK.

1028 TORRELLA (Gaspar).
Consilium de egritudine pestifera et contagiosa ovina cognominata nuper cognita quam Hispani Modorillam vocat.
Gothic letter, 33 long lines to a full page.
Small 4to, full morocco. Salamanca, 1505.
£95
Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VII, p. 51, was unable to trace a copy of this rare medical work. An extremely rare medical treatise, of which there is no mention in *Chronologia Medica,* Choulant, Pilcher or Crummer.
The author was a Valencian physician (born circa 1450), who achieved fame in his own day, and published various medical works, including an early treatise on venereal disease. He subsequently took Holy Orders; and, as Bishop of San Justo in Sardinia, became medical adviser to Pope Alexander VI and his famous son, Cæsar Borgia. He died about 1510.

1029 TORRES (Melchior de).
Arte ingeniosa de musica, con nueva manera de Avisos breves y compédiosos sobre toda la facultad della.
Black Letter. With engraved title-page and Musical Notation, etc.
Small 4to, old calf.
Alcala, Pedro de Robles y Juan de Villanueva, 1566.
(See Illustration opposite.) £48
This edition unknown to Palau's *Manual.* Eitner, Vol. 9, p. 432. Not in Library of Congress Catalogue of early books on Music, or Riano.
The author of this work was a Spanish musician born at Alcala de Henares, at the beginning of the sixteenth century.

TITLE PAGE FROM TORRES (M. DE), ARTE INGENIOSA DE MUSICA. ALCALA, 1566.

See Item No. 1029.

1030 TORRES VILLAROEL (Diego de).

Viaje Fantastico del Gran Piscator de Salamanca, jornadas por uno y otro mundo, descubrimiento de sus substancias, generaciones y producciones.

With woodcut illustration of the traveller, seated at his table with globe, compass and open volume of Ptolemy.

Together with (2) Carta de el Gran Paracelso al Gran Piscator de Salamanca. Notas y advertencias a su viaje fantastico . . . sacado a luz por D. Joseph Matilde. [Madrid, 1726]; and (3) Cargos al autor del Gran Paracelso, que no tienen respuesta, ni si quiere, ni si admite. Y despedida de Torres, de los vergantes maldicientes de sus impressos.

3 works in 1 vol., 12mo, half calf, g. e.

Salamanca, 1724.

£5 5s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VII, p. 58.

The story of a fantastic voyage, as dreamed by the author, a Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy at Salamanca University; in which he mentions New Spain, New Mexico, Virginia, Florida, Canada, Brasil, Chile, etc.; the Straits of California, Magellan, Manila and Hudson. In addition to the fantastic peregrinations of the writer and his companions of the dream all over the earth, there are imaginary journeys through the air and to various planets in which he discourses upon astronomy and astrology.

1031 TORRES VILLAROEL (Dr. Diego de).

Sueños Morales, Visiones y Visitas de Torres con Don Francisco de Quevedo, por Madrid.

12mo, wrappers. Madrid, Ramos, 1821.

£1 5s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VII, p. 58.

An amusing satire on the life of Madrid in the eighteenth century. Diego de Torres, whose literary ambition was always to imitate Quevedo, has based his

TORRES VILLAROEL (DR. DIEGO DE)—*continued.*

story on Quevedo's *Sueños;* and explains, in the preface, that he joins Quevedo in his dreams, and together with him, passes through various entertaining experiences, the earlier *littérateur* commenting shrewdly upon the changes that had taken place in Spanish life since his own day. The story has a distinct picaresque flavour: the humour is mordant, the action a trifle extravagant; they meet all kinds of people, from literary men, doctors and soldiers, to "dandies," vagabonds and waifs; but for the most part, it reflects truly the life of the streets of Madrid at that period.

Diego de Torres Villaroel (1693-1770) was a native of Salamanca, and had a varied career, which he himself describes as that of a "Guzman" or a "Lazarillo." His "devilish" propensities accompanied him throughout his life, from his mischievous youth, when he picked locks, and "no intervening door, window or wall escaped my hands," to his prophecy (in 1756) of the French Revolution. At the age of twenty, he ran away to Portugal, where he served a hermit for a time, and introduced himself as an alchemist at Coimbra. He then became a soldier; and, on his return to the parental home, read voraciously all the books he could find on philosophy, magic, and mathematics. While preparing for his ordination as a priest, he earned a meagre livelihood in Madrid by embroidering caps which were sold in the Puerta del Sol. He had studied medicine and was approved as a Protomedico, but abandoned the project; and obtained the professorship of Mathematics at Salamanca University in 1726. He wrote a great deal, his serious works comprising poems, biographies, including an autobiography, and dramatic works; while his lighter and more extravagant literary efforts included the imitations of Quevedo, his *Almanaques* and prophecies, and dialogues on the problem of the philosopher's stone.

1031A TOS (Joaquin).

Paleografia, que para inteligencia de los Manuscritos Antiguos de este Principado, escrivió. . .

FIRST EDITION. With twenty-two folding plates of calligraphic specimens.

Small 4to, Spanish calf.

Barcelona, Ramon Marti (circa 1750).

£3 10S

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VII, p. 59.

This treatise on paleography is of real utility to the student, the author dealing very thoroughly with the general and particular characteristics of early writing, and appending lists of local family surnames with their usual Latinized forms, as well as the names of Catalan notaries.

1032 TOTANES (Sebastiàn de).

Arte de la Lengua Tagala, y Manual Tagalog, para la administracion de los Santos Sacramentos.

With separate title and pagination to each part.

Printed on rice paper.

FIRST EDITION. 2 parts in 1 vol., 4to, calf, gilt back.

Pueblo de Sampaloc, Extra-muros de la Ciudad de Manila, 1745.

(*See Illustration opposite.*)

£25

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. VII, p. 60. The Huth copy fetched £31. Retana, 277. Medina, *Imprenta en Manila*, 219.

A few leaves slightly wormed, otherwise a very fine copy. Medina devotes 7 pp. to a description of this work, and Retana 6 pp.

"This 'Arte' by Father Totanes is considered the best of all the writings by whose help the Spaniards learnt the Tagala language." Taking it as a whole it is based on the work of father San José, whose first edition was published in 1610; but as it was published so many years later it also combines the various improvements introduced by the Dominican and other writers. Its dedicatory prologue is especially important, and in it the author remarks, that this language may be considered the most general of all those tongues spoken in the Philippine Islands, as well as being the most central.

A SCARCE AND EXTREMELY IMPORTANT WORK. BEING PRINTED ENTIRELY ON RICE PAPER, COPIES OF THIS WORK ARE USUALLY DAMAGED OR VERY BADLY WORMED.

1033 Traslado de una compendiosa Relacion que fue escrita de Milan a un Señor desta Corte, de las gloriosas vitorias que ha tenido el Excmo. Señor Marques de Leganes en el dicho Estado, contra las armas de Francia, y coligados.

Small folio, 6 pp., boards.

Madrid, viuda de Juan Gonçalez, 1638.

16s 6d

Not in Palau's *Manual*.

A contemporary compendious account of the success of the Spanish arms against France and her allies at Milan.

ARTE
DE LA LENGVA TAGALA,
Y MANVAL TAGALOG,
PARA LA ADMINISTRACION
De los Santos Sacramentos,
QVE DE ORDEN
DE SVS SVPERIORES
COMPVSO

FRAY SEBASTIAN DE TOTANES, HIJO de la Apoſtolica, y Seraphica Provincia de S. Gregorio Magno, de Religioſos Deſcalzos de la Regular, y mas eſtrecha Obſervancia de Nueſtro Seraphico Padre San Franciſco de las Islas Philipinas,

PARA ALIVIO DE LOS RELIGIOSOS DE la miſma Santa Provincia, que de nuevo ſe dedican à aprender eſte Idioma, y ſon Principiantes en la Adminiſtracion Eſpiritual de las Almas.

Impreſſo en la Imprenta del vſo de dicha Santa Provincia, ſita en el Convento de Nra. Señora de Loreto en el Pueblo de Sãpaloc Extra-muros de la Ciudad de Manila. Año de 1745.

TITLE-PAGE FROM A TAGALAN GRAMMAR. PRINTED AT MANILA ON RICE PAPER. MANILA, 1745.

See Item No. 1032.

1034 Tratado de los plantas tintorcas, de la barrilla y otras plantas que dan sosa, y del tabaco.

8vo, wrappers. Madrid, 1844.

7s 6d

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VII, p. 65.

1035 Tratado del Suceso del fingido Rey Don Sebastian, del qual hasta oi se supo que hombre era, escrito por un padre de la Compañia.

Spanish manuscript.

200 pp., small 4to, mottled calf, gilt panelled back.

Circa 1598.

£10 10s

A contemporary manuscript account of the imposture practised by one Gabriel de Espinosa, the pastry cook of Madrigal, who impersonated the Portuguese King Sebastian in 1595.

Espinosa was one of several imposters who appeared in Portugal after the disappearance of the king following upon his disastrous campaign in North Africa. There was a certain section of the public who had a superstitious belief in the eventual return of their young king—in spite of some definite statements of the fact of his death in action—and these optimists were ready to welcome any imposter who might be encouraged to trade on their belief that Don Sebastian would surely return and save his country in its hour of need.

This manuscript gives an engaging account of Espinosa's exploits, and of the evidence given by the Infanta Ana of Austria who had, for a time, supposed him to be the real king Sebastian. Espinosa was arrested, however, and on being asked some awkward leading questions by the Alcalde of Valladolid, blandly confessed his true position.

The manuscript seems to contain the original text of the book which was afterwards printed at Jerez in 1595 (and of which a copy of the Madrid 1785 edition is offered in this catalogue). In that edition, the printer explains that "not much of the antiquated phraseology of the original has been omitted," although there are, of course, a few slight alterations, but the text is substantially the same.

1036 Tratado llamado el Desseoso: y por otro nombre Espejo de religiosos: agora de nuevo corregido: y añadida la sexta parte: que hasta agora no ha sido impressa.

Title beneath woodcut vignette of the Crucifixion, within architectural woodcut border. [Corner of title-page repaired.] Gothic letter, ornamental woodcut capitals.

Small 4to, vellum binding, gilt lines, gilt panelled back.

Burgos, Juan de Junta, 1548.

£10 10s

An anonymous ascetic work, originally written by "a learned priest of the Order of St. Jerome, of Catalan nationality," and later revised by another priest of the same order, a native of Toledo and monk at the Monastery of St. Catherine of Talavera, according to the preface.

This would appear to be the same work as that entitled *Spill de la vida religiosa novament estampat*, which was published in Valencia in 1529, and written in Catalan, "by a devout priest, who humbly hides his identity." The present work is charmingly written in Spanish and contains chapters on humility; patience; charity; the spiritual paths that lead to God; the meeting between the two allegorical figures, "Desirous" and his brother "Unworthy," and their journey along the Path; contemplation; and how a view of heaven can be taken from the worldly sphere.

It was apparently inspired by Raymond Lull's *Blanquerna*.

1037 TRILLA (Antonio de).

Perfecto practicante medico y nueva luz de facil ensenanza.

8vo, vellum. Toledo, 1677.

£2 10s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. VII, p. 69.

1038 TURSELINO (Padre Horacio), Soc. Jesus.

Historia de la Entrada de la Christiandad en el Japon, y China, y en otras partes de las Indias Orientales: y de los hechos y admirable vida del Apostolico varon de Dios el Padre Francisco Xavier, traduzida por el P. Pedro de Guzman.

Small 4to, calf, gilt lines and gilt Coat-of-Arms on sides, gilt panel back, g. e.

Valladolid, Juan Godinez de Milles, 1603.

£28

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VII, p. 78.

1039 ULLOA (Pedro de).

Musica universal, o principios universales de la musica.

With two folding plates and musical notation in the text.

Small 4to, old vellum.

Madrid, Imprenta de Musica, por Bernardo Peralta, 1717.

£7 10s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VII, p. 83. Eitner, Vol. X. Library of Congress, Early Books on Music, p. 276. Not in Salva or Heredia.

The author of this treatise on music was a Spanish Jesuit, a native of Madrid, (1663) where he died in 1721. He was a professor of mathematics; taught grammar and philosophy at Oropesa, and was the chief cosmographer to the Consejo de Indias.

1040 ULLOA Y PEREIRA (Luis de).

Memoirias Familiares y Literarias. Publicadas por D. Miguel Artigas.

Royal 8vo, wrappers. Madrid, 1925.

12s 6d

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VII, p. 84.

Numbered copy of an edition published for private circulation amongst the members of the Society of Spanish Bibliophiles. An attractive publication, on

ULLOA Y PEREIRA (LUIS DE)—*continued.*

large paper, containing an interesting life of the seventeenth century Spanish poet, Luis de Ulloa y Pereira, and the text of many of his poems.

This Knight of Toro was a faithful partisan of the famous Conde Duque de Olivares, whom he followed in exile. Some of the sullenness and pessimism of his character is perceptible in much of his written work, which is described by Hurtado as "more oratorical than poetical." His most famous work, however, is his poem *Raquel,* which refers to the tragic love story of Alfonso VIII and Rachel, a Jewess of Toledo. On this poem, Diamante based his comedy, *La Judia de Toledo,* and Garcia de la Huerta, his tragedy, *La Raquel.*

1041 "Un afecto a los Guipuzcanos." La Dicha en el Infortunio, y Triunto de los Vencidos.
Comedia famosa por Un Afecto a los Guipuzcanos.
Text in double columns.
Small 4to, half calf, t. e. g. [C. 1704.]

£3 3s

This comedy is based on the incidents of the naval engagements between Spain and England at the time of the capture of Gibraltar; one of the characters in the play being Admiral Rooke (*"Almirante Roc"*). There is, however, an amusing romance worked into the plot, with Doña Angela as the beautiful heroine faced with the problem of choosing between a number of gallant lovers.

1041A URRETA (Luys de).
Historia eclesiastica, politica, natural y moral de los grandes y remotos reynos de la Etiopia, Monarchia del Emperador, llamado Preste Juan de las Indias.
4to, vellum. Valencia, 1610.

£5 5s

1041B USERA Y ALARCON (J. M.).
Memoria de la Isla de Fernando Po.
8vo, red morocco gilt, g.e. Madrid, 1848.

10s 6d

Treats of the advantageous geographical position of the island; its products and trade; the nature, religion and customs of the natives; the expeditions thereto; the English Baptist Missionaries there, with a short dictionary of the Bubi language as spoken at Fernando Po.

1042 USTARIZ (Fr. Bernardo).

Relacion de los sucessos, y progressos de la mission de Santa Cruz de Paniqui, y Ytuy, medias entre las de Pangasinan, Cagayàn, y Pampanga: Año de 1745.

24 pp., small 4to, new boards. (Manila, 1745.)

£5 5s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VIII, p. 90. Library of Congress, *Biblioteca Filipina,* 2751 and p. 79.

A scarce and very curious item on the religious missions to the Philippines. Of especial interest as it speaks of some of the savage tribes visited by the Missions. The Author was a Dominican Friar, who arrived at Manila in 1730, and became Provincial and Archbishop of Nueva Segovia.

1043 UZIEL (Dr. Jacob).

David, poema heroico.

With finely engraved frontispiece.

Small 8vo, half calf. Venice, 1624.

£25

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VII, p. 90, mentions only two copies of this scarce book.

Dr. Uziel, a physician and poet of the seventeenth century, died at Zante, 1630. He was of Spanish extraction, but emigrated to Italy at an early age, and settled in Venice, where he became famous for his medical skill.

He was best known as the author of *David,* an epic poem in twelve cantos, written in Spanish, a copy of which we offer for sale above.

In canto IX Dr. Uziel describes, with a touch of irony, the arrival in Palestine of a Spanish ship fleeing from the famine in Spain. King David receives the pilot and the crew kindly. The pilot, in his address to the King, speaks as follows:—

"Who knows the secrets of the future?
Who knows the changes of fortune?
If importunate fate may one day bring to Spain
The Hebrews from the Kingdom of Palestine,
By receiving kindly the strangers from Spain,
You will oblige us to be kind to those
Who are kind to us to-day."

1043A UZTARIZ (Geronymo de).

Theorica, y Practica de Comercio, y de Marina, en diferentes discursos, y calificados exemplares, que, con Especificas Providencias, se procuran adaptar a la Monarchia Española, para su Prompta Restauracion, beneficio universal, y mayor fortaleza contra los émulos de la Real Corona, etc.

With an engraved vignette portrait of the author on page 1.

Folio, fine copy bound in half vellum.

Madrid, Antonio Sanz, 1742.

£4 4s

Medina, 3314. An interesting work, relating largely to America, setting forth various ideas for the renewal of Spain's Commercial and Marine prosperity.

ON DISORDERLY WOMEN IN THE CASTLES OF NAPLES.

1044 VALAGUER (Anastasio Marcelino Uberte).

La obligacion prevenida con su primera y segunda Respuesta a un papel manuscrito de 3 de Junio 1677 en que un Moderno da absolutamente por licito el permisso de las Rameras en los Castillos de Napoles.

4to, calf. Puzol (near Naples), 1678.

£4 10s

Not in Palau's *Manual*.

1045 [VALERA (Cipriano de).]

Catholico Reformado. O una declaracion que muestra quanto nos podamos conformar con la Iglesia Romana, tal qual es el dia de hoy, en diversos puntos de la Religion; y en que puntos devamos nunca jamas convenir, sino para siempre apartarnos della. Yten, un aviso a los afficionados a la Iglesia Romana, que muestra la dicha Religion Romana ser contra los Catholicos rudimentos y fundamentos del Catecismo. Compuesto por Guillermo Perquino.

(Continued over)

[VALERA (CIPRIANO DE)]—*continued.*

Small 8vo, light polished calf, gilt panelled back, g. e.

En casa de Ricardo del Campo [London, Richard Field], 1599.

£6 6s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VII, p. 101.

Ricardo del Campo, otherwise Richard Field, undertook the printing of much Calvinistic literature at the time.

The translation of "The Reformed Catholic" has been attributed, by several bibliographers, to the famous Spanish apostate, Cipriano de Valera, whose initials appear at the foot of an introductory *Epistola al lector,* in which he states that Massan had translated Perquino's work, and recommends it to the Christian reader.

If, therefore, "Guillermo Massan" was not an assumed name of Valera's he was not the translator; but it is quite possible that this erstwhile monk, who had come under the influence of the Reformation and had taken refuge in England in Elizabeth's reign, took upon himself the task of propagandist in the Protestant cause, under a pseudonym. He published various devotional and controversial works in London, under his own name, and revised Cassiodoro de Reina's Spanish version of the Bible.

For further notes on Valera, see footnote to Reina's *Biblia,* No. 90 of this catalogue.

1046 VALLA (Laurentius).

Expositio Laurentii Vallensis De Elegantia Lingue Latina in lucem noviter edita.

Woodcut on title-page (two crossed arrows, with the Virgin and Child above, and Saint Sebastian, martyred, beneath); and another woodcut in the text, representing the Crucifixion.

Gothic letter, 54 lines to a full page, double columns.

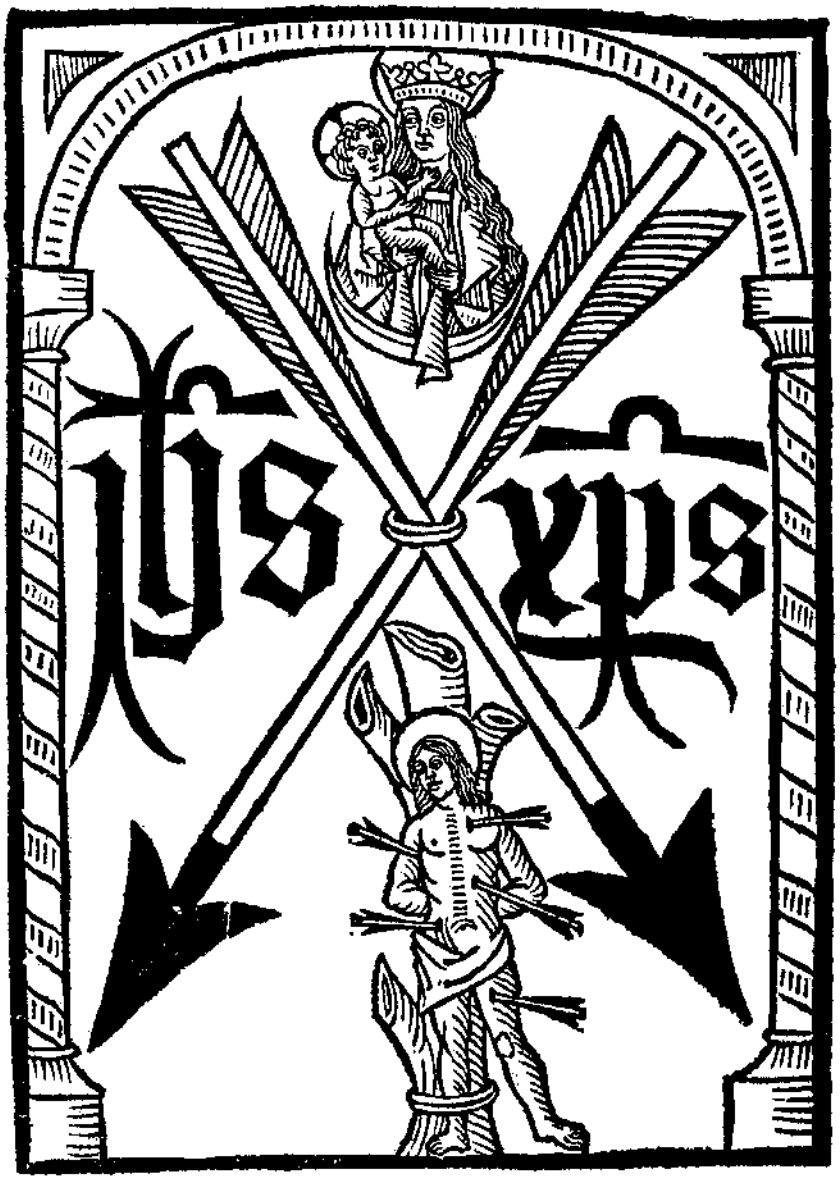
Small folio, vellum, gilt border on sides, inside dentelles, g.e.

(Salamanca, Lorenzo de Liondedeis, c. 1520.)

(*See Illustration opposite.*)

£35

Not in Salva, Heredia, Gallardo, Graesse's *Trésor de Livres rares et précieux,* or Palau's *Manual.*



WOODCUT (REDUCED) FROM VALLA, DE ELEGANTIA LINGUAE LATINAE.
(SALAMANCA, LORENZO DE LIONDEDEIS *ca.* 1520.)

See Item No. 1046.

VALLA (LAURENTIUS)—*continued.*

Extremely rare, both as a treatise and as an example of a publication from that particular press.

De Elegantia Linguae Latina was the most famous of Valla's works, the substance of which was diffused throughout Spain in the early sixteenth century, through the greatest of Spanish latinists, Nebrija, who claimed to have been " the first to open shop for the Latin language " in his country, at Salamanca; the present discourse being the work of Fernando Alonso de Herrera, a sixteenth-century Spanish humanist and Erasmist.

Lorenzo Valla (1406-1457), Roman philologist and savant, was one of the men who contributed most to the *renaissance* of letters in Europe. After being professor at Pavia, Milan, Genoa, and Florence, he accompanied Alfonso V of Aragon on his campaigns in Italy; and sought the Spanish king's protection at Barcelona when fleeing from the persecution of the Roman authorities in consequence of his publication, denying Constantine's donation to the Roman Church.

Alfonso appointed him as his secretary and chronicler, but in 1447 Valla returned to Rome, where he accepted Pope Nicholas V's offer of the post of apostolic secretary.

Of a somewhat caustic and aggressive disposition, Valla engaged in endless disputes with many of his learned contemporaries, chief among them being Poggius.

Valla translated many of the Greek classics into Latin; and amongst his original works, all of which were written in Latin, was a history of King Ferdinand of Aragon.

1047 [VALLADOLID (Ayuntamiento of).]

Publication, containing the text of various royal decrees, referring to the election of Senior Proctors for the administration of the city of Valladolid.

Small folio, vellum. [Valladolid, 1689.]

£5 5s

The publication is " rubricated " at the foot of each page, and signed at the end by Manuel Santos de Alamo, the King's secretary and notary to the Chancellery at Valladolid, who testifies to the authenticity of the documents transcribed. The originals, including decrees issued by Alonso X, Ferdinand and Isabella, Charles V and Philip II, were required as evidence in a lawsuit between certain residents of Valladolid and the Municipal authorities, in respect of certain ancient electoral privileges, similar to those in force at Burgos.

1048 VALLE (Dr. Bartolomé del).
Avisos y Remedios Preservativos de peste.
4to, wrappers. Granada, Antonio Rene de Lazcano, 1637.
£1 1s

Not in Palau's *Manual*.
Precautions to be taken in order to avoid the plague.

1049 VALLE DE LA CERDA (Luis).
Avisos en Materia de Estado y Guerra, para oprimir Rebeliones, y hazer pazes con enemigos armados, o tratar con subditos rebeldes.
With woodcut Coat-of-Arms of Philip II on title-page.
Small 4to, old calf (wormed).
Madrid, Pedro Madrigal, 1599.
£8 8s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. VII, p. 108. Salva, No. 2673. Perez Pastor, No. 661.

This work was originally addressed to Philip II, in 1583, but was not published until after his death, when it was dedicated to Philip III.

The author was a native of Cuenca; a member of the *Consejo;* and had served in the wars in Italy and Flanders. This work, which offers suggestions for the suppression of rebellions, and for treatment for peace with enemies and rebels, was written " in the midst of the campaign in Flanders, to the sound of bugles and drums."

Valle de la Cerda was expert at deciphering secret codes; and in this respect, rendered some valuable service to his side. He deciphered some intercepted letters which passed between François d'Alençon and the Governor of Cambrai; others from Venice, and from the French ambassador; and one from Daniel Rogers (an English diplomatist who was engaged in diplomatic business in the Netherlands from 1576 to 1578) to Charles Nichols, referring to the understanding between Flanders and Queen Elizabeth.

Philip II was interested in his peculiar talent, and sent him a document in a very complicated code, to test his powers: this was soon returned by Valle, correctly deciphered.

1050 VALLES (Joseph).

Primer Instituto de la Sagrada religion de la Cartuxa. Fundaciones de los Conventos de toda España, Martires de Inglaterra, y Generales de toda la Orden.

FIRST EDITION. With an engraved plate. [A few pages repaired.]

Thick 8vo, mottled calf, gilt panelled back, g. e.

Madrid, Pablo de Val, 1663.

£7 10s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VII, p. 110.

This is a comprehensive history of the Carthusian Order, not only in Spain, but in England, France, Germany, etc., written by the Archdeacon of San Lorenzo, and chaplain to the King of Spain. The engraving is an allegorical illustration of the *Scala Dei,* the first Carthusian institution.

1051 VALLES COVARRUBIAS (Francisco de), Professor of Medicine at Alcala.

Commentaria in Libros Galeni de Differentia Febrium.

With fine woodcut initial letters, all different.

Small 8vo, original vellum.

Alcala, Andreas de Angulo, 1569.

£10 10s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VII, p. 111.

1052 VALLES COVARRUBIAS (Francisco).

Tratado de las Aguas destilladas, pesos y medidas de que los Boticarios deven usar, por nueva Ordenança, y Mandado de Su Magestad y su Real Consejo.

Small 8vo, vellum. Madrid, Luis Sanchez, 1592.

£35

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VII, p. 111. Perez Pastor, No. 397. With additional manuscript notes.

1053 VALLES COVARRUBIAS (Dr. Francisco).
In libros Hippocratis de morbis popularibus commentaria magna utriusque medicinae theoricae in quam et practicae partem continentia.
First Edition. Folio, vellum.
Madrid, Francisco Sanchez, 1577. £6 10s
Palau's *Manual*, Vol. VII, p. 111.

1054 VALVERDE ARRIETA (Juan de).
Despertador, que trata de la gran fertilidad, riquezas, baratos, armas y cavallos etc.
Black Letter. Small 8vo, vellum.
Madrid, Guillermo Drouy, 1581.
£21
Palau's *Manual*, Vol. VII, p. 105.
These essays greatly influenced the Spanish republican writers, for, as Colmeiro says, "they paint the ancient prosperity of the peninsular in vivid colours, based on the authority of Justinus, Pliny and Titus Livy."
The author was a famous Spanish sixteenth century naturalist, and urged the need for agricultural development in his country.

ON A COOL SUMMER DRINK.

1055 VALVERDE TURICES (Santiago).
Al Excmo Sor. Don Gaspar de Guzman, Conde de Olivares, Chanciller mayor de las Indias.
With engraved Coat-of-Arms of the Conde-Duque de Olivares on title.
16 pp., small 4to, boards.
Seville, Juan Cabrera, 1625. £10 10s
Not in Palau's *Manual*.
A rare and curious little treatise on the medicinal and other properties of the beverage, *aloxa*, which had recently been imported into Spain from the Indies. The writer compares it with chocolate, stating that "aloxa is as beneficial as a cool summer beverage, as chocolate is in colder weather." The tract is dedicated to the Conde-Duque de Olivares as Chancellor for the Indies.

1056 VANDER HAMMEN Y LEON (Lorenzo).

Don Felipe el Prudente, Segundo deste nombre, Rey de las Españas y Nuevo Mundo.

With woodcut vignettes.

First Edition. Small 4to, vellum.

Madrid, viuda de Alonso Martin, 1625. £10 10s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VII, p. 113. Salva, 3207.

A very clever and concise biography, and description of the eventful reign of Philip II. In it the author describes the evacuation of Florida by the French settlers, in 1566; the colonization of the Philippines; and Francis Drake's raids on the Spanish-American ports.

1057 VANDER HAMMEN Y LEON (Lorenzo).

Don Filipe el Prudente, segundo deste nombre, Rey de las Españas y Nuevo Mundo.

Second Edition. Small 4to, half morocco.

Madrid, viuda de Alonso Martin, 1632.

£7 10s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VII, p. 113.

ON ALMSGIVING.

1058 VANDER HAMMEN Y LEON (Lorenzo).

Limosna, excelencias, calidades, prerrogativas, y frutos suyos.

Full-page heraldic engraving on verso of title.

Small 4to, old morocco, gilt and blind-stamped panelled back.

Granada, Baltasar de Bolivar, 1658.

£10 10s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VII, p. 113. Not in Colmeiro, or Salva.

An interesting and little-known early book on sociology, in which the author emphasizes the need for the distribution of alms, and the moral benefit to the contributor. God gives poverty and wealth for Man's mutual benefit, he argues, " and Jacob and Esau would have been of little use to one another if their circumstances had been similar."

The author, who dedicates the book to Don Juan Manuel Pantoja, was the king's chaplain in Granada, and wrote two fine biographies: of Philip II, and his brother, Don Juan of Austria.

1059 VANEGAS (Alexio).
Agonia del Transito de la muerte con los avisos y consuelos que cerca della son provechosos.
With woodcut allegorical vignette of Death on title-page; text in Gothic letter.
Small 4to, old vellum.
Alcala, Juan de Villanueva, 1568. £5 5s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VII, p. 114. Catalina (No. 431, *Tipografia Complutense*) describes this edition, with a vignette of Christ on the title-page.

This work, which refers to the after life, and was first published in 1537, is regarded as a fine example of Spanish literature, the subject presenting considerable difficulties in phraseology, considering the general spiritual and mental standard of the period. The author Alexo Vanegas del Busto (sometimes called Venegas) was one of the early sixteenth-century ascetic writers whose principal works were written in the vernacular. He was a native of Toledo (circa 1493-1554), assisted the master, Cedillo, at the University of Toledo, and was a protégé of the humanist, Juan de Vergara. He was very poor and had to keep a large family, by teaching in addition to writing; thus he numbered amongst his pupils Cervantes de Salazar. He demonstrated, by his own literary skill, the possibility of treating of metaphysics in pure and simple Spanish, disproving the theory of the learned men of his time, who looked to Latin as their sole medium of expression. His works reflect the moral status of his day; and he does not scorn to make considerable use of *refranes* or proverbs. He was highly esteemed by his contemporaries for his erudition and virtue.

1059A VARELA (Tomas).
Arte de Escribir con la Mano Izquierda acomodado al uso de la derecha.
With two plates.
Madrid, Eusebio Aguado, 1844.
Together with:
ITURZAETA (Jose Francisco de).
Arte de Escribir la letra bastarda Española.
With large folding plate.
Madrid, Victoriano Hernando, 1851.
Together with:
VILLANUEVA (Isaac).

(Continued over)

VILLANUEVA (ISAAC)—*continued.*

Curso de Dibujo Industrial ó lecciones dadas en la enseñanza de la delineacion aplicada a las artes y a las maquinas en el conservatorio de artes de Madrid.

Madrid, Compañia de Impresores y Libreros del Reino, 1852.

8vo, bound together in boards, green calf back.

£3 3s

Palau's *Manual* only cites Iturzaeta's work (Vol. IV, p. 114), of which this is a copy of the fifth edition. The first publication bound in this volume is a treatise on the art of writing with the left hand, signed by the author; while the third publication deals with the elements of geometry and geometrical drawing. [This lacks the plates which should, apparently, have accompanied it.]

ON HORSEMANSHIP.

1060 VARGAS MACHUCA (Captain Bernardo de).

Libro de exercicios de la Gineta.

With woodcut Arms of the Conde Alberto de Fucar on title, and full-page woodcut.

FIRST EDITION. Small 8vo, blue levant morocco extra, panel outlined in gilt tooling on sides, gilt panelled back, inside dentelles, g. e. (bound by Emile Rousselle).

Madrid, Pedro Madrigal, 1600. £38 10s

Salva, No. 2674. Not in Perez Pastor. Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VII, p. 116.

A very fine copy of a famous early book on equitation, dedicated to the Conde de Fucar, at whose instance it was written; with chapters of instructions on bull-fighting, skirmishing, jousting, the care of horses, and the procedure at gala performances in the lists.

In the preliminary pages are two sonnets addressed to the author by Alonso de Carvajal and Alonso de Bustos. The author, although described on the title-page as "Indiano," was a Spanish Knight and a native of Simancas. He states that he was of German descent, of the family of "Ferambergue." He had served in the Spanish army for twenty-eight years, the greater part of that time in the Indies, where he perfected his own horsemanship. When he had reached the rank of Captain-general, he wrote *Milicia y Descripcion de las Indias,* which he claimed to be the first book written on the subject of military organization in America, and in which he urges the conquerors to remember the Indians' right to humane treatment. He died in Madrid on 17th February, 1622.

1061 VAZQUEZ (Dr. Juan, Physician to the Cardinal of Toledo). Juizo de la Enfermedad, que estos dias comunmente aflige nuestra ciudad de Toledo, y sus Reynos.

Folio. Wrappers.

Toledo, Juan Ruiz de Pereda, 1631.

£7 10s

Unknown to Perez Pastor, *la Imprenta en Toledo,* and to Palau's *Manual.*

1062 VEGA (Christoval de).

Liber prognosticorum Hippocratis e Greco in Latinum translatis cum expositionibus; additis annotationibus in Galeni commentarios quos explicat C. a. Vega.

Second edition revised by the author.

Folio. Half bound.

Salamanca, 1552.

£4 10s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VII, p. 124. (One page slightly torn, affecting a few words.)

Christoval à Vega was a famous Spanish doctor, a professor of medicine at the University of Alcala de Henares, and is regarded as one of the restorers of the medicines of the Greeks. He was Doctor to Don Carlos, the son of Philip II, whose unfortunate end is still veiled in mystery. It was he undoubtedly who cured the Prince of the effects of the fall he had down the stairs of the Escurial. It is to be regretted that Vega's account of the illness and the death of the Prince has not been left to us, as such a relation would probably by no means coincide with that usually given. The Prince died in July, 1568, whether a natural death, or by violence, or by poison, is not known.

1063 VEGA (Fr. Diego de la), a Franciscan.

La gloire et triomphe de nostre Seigneur Jesus Christ en sa Passion. Par Diego de la Vega, Gardien du Convent de S. François de la ville Royalle, traduit d'espagnol en François.

Small 8vo, vellum.

Paris, Regnauld Chaudière, 1606.

£2 10s

Not in Palau's *Manual.*

1064 VEGA (Garcilaso).

Obras del Excelente Poeta Garci Lasso de la Vega. Con annotaciones y emiendas del Maestro Francisco Sanchez, cathedratico de rhetorica de Salamanca.

Woodcut printer's device on title.

Small 8vo, grey morocco, blind-stamped double fillet border and panelled back, gilt inside dentelles, g.e.

Salamanca, Diego Lopez y Pedro de Adurça, 1589.

£12 12s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VII, p. 126. Salva did not see a copy of this charming little book, but mentions it in his annotations to No. 704.

The volume contains thirty-eight sonnets, five songs, three eclogues, two elegies, six *redondillas* or roundels, and a poem to Boscan, all composed by Garcilasso de la Vega; with additional sonnets by Boscan, Sanchez, Francisco de Figueroa, etc., and full annotations by Francisco Sanchez.

1065 [VEGA (Garcilaso de la).] TAMAYO DE VARGAS (TOMAS).

Garcilasso de la Vega, Principe de los Poetas Castellanos.

FIRST EDITION. 16mo, dark red calf, g.e.

Madrid, Luis Sanchez, 1622. £5 5s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VII, p. 126. Salva, No. 707. Perez Pastor, No. 1848.

This charming little volume contains a life of Garcilasso de la Vega and a collection of some of his poetical compositions—including thirty-eight sonnets, various other poems and a letter to Boscan—with full annotations and comments by Tamayo de Vargas.

1066 VEGA CARPIO (Lope Felix de).

Triunfos Divinos con otras rimas sacras.

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, blue crushed morocco, three-line fillet on sides, gilt back, inside dentelles, g.e. (by David).

Madrid, Por la Viuda de Alonso Martin, 1625.

£38

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VII, pp. 135-6. A very fine copy.

1067 VEGA CARPIO (Lope Felix de).

Rimas Humanas y Divinas, del Licenciado Tome de Burguillos. No sacados de Biblioteca ninguna, sino de papeles de amigos, y borradores suyos.

Small 4to, vellum. Madrid, Imprenta Real, 1674. £8 8s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. VII, p. 134. Not in Salva or Heredia.

This book of *Rimas* only appeared thirty years after the *Rimas Sacras*, and contains religious poems in addition to others which are both grave and gay. These contain autobiographical data and some compositions in which the author attacks the gongorists.

For further notes on Lope de Vega, see footnote to his *Comedias*, No. 1069 of this catalogue.

AN ALMOST UNKNOWN EDITION OF LOPE DE VEGA'S COMEDIES.

1068 VEGA CARPIO (Lope Felix de).

Doze Comedias de Lope de Vega Carpio com as Loas ao principio, dirigidas as Senhor Gonçalo Pirez Carvalho, provedor das obras del Rey nosso Senhor.

Small 4to, blue levant morocco, gilt fillet border, gilt panelled back, doublures of crimson morocco with gilt border, fly leaves of crimson watered silk, g.e. (bound by David).

(Lisbon) Jorge Rodriguez, 1605.

(*See Illustration overleaf*).

£125

Unknown to Palau's *Manual*.

A beautiful copy of this unknown Lisbon edition. The text of the book is in Spanish, although the title-page and licences are in Portuguese. The volume comprises the following comedies: *Los Donayres de Matico; Cerco de Santa Fee; Vida y muerte del Rey Bamba; La traycion bien acertada; El hijo de Reduan; Nacimiento de Urson y Valentin; El casamiento en la muerte y hechos de Bernardo del Carpio; La escolastica zelosa; La amistad pagada; La comedia del molino; El testimonio vengado.*

These eleven comedies are preceded by Lope de Vega's *Loas;* but the book does not contain the twelfth comedy, *Carlos el Perseguido*, which appears in the Valencia edition published the same year.

This Lisbon edition is exceedingly rare and was quite unknown to Salva, who had only heard of the Valencia edition, but did not possess a copy. It was printed at the expense of one Estevam Lopez, a bookseller.

DOZE.

COMEDIAS DE LOPE DE VEGA CARPIO

COM AS LOAS
ao principio.

Dirigidas ao Senhor Gonçalo Pirez Carualho Prouédor das obras del Rey noſſo Senhor.

As que neſte liuro ſe contem vaõ na volta deſta folha.

Impreſſas com licença da Santa Inquiſiçaõ. Por Iorge Rodriguez. Anno de 1605.

A cuſta de Eſteuaõ Lopez mercador de Liuros, vendeſſe em ſua caſa, & na Capella del Rey.

TITLE-PAGE FROM LOPE DE VEGA, DOZE COMEDIAS. LISBON, JORGE RODRIGUEZ, 1605.

See Item No. 1068.

1069 VEGA CARPIO (Lope Felix de).

Comedias Famosas del Poeta Lope de Vega Carpio. Recopiladas por Bernardo Grassa. Van añadidos en esta impression muchos Entremeses.

Small 4to, crimson crushed morocco, double gilt fillet border with fleurons, inside dentelles, gilt panelled back, g.e. (bound by Chambolle Duru).

Valencia, Gaspar Leget, 1605.

(*See Illustration Overleaf*).

£42

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VII, p. 129. A beautiful copy of an early edition, mentioned by Salva [No. 1469] but not in his collection.

This edition contains five *entremeses* or farces, which precede the *comedias,* and eight leaves of *loas* at the end. The comedies are as follow:

(1) Urson y Valentin, (2) Casamiento en la Muerte, (3) La Escolastica Celosa, (4) La Amistad pagada, (5) Comedia del Molino, (6) El testimonio vengado, (7) Los donaires de Matico, (8) El perseguido, (9) El cerco de Santa Fé y ilustres hazañas de Garcilazo de la Vega, (10) El Rey Bamba, (11) La traicion bien acertada, (12) El hijo de Reduan. The *entremeses* are: Melisendra, with *Loa muy graciosa;* El padre engañado; El capeador; El doctor simple; Pedro Hernandez y el corregidor. The eleven *loas* or prologues are given at the end.

Lope Felix de Vega Carpio, the most versatile of Spanish poets, was born in Madrid in 1562. Almost as soon as he could hold a pen in his hand, he began to write poetry; and, when a youth, became involved in a duel with a man whom he had satirised in his poems. The incident proved more serious than had been anticipated, and Vega, having mortally wounded his opponent, was obliged to leave Madrid. For some years he was occupied with military duties, and was on board one of the galleons of the "Invincible" Armada, but left the service two years later to resume his literary career. In 1597 he set himself to the work of writing plays, which soon enjoyed a great vogue; but on the death of his second young wife in 1604, he renounced the world and became a member of the Franciscan Order and a *familiar* of the Inquisition. He continued to write poetry and plays, which brought him both fame and fortune in his own day; but towards the end of his life (1635) he imposed the most rigorous hardships upon himself which materially accelerated his death. He was a most prolific writer, and only a small proportion of his work has been published. He is said to have composed altogether two thousand two hundred poems, dramas, comedies and *autos sacramentales,* and is reputed to have spent but a few hours in the composition of each work.

COMEDIAS,

FAMOSAS

DEL POETA LOPE DE VEGA CARPIO.

Recopiladas por Bernardo Graſſa.

DIRIGIDAS A DON VALERIAN BOYL,
Señor de Maſa Magrel.

Van añadidos en eſta impreſsion muchos
ENTREMESES.

AÑO DE M. DC. V.

CON LICENCIA.

Impreſſas en Valencia, en caſa de Gaſpar Leget, en la calle de Quarte cerca la Puridad. 1 6 0 5.

¶ Acoſta de Franciſco Miguel mercader de libros.

TITLE-PAGE FROM LOPE DE VEGA, COMEDIAS FAMOSAS. VALENCIA, GASPAR LEGET, 1605.

See Item No. 1069.

1070 VEGA CARPIO (Lope Felix de).

Arcadia, Prosas y Versos . . . con una exposicion de los nombres historicos y poeticos.

With woodcut heraldic device on title.

12mo, old vellum. Madrid, 1653.

£4 4s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. VII, p. 133.

"A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM" AND "ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA."

1071 VEGA CARPIO (Lope Felix de).

La Hermosura de Angelica, con otras diversas rimas.

[Primera and Segunda Parte.]

With woodcut portrait of the author and two title-pages; the first in manuscript; the second, printed, with woodcut heraldic device.

Thick small 8vo, old calf, gilt panelled back.

Madrid, P. de Madrigal, 1602.

£10 10s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. VII, p. 133. First Edition of the *Angelica and Rimas*, and second edition of the *Dragontea*. Not in Salva. Perez Pastor, No. 826.

An excessively rare volume, the first part containing Lope de Vega's great heroic poem, *La Hermosura de Angelica*, which consists of twenty cantos in *octavas* and contains a certain amount of autobiography in the adventures of Angelica and her rescuer Medoro. It is said that Lope intended to imitate the style of Ariosto's *Orlando Furioso*, and this poem can be described as a Byzantine novel in verse.

The second part consists of various sonnets, of which two are of Shakespearean interest, the one referring to Antony and Cleopatra and the famous "pearl" banquet; and the other, to the story of Pyramus and Thisbe which is introduced into *A Midsummer Night's Dream*.

In addition to the sonnets, the second part of the volume contains Lope's *Dragontea*, an epic poem in ten cantos, commemorating the exploits and death of Sir Francis Drake, who is referred to in the text as the "Dragon."

[There are two preliminary leaves wanting; and the tops of four leaves at end are damaged.]

1072 VEGA CARPIO (Lope Felix de).

Rimas a Dom Fernando Coutinho, Marichal de Portugal.

Title within woodcut border.

First Edition. 8vo, blue levant morocco, gilt fillet border, gilt panelled back, doublures of crimson morocco with gilt border, fly leaves of crimson watered silk, g.e. (bound by David).

Lisbon, Pedro Crasbeeck, 1605.

(*See Illustration opposite.*)

£75

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VII, pp. 133-4.

Fine copy. This is the first edition of the *Rimas* published in that form, as the licence is dated Lisbon, 2nd June, 1605; but it was not printed at the Conde de Saceda's expense, as suggested by Salva in his notes to No. 1037; a footnote on the title-page stating that it was printed at the expense of Domingos Fernandez, a bookseller.

This volume contains a dedicatory poem to Dom Fernando Coutinho; eight sonnets, etc. to the author; and the following compositions by Lope de Vega: two hundred sonnets; three eclogues; one dialogue *Que me llamen a mi;* two epistles; two ballads; some stanzas entitled *Nayades puras que de roxo;* thirty-seven epitaphs, including some to Henry VIII, Queen Elizabeth, and Mary Queen of Scots. There are four sonnets at the end, one of which is by Antonio Ortiz.

[For further notes on Lope de Vega, see his *Comedias,* No. 1069 of this catalogue.]

RIMAS

DE LOPE DE VEGA CARPIO.

A DOM FERNANDO Coutinho, Marichal de Portugal, Alcaide mór de Pinbel, &c.

Con licencia de la S. Inquiſicion.

EN LISBOA.

Impreſſo por Pedro Crasbeeck.
Año 1605.

A cuſta de Domingos Fernandez mercador de liuros, vendemſe em ſua caſa, & na capella del Rey.

TITLE-PAGE FROM LOPE DE VEGA, RIMAS. LISBON, PEDRO CRASBEECK, 1605.

See Item No. 1072.

1073 VEGA CARPIO (Lope Felix de).

Jerusalem Conquistada, epopeya tragica.

With full-page woodcut portrait and some ornamental woodcut capitals and vignettes.

Small 4to, polished light brown calf, gilt border and arms on sides, gilt panelled back, g.e.

Lisbon, Vicente Alvarez, 1611.

£5 5s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VII, p. 134.

This must be the third edition of Lope's epic, and is rare. It is a narrative poem in twenty cantos, in which Lope de Vega emulates the style of Torquato Tasso's *Gerusalemme liberata.* The theme is the defeat of Richard Coeur-de-Lion in attempting the conquest of Jerusalem in the twelfth century. Lope makes Alfonso VIII and his knights the outstanding figures in the story, believing in the tradition of their presence during that crusade. In fact, the work resembles a romance of chivalry, but is principally a poetical chronicle of Spanish events, real and fictitious.

1074 VEGA CARPIO (Lope Felix de).

Rimas Humanas y Divinas, del Licenciado Tomé de Burguillos.

With woodcut coat-of-arms on title.

First Edition. Small 4to, vellum.

Madrid, Imprenta del Reyno, 1634.

£10 10s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VII, p. 134.

First edition of this collection of poems in lighter vein, written under Lope de Vega's pseudonym Thomas de Burguillos.

See note to No. 1067 of this catalogue.

1075 VEGA CARPIO (Lope Felix de).

Pastores de Belen, prosas y versos Divinos . . . dirigidos a Carlos Felix su hijo.

Thick 12mo, old vellum.

Brussels Roger Velpio and Huberto Antonio, 1614.

£5 5s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. VII, p. 134.

In this book of prose and verse, Lope deals with a biblical subject as with a pastoral novel; making the characters live ordinary human lives, while maintaining a due regard for religious dogma.

1076 VEGA Y TORAYA (Fray Francisco de la).

Chronica de la Provincia de Castilla, Leon, y Navarra, del orden de la Santissima Trinidad, redempcion de Cautivos. Segunda parte.

Thick folio, original limp vellum.

Madrid, 1723.

£2 10s

Not in Palau's *Manual*.

Refers to the voyage of Saint Nicholas and Saint Louis to conquer the Turks and redeem Syria; to the martyrdom of 112 monks at Constantinople; to Palestine, Egypt, etc., etc.

1077 VELA (D. P.).

Discurso contra los Judios, traducido de lengua Portuguesa en Castellano.

With engraved coat-of-arms on title-page.

4to, vellum. Madrid, 1680.

£6 6s

Not in Palau's *Manual*.

This is a Spanish version of Vicente da Costa Mattos' discourse in Portuguese, in which the author advocates the expulsion of all Jews from Portugal.

1078 VELASCO DE GOUVEA (Francisco).

Perfidia de Alemania y de Castilla, en la prision, entrega, accusacion y processo, del Serenissimo Infante de Portugal Don Duarte.

Fidelidad de los Portugueses en la acclamacion de su legitimo Rey, el muy Alto y muy Poderoso Don Juan IV.

Contra los pretensos derechos de la Corona Castellana. Respondese a lo que errada, fatua y escandalosamente quiso escrivir Don Nicolas Fernandes de Castro.

Small folio, half crimson morocco, t.e.g.

Title in red and black; Roman letter; double columns. Engraved frontispiece with portrait and arms of Joao IV.

Lisbon, Emprenta Craesbeekiana, 1652.

£4 4s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. VII, p. 139. Not in Salva. Heredia, No. 7674.

This volume contains two historical items from the pen of Francisco Velasco Gouvea, a celebrated Portuguese ecclesiastical judge of the sixteenth-seventeenth centuries. He was professor of canonical law at Coimbra university; Archdeacon of Villanueva de Cerbera; and later, a Judge of the Supreme Court of Portugal.

The first book deals with the case of the Infante Dom Duarte of Braganza, who had been serving in the Austrian Emperor's Army at the time of the Braganza Restoration in Portugal. Although the Infante was in no way connected with the *coup d' état* which placed his brother on the Portuguese throne, the Emperor Ferdinand III had him arrested and imprisoned, at the instance of Philip IV of Spain; the Infante suffering nine years of captivity at Ratisbon and Milan, until his death.

The author, as lawyer and historian no less than patriot, passes stern judgment upon Spain for her complicity in this case, and in her claim to the Portuguese throne. The second book deals with the justice of Joao de Braganza's claim to his throne.

1079 VELAZQUEZ (Baltasar Mateo).

El Filosofo del Aldea, y sus conversaciones familiares y exemplares, por casos y sucessos casuales.

Small 8vo, vellum.

Pamplona, Pedro Dullort, 1626.

£25

This edition unknown to Palau's *Manual,* Salva (see No. 2026) and Ticknor, who both mention the Saragossa edition.

The work consists of five essays on philosophy, written in the form of simple conversations in an entertaining manner; the "village philosopher" dealing successively with the upbringing and education of children; marriage; political government; good and ill fortune; and "good" and "bad" language.

The writer handles these subjects with much humour, accepting the inevitable decrees of fate after expressing his opinions with a cynicism which turns tragedy into comedy. His comments on the "modern girl" of his day, with her insatiable thirst for pleasure, are amusing and instructive. In his last essay, he brings his satire full upon the affectations of the "gongorist" style.

ON THE EXPULSION OF DISORDERLY WOMEN FROM GRANADA AND CASTILE.

1080 VELAZQUEZ (Geronimo).

Informacion dirigida al Señor D. Francisco de Contreras, Presidente de Castilla, para que mande quitar de todo el Reyno las casas publicas de las malas mugeres, particularmente la desta ciudad de Granada.

With woodcut vignette of the Virgin.

Small 4to, old vellum.

Granada, Bartolomé de Lorençana, 1622.

(*See Illustration Overleaf*).

£21

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VII, p. 140.

INFORMACION
TEOLOGICA Y IVRISTICA.

DIRIGIDA AL ILLVSTRISSIMO SEñor don Franciſco de Contreras Preſidente de Caſtilla, para que mande quitar de todo el Reyno las caſas publicas de las malas mugeres, particularmente la deſta ciudad de Granada.

DISPVESTA Y ORDENADA POR GERONIMO Velazquez natural de la ciudad de Granada, y Prefecto de la Congregacion del Eſpiritu Santo, que eſtà funda la en el Colegio de la Compañia de IESVS de la dicha ciudad.

¶ Acrecentada en eſta ſegunda impreſsion.

Hoc modo ſpecialiter ſpectat ad Præſidentes, quorum eſt non ſolùm peccata corrupere, ſed etiam peccantem corrigere ac debitè pœnâ punire. *Dioniſio Carthuſiano lib. 2. de vita & regimine Principum art. 2.*

En Granada, Por Bartolome de Lorençana. Año de 1622.

TITLE-PAGE FROM GERONIMO VELAZQUEZ. INFORMACION. GRANADA, 1622.

See Item No. 1080.

1081 VELAZQUEZ DE ACEVEDO (Juan).

El Fenix de Minerva, y arte de memoria, que enseña sin maestro a aprehender y retener.

With woodcut device of the Phœnix on title, and heraldic device on verso.

Small 4to, old vellum.

Madrid, Juan Gonçalez, 1626.

£5 5s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VII, p. 140. Salva (No. 2445) describes this as "a curious and uncommon work." It is an interesting treatise on the scientific culture of the memory.

USE OF ANIMALS IN PHARMACY.

1082 VELEZ DE ARCINIEGA (Dr. Francisco).

Historia de los animales mas recebidos en el uso de Medicina: donde se trata para lo que cada uno entero, o parte del aprovecha, y de la manera de su preparacion.

4to, morocco gilt, g.e.

Madrid, imprenta real, 1613.

£7 10s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VII, p. 142.

1083 VERA Y FIGUEROA (Juan Antonio de).

El Fernando, o Sevilla Restaurada. Poema heroico escrito con los versos de la Gerusalemme Liberata del insigne Torquato Tasso.

Engraved title, and twenty-one full-page plates.

8vo, half calf.

Milan, Henrico Estefano, 1632.

£5 5s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VII, p. 149. Salva, No. 1048.
This long epic, which was modelled on Tasso's "*Jerusalem Delivered,*" is

(Continued over)

VERA Y FIGUEROA (JUAN ANTONIO DE)—*continued.*

one of the three notable works that mark the close of the epic period in the history of Spanish literature. The author was the Count of Roca, Spanish Ambassador to the Court of Venice, Ambassador-Extraordinary to the Court of Savoy, and the author of a prose treatise on the Rights and Duties of an Ambassador. As Ticknor points out, "he began by translating Tassos's 'Jerusalem Delivered,' but, just as his version was ready to be published, he changed his purpose, and accommodated the whole work—history, poetical ornaments and all—to the delivery of Seville from the Moors by Saint Ferdinand."

1084 VERA Y FIGUEROA (Juan Antonio de).

Histoire de l'Empereur Charles V. Par Don Jean Antoine de Vera et Figueroa, traduite d'Espagnol en François par le sieur Du Perron le Hayer.

Engraved portrait by P. Clouwet.

12mo, original limp vellum.

Bruxelles, Chez François Foppens, 1663.

£1 1s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VII, p. 148.

A well-known annex to the Elzevirs (Willems, *Les Elzevier,* No. 2003).

1085 Verdadera y nueva relacion en un curioso romance, en el qual se refiere la fatal desgracia que ha sucedido en esta ciudad de Sevilla.

Small 4to, half calf, gilt back, t.e.g.

Seville, Juan de la Puerta, [1704].

£2 2s

An anonymous ballad (in double columns) describing the fire in the Triana quarter at Seville, on 22nd October, 1704, when the Franciscan convent of Nuestra Señora de la Victoria was burnt.

1086 VERDURAS (Hernando de).

La lamentable destruycion y espantoso fuego que se encendio en la nao de Lope Hortiz (que aya gloria) que salio de Sanlucar por capitana en el armada que fue para Indias; de la qual fue general Bartolome Carreño, vezino de Triana. La qual salio de la barra a quatro dias de Noviembre del año de mil y quinientos y cincuenta y dos años. Hechas por Hernando de Verduras. (In verse.)

Black Letter, woodcut of ship on title, with fine woodcut border, double columns.

8 pp., small 4to, half morocco. (Seville, 1553.)

(*See Illustration Overleaf*).

£21

Apparently unknown to Bibliographers. Not in Salva, or Palau's *Manual.*

THE MARTYRDOM OF PADRE DIEGO LUIS DE SANVITORES, THE APOSTLE OF THE MARIANAS.

1087 VIDAL (Padre José), Soc. Jesus.

Carta escrita en la ciudad de Mexico a D. Geronimo Sanvitores del Consejo de su Magestad.

Together with:

Relacion de la dichosa muerte del venerable Padre Diego Luis de Sanvitores.

8 pp., folio.

Mexico, 10th February, 1674.

£10 10s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VII, p. 174.

Text of the letter from Father Joseph Vidal, Jesuit Procurator of the Mariana Missions in Mexico, to Don Geronimo de Sanvitores, the father of the

(Continued over)

La lamentable de
ſtruycion y eſpantoſo fuego que ſe en-
cendio en la nao de Lope Hortiz que
aya gloria q̃ ſalio de Sanlucar por ca-
pitana enel armada que fue para In-
dias: dela qual fue general Bartolome
Carreño vezino de Triana. La qual
ſalio dela barra a quatro dias de No-
uiembre del año de mil y quinien
tos y cincuenta y dos años.
Hechas por Hernando
de Verduras.

✠

TITLE-PAGE FROM "HERNANDO DE VERDURAS. LA LAMENTABLE DESTRUYCION Y ESPANTOSO FUEGO QUE SE INCENDIO EN LA NAO DE LOPE HORTIZ." (SEVILLE, 1553.)
THE ONLY COPY KNOWN.

See Item No. 1086.

VIDAL (PADRE JOSE)—*continued.*

"Apostle of the Marianas," announcing the martyr's death; of which a detailed report is added, under the heading 'Report of the blessed death of the Venerable Father Diego Luis de Sanvitores in the Mariana Islands.' A very scarce contemporary report of the martyrdom of Sanvitores, who founded the Jesuit Mission in the Mariana Islands with a view to "spreading the Catholic Faith to the unknown Austral lands." He was murdered by an Indian named Matapan, whose life he had saved, and another native, Iliraa, on 2nd April, 1672, "rendering his spirit to God, whose pardon he asked on behalf of those who had brought about his death, on the eve of the *Dominica in Passione.*"

1088 VIDAL (Joseph), Soc. Jesu.

Carta escrita en la ciudad de Mexico à D. Geronimo Sanvitores de la Portilla, (*containing*) Relacion de la dichosa muerte del Venerable Padre Diego Luis de Sanvitores, en las Islas Marianas.

8 pp., folio, wrappers. (Seville, 1674). £5 5s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VII, p. 174. Medina, Vol. III, p. 379. Not in Tavera.

The letter contains an account of the work and martyrdom of Father Diego Luis de Sanvitores, the Apostle and Martyr of the Marianna Islands.

1089 VIDAL (Fr. Manuel).

Augustinos de Salamanca. Historia del observantissimo Convento de S. Augustin N. P. de dicha Ciudad.

2 vols., folio, half morocco.

Salamanca, 1751. £6 6s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VII, p. 175.

A very important Convent Chronicle, containing the history of the Augustinian Convent in Salamanca from its earliest days, and the lives of many famous men who left the convent to take up ecclesiastical posts in America, Africa, and various parts of Asia, and giving many particulars concerning their labours in China, Japan, the Philippines, Marianas, Chili, Mexico, Peru, etc.

Among the lives contained herein are: Martin de Rada, twice Ambassador from the King of Spain to the Emperor of China; Alonso de Castro, Bishop of Nueva Caceres in the Philippines; Diego de Guevara, B. of Camarines in the Philippines; Alvaro de Benavente, Apostolic Missionary to China; Luis Lopez de Solis, Archbishop of Lima; Juan Cicardo, Bishop-Elect of Buenos Aires; Augustin de Corona, Visitor-General of Peru; etc.

1090 VIGA (Diego Antonio de).

Por la Jurisdicion, Patronato y Regalia de su Magestad, el Licenciado Don Diego Antonio de Viga, su Fiscal de la Real Audiencia y Chancilleria de Manila, Con el Bachiller Sebastian Arquero de Robles, Governador del Obispado de la Nueva Segovia, cuyo derecho coadjuba el muy Reverendo Arçobispo electo de Manila, sobre que se despache la segunda provision para que dicho Bachiller Sebastian Arquero de Robles salga del Pueblo de Vigan, y Villa de Fernandina, Provincia de Ylocos, y vaya à residir à la Ciudad de la Nueva Segovia, cabeça de su Obispado, y donde esta la Iglesia Catedral, y ponga edictos à los Beneficios vacos, cumpliendo en todo con lo que se ha encargado en la primera Real provision.

48 pp., folio. Madrid, Circa 1691.

£2 10s

Not in Tavera, Medina, Retana, or Palau.

1091 VILAGU (Sebastian).

Discurso de la Naturaleza, propiedades, causas y efetos del Phenomeno y cometa que aparecieron en el mes de Noviembre 1618, y un tratado breve de la distancia de los ocho cielos a la tierra.

With small woodcut illustrations of the comet.

12mo, new half morocco, t.e.g.

Barcelona, Geronimo Margarit, 1618.

£2 15s

Not in Palau's *Manual*.

An interesting little treatise on the comet of November 1618, and on astronomy in general.

The author was a Catalan astrologer and mathematician, and dedicated his work to the Viceroy of Catalonia, the Duke of Albuquerque.

1092 VIGO (Juan de).

Teorica, y practica en cirugia.

Folio. Limp vellum. Madrid, 1717.

£3 3s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VII, p. 182.

1093 VILLACORTA (Fr. Francisco).

Breve resumen de los progresos de la religion católica en la admirable conversion de los indios Igorrotes y Tinguianes de la isla de Luzon, una da las principales llamadas Filipinas.

15 pp., 4to, unbound. Madrid, 1831.

£5 5s

Not in Palau's *Manual.* Tavera, No. 2799. The only copy known according to Tavera and Retana was a copy in a Convent at Valladolid.

Scarce account of the conversion of the Igorrote and Tinguiane tribes in the Island of Luzon, the chief Island of the Philippines.

1094 VILLACORTA (Fr. Francisco).

Ditto. Another Copy, to which has been added a series of 11 Maps of the Philippines, by Emanuel Blanco, 1832.

Small 4to, half calf. Valladolid, 1833.

£5 5s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VII, p. 187.

1095 VILLACORTA (Fr. Francisco).

Administracion espiritual de los Padres Agustinos Calzados de la Provincia del Dulce Nombre de Jesus de las Islas Filipinas, con la especificacion de todos los Religiosos individuos de ella, número de almas que estan á su cargo, conventos que tienen en el dia, misiones y curatos que administran, años de la fundacion de unos y otros, y Estadistica de ellos.

Small 4to, original calf. Valladolid, 1833. £3 15s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VII, p. 187.

AGAINST HERETICS.

1096 VILLADIEGO (Gonzalo de).

Contra hereticam pravitatem et de Irregularitate.

Title within woodcut border, beneath woodcut portraits, representing Saints, including S. Sabina, S. Christeta and S. Vincent. Double columns, Gothic letter, forty-five lines to a full-page.

Small folio, calf, blind-stamped.

Salamanca, Laurencius Liondedeis Pisaurensis, 1519.

(*See Illustration opposite*).

£35

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. VII, p. 187. Not in Salva. Gallardo, No. 4297.

1097 VILLALOBOS (Francisco Lopez de), a Physician *of Jewish origin*.

Libro intitulado los problemas de Villalobos, que trata de cuerpos naturales y morales. Y dos dialogos de medicina: el tratado de las tres grandes: y una cancion: y la Comedia de Amphytrion.

With engraved Coat-of-Arms on verso of first page, fine woodcut initial letters.

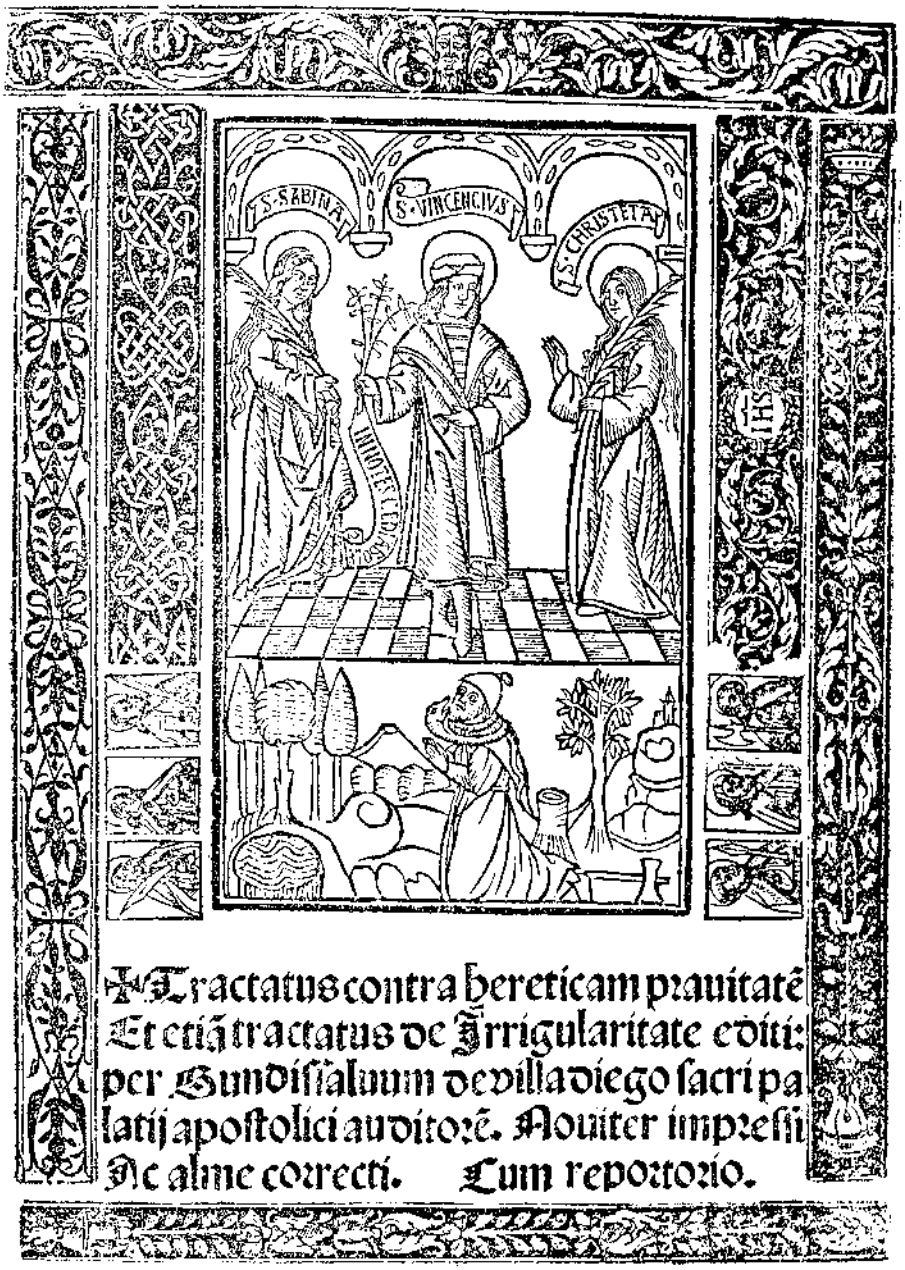
Sevilla, Hernando Diaz, en la calle de la Sierpe, 1574.

Small 4to, calf.

£11 10s

Not cited in Palau's *Manual*.

"Francisco Villalobos, one of the most famous doctors of his time, is considered in Spain as one of the classic writers of the Spanish tongue." (Brunet).



TITLE-PAGE FROM GONZALO DE VILLADIEGO. TRACTATUS CONTRA HERETICAM PRAVITATEM. SALAMANCA, 1519.

See Item No. 1096.

1098 [VILLALOBOS]. FABIE (Antonio Maria).
Vida y Escritos de Francisco Lopez de Villalobos.
Royal 8vo, wrappers.
Madrid, Miguel Ginesta, 1886.

10s 6d

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VII, p. 179.

An interesting biography by a member of the Spanish Royal Academy of History. The subject of the work, Francisco Lopez de Villalobos (c. 1473-1549) was a famous humanist and physician to the Duke of Alba (1507), Ferdinand V (1509) and the Emperor Charles V (1519). He was of Jewish origin and a native of the province of Zamora, most probably of the town of Villalobos, which he added to his name of Lopez to distinguish him from the many others of that name to be met with in the capital.

He was the author of *Sumario de Medicina,* written in " romance trovado " or couplets, and the first didactic poem in Castilian, which was published in 1498. In addition to other poetical works, he wrote *Libro Titulado de los Problemas,* which deals with moral questions, and reveals the author's keen powers of observation and deduction; several glosses, including an important one on the first two books of Pliny; and *Tres Grandes,* consisting of three brilliant essays on: *La Gran Parleria,* which is a dissertation on conversation; *La Gran Porfia,* relating to the art of debate; and *La Gran Risa,* in which he wittily discusses true and false laughter. He enjoyed the reputation of being one of the greatest wits in Castile, and the writer of some of the best prose of his day.

THE WAR IN FLANDERS, 1594-1598 BY AN EYE-WITNESS.

1099 VILLALOBOS Y BENAVIDES (Diego de).
Comentarios de las cosas sucedidas en los Paises baxos de Flandes, desde 1594-8.
With woodcut arms of the Villalobos family, on title-page, and full-page woodcut portrait of the author in armour.
8vo, blue crushed morocco, g.e, by Rivière.
Madrid, Luis Sanchez, 1612.

£16 16s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VII, p. 190. Salva, 3223. Heredia, 7052. Gallardo, 4309.

The contemporary relation of the Spanish war in Flanders from 1594 to 1598 written " more as the work of a soldier than an historian," by an eye-witness

VILLALOBOS Y BENAVIDES (DIEGO DE)—*continued.*

and a belligerent, "in order that these famous deeds may not be forgotten, or attributed to the wrong persons." The author explains how he had noted down the events as they occurred, but that when he was taken prisoner in Flanders, his papers were all taken from him, and it was not until some months had elapsed that he was freed on payment of a ransom of four thousand ducats; and on reaching Spain he set to work to re-write his relation from memory and with the aid of some rough notes, spurred on by the knowledge that Spain's detractors were spreading untruthful reports of the campaign. The narrative begins with an interesting résumé of the political situation and covers the period between the governorship of the Archduke Ernest, and the reconciliation between Philip II and Henry IV of France.

This book is not cited in the bibliography of the Flemish wars in Espasa's *Enciclopedia* (which mentions Spanish works on the wars before and after the period 1594-8, and numerous works in other languages on the Netherlands under Spanish rule). It is, therefore, a valuable link in the chain of events as recorded in Flemish history from the Spanish point of view.

1100 VILLANOVA (Arnaldus de).

Le Trésor des pouvres: selon maistre Arnoult de Villenove; maistre Gerard de Solo: et plusieurs aultres Docteurs en medicine de Montpellier.

Gothic Letter. Title printed in red and black.

With fine large woodcut of the author in his library on title-page.

Small folio. Vellum.

Lyons, Claude Nourry dict le prince, 14th August, 1527.

(*See Illustration, Plate No. XLIV*).

£75

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VII, p. 195.

This well-known work on the art of preserving health and the ordering of life was composed by doctors of the school of Salerno (Naples) and commented upon by Arnaldus (circa 1240-1312), physician to Peter III of Oragon and teacher at Paris, Barcelona and Montpellier.

1101 VILLANOVA (Arnaldus de).

Regimen Sanitatis. Ditz ist ein Regiment der Gesuntheyt durch alle Monat des gantzen Jars: wie man sich halten soll mit Essen unnd auch mit Trincken, und sagt auch von Aderlassen.

Black Letter. 4to, brown calf.

Nuremberg, Jodocus Gutknecht, 1519.

£21

Not in Palau's *Manual.*

1102 VILLARDBEBO Y MORET (José).

El Tabaco y el Cafe, su historia, su accion fisiologica. 8vo, original wrappers. Barcelona, 1888.

6s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VII, p. 198.

THE WAR OF THE FLIES AND THE ANTS.

1103 VILLAVICIOSA (Joseph de).

La Moschea. Poetica inventiva en octava rima.

With woodcut heraldic device on title.

First Edition. 12mo, old mottled calf.

Cuenca, Domingo de la Iglesia, 1615.

£18 18s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VII, p. 201. Salva, 1060.

The first edition, which was printed when the author was twenty-six. Villaviciosa was a native of Siguenza, a wealthy ecclesiastic, and an officer of the Inquisition. His *Moschea* is a mock-heroic poem, relating to the war of the flies and the ants; "but though the author lived so long afterwards [he died at Cuenca in 1658] he left nothing else to mark the genius of which this poem gives unquestionable proof," as Ticknor states: It is an imitation of the *Batrachomyomachia* attributed to Homer; "and the storm in the third canto is taken, with some minuteness in the spirit of its parody, from the storm in the first book of the Æneid. Still the *Mosquea* is as original as the nature of such a poem requires it to be. It has besides a simple and well-constructed fable; and notwithstanding it is protracted to twelve cantos, the curiosity of the reader is sustained to the last."

PROHIBITED BY THE INQUISITION.

1104 [VILLEGAS (Pedro Fernandez de, Archbishop of Burgos.)] Fosculus sacramentorum et modus atque ordo visitandi clericos et ecclesias editus a Petro Fernandi de Villegas.

FIRST EDITION.

With woodcut coat-of-arms on title. Gothic letter.

Small 4to, vellum.

Burgos, Alfonso de Melgar, 1526.

(See Illustration overleaf).

£15 15s

Unknown to Palau's *Manual*. Not in Salva.

Cited in Añibarro's *Bibliography of Burgos* as the first edition. This work, which was addressed to the clergy in the Archbishop's diocese, figured at one time amongst the "prohibited" publications in the *Indice Novisimo,* "for reasons which would, to-day, be regarded as very light errors," as Añibarro comments.

Pedro Fernandez de Villegas was a distinguished man of letters and exercised an agreeable influence in his day. The descendant of a noble family, he was born at Burgos in 1453, and received a brilliant education. He was a Doctor of Theology, and an erudite poet; and it was not until 1485 that he resolved to adopt an ecclesiastical career. At Burgos, where he became the Archdeacon, he was the centre of a cultured literary coterie under the patronage of Doña Juana de Aragon, Duquesa de Frias, the daughter of King Ferdinand V. Among his literary works are an important Spanish translation of Dante's *Divine Comedy;* an historical work on the *Acquisition of the Kingdom of Naples;* and a poem entitled *Aversion del mundo y conversion a Dios.*

He died in 1536, and was buried with much pomp in Burgos Cathedral.

1105 VIVAR (Antonio de).

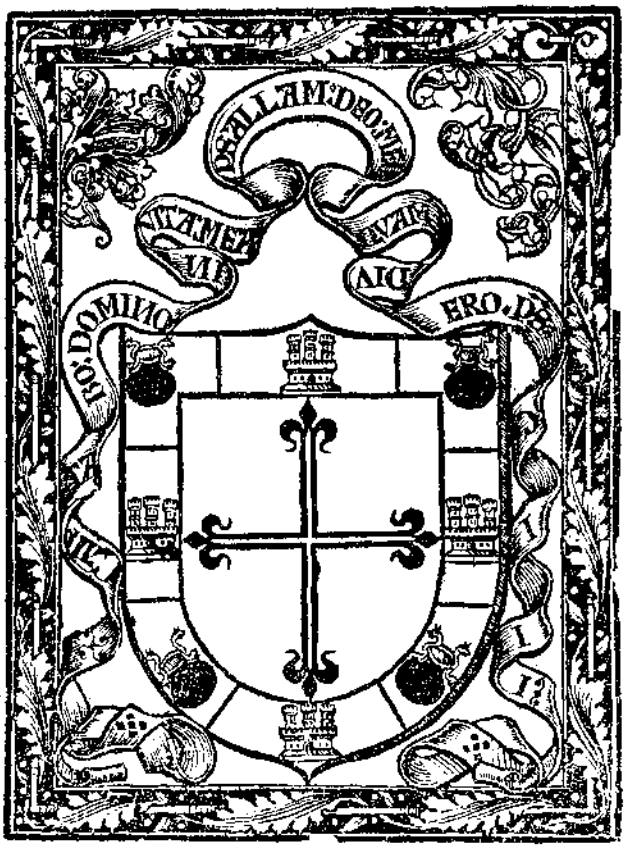
Conferencia celebrada el dia 27 de Noviembre de 1910, por el Sr. General de Marina.

Small 8vo, wrappers. Malaga, 1910. 8s 6d

A speech delivered at a Conference at Malaga on the important invention of Dirigibles and Aeroplanes as applied to National Defence, and the imperative necessity of establishing at Malaga—which, owing to its geographical position, industrial resources and other conditions, is pre-eminently suitable for its establishment—the Academy, aviation-practise, flights over land and sea, a central Park, and Arsenal for the Aerial Fleet, with a field for manœuvres.

toꝝ Et modus atqꝫ ordo viſitadi clericos

¶ Fosculus ſacramen



et eccleſias editus a Pe

tro fernandi de Villegas Archidia-

cono eccleſie Burgenſis. In quo quicquid ex ſacramentis ſcire clericum oportet atqꝫ viſitatorem facere in offitio viſitationis breviſſime continentur.

TITLE-PAGE FROM PEDRO FERNANDEZ DE VILLEGAS, FOSCULUS SACRAMENTORUM. BURGOS, ALFONSO DE MELGAR, 1526.

See Item No. 1104.

1106 VIVES Y VICH (Pedro).
Detalles de la Ascencion Libre del Globo "Marte," el dia 2 de Abril de 1903.
8vo, Sd. Madrid, 1903. 6s

Detailed report of the undirected voyage of the balloon "Marte," released on 2nd April, 1903; with diagram, map and chart recording speed.

1107 VIVES (Juan Luis).
De officio Mariti, liber doctissimus.
Together with:
De Institutione foeminae Christiane ad Inclytam D. Catharinam Hispanam, Angliae Reginam.
Small 8vo, vellum. Basil, Robert Winter, 1538. £4 4s

Palau apparently did not see a copy of this edition, but cites that of 1540 (*Manual*, Vol. VII, p. 214).

The *Institutione fœminae* was a celebrated work in its day; and, being dedicated to Catherine of Aragon, it found in R. Hyrde a ready English translator, who published his version in London in 1557. It was also translated into practically every other European language.

Juan Luis Vives (1492-1540) was, as Hurtado states, "immortal in the history of Philosophy," an ascetic of outstanding judgment, and one who sternly rebuked the writers of romances of chivalry.

A native of Valencia, he became a professor at Louvain University, and later, at Oxford; and was for some time a tutor of Mary Tudor. Having condemned Henry VIII's action for divorce, he was imprisoned for six months, and was obliged to leave England; returning to Spain, and afterwards establishing himself at Bruges, where he died. He was associated with Erasmus and William Budé in his literary work.

1108 Vita del cardinal Mazzarino, et Affari delle Corti di Roma et di Spagna.
Italian manuscript, with title in manuscript within engraved frame; bound together with seven engraved full-page portraits.
556 pp., small 4to, old vellum.
Circa 1680. £18 18s

There is no signature in this volume, and the thirty chapters are, for the most part, apparently the composition of the same writer; although some appear to be translations and transcripts of other documents, addressed by the writer to some distinguished patron who was seeking the information.

The Life of Mazarin is comprehensive though not extensive, comprising

(Continued over)

VITA DEL CARDINAL MAZZARINO—*continued.*

merely sixty-nine pages of the volume; a further five pages being devoted to a description of the Cardinal's will.

The remainder of the volume is divided into two sections, consisting of chapters on diplomatic affairs in Rome and Spain during the latter part of the seventeenth century. These chapters comprise: Discourse on the appointment of Cardinal de Medici to Rome; petition to Pope Alexander VII in favour of the King of Portugal; a diplomatic report from the French Ambassador at Rome; and other interesting texts relating to the Papal Court.

The texts relating to Spain comprise the highly interesting report of the Venetian Ambassador to the Spanish Court; relations and letters concerning the brilliant Spanish Premier, Don Luis de Haro, Don Juan of Austria, son of Philip IV, and others, during the stormy period following upon the revolt of Catalonia and the independence of Portugal; an "intimate" account of the life, position and characteristics of Don Juan of Austria, and translations of letters that passed between him and the Queen of Spain.

The portraits contained in the volume are of Cardinal Mazarin; Popes Clement IX and X; Cardinal Rospigliosi; Philip IV and Maria Ana of Spain; and Don Juan of Austria.

1108A WILKINSON (Henry).

Sketches of scenery in the Basque Provinces of Spain, with a selection of national music, arranged for piano-forte and guitar: illustrated by notes and reminiscences connected with the war in Biscay and Castile.

With frontispiece and eleven plates, and selection of Basque music.

Large 4to, half morocco. London, Ackermann, 1838. £1 1s

1109 XARAMILLO (Antonio). Soc. Jesu.

"Señor, Antonio Xaramillo, de la Compañia de Jesus, Procurador General por la Provincia de Filipinas; Dize, que las continuadas molestias, que su Religion ha padecido, y padece en aquellas Islas, assi en el comun, como en muchos de sus individuos, la han puesto en el ultimo estado de la opresion," etc.

4 pp., folio, wrappers. Madrid, Circa 1602. £5 5s

Not in Tavera "*Biblioteca Filipina,*" or Retana.

Petition to the King of Spain, from the Jesuit's "*Procurador General*" of the Philippine Islands, complaining of various books and articles which had been published in 1691, etc., attacking the Jesuits in the Philippine Islands over their supposed treatment of Don Bernardino de Cardenas, Bishop of Paraguay, and Don Felipe Pardo, Archbishop of Manila.

1110 XARAMILLO (Antonio), Soc Jesu. *Procurador-General of the Philippines.*

(Memorial al Rey por la provincia de la Compañia de Jesus de las Islas Filipiñas.)

4 pp., folio, boards. Madrid, 1688. £3 10s

See also Tavera 2829.

In this preliminary memorial to the King of Spain, Xaramillo complains of the violent attacks and pamphlets written at the instigation of Don Felipe Pardo by Dominican Monks against the Jesuits in the Philippines. Of great rarity, as nearly all these attacks and counter-attacks were destroyed by Jesuits and Dominicans.

FIRST EUROPEAN BOOK TO CONTAIN CHINESE AND JAPANESE CHARACTERS.

1111 [XAVIER (St. Francis), Soc. Jesu.]

Jesus. Cartas que los Padres y Hermanos de la Compañia de Jesus, que andan en los Reynos de Japon escrivieron a los de la misma Compañia, desde el año de 1549 hasta el de 1571. En las quales se da noticia de las varias costumbres y Idolatrias de aquella Gentilidad: y se cuenta el principio y successo y bondad de los Christianos de aquellas partes.

4to. Bound by Lortic in full green levant morocco, gilt lines and fleurons on sides, gilt border, gilt panel back, crimson morocco doublures, crimson watered silk guards, inside dentelles, g.e.

Alcala, 1575. £52 10s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VII, p. 77.

This exceedingly scarce and important work commences with a life of St. Francis Xavier, the Apostle of the Orient; then follows an account of the Coast of the Indies, with special sections on:—The Island and City of Goa; Cochin; Daman; Ceylon, Comorin; Bassein; Island and City of Ormuz; Ethiopia; Inambay and Monomotapa (Eastwards from the Cape of Good Hope); Malaca; the Moluccas; Amboyna; Solor, Macassar, etc.; short account of the Island and Kingdoms of Japan, etc. Then follows the exceedingly valuable series of eighty-seven letters from Missionaries in Japan and China, arranged in chronological order, and dating from 1549 till 1571, and including those of the Jesuits, St. Francis Xavier, Cosme de Torres, Juan Fernandez, Luis de Almeida, Luigi Froes, Gaspar Vilela, Melchior de Figueredo, and others.

ON THE PLAGUE OF LOCUSTS.

1112 XIMENEZ PATON (Bartolomé).

Discurso de la Langosta, que en el tiempo presente aflige, y para el venidero amenaza.

First Edition.

8vo, calf.

Baeza, Pedro de la Cuesta, 1619.

£5 5s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VII, p. 237. Not in Salva, Heredia or Gallardo.

A treatise on locusts, written during a contemporary plague in Jaen, and in which the author requests Don Juan Coello de Contreras (to whom the book is dedicated) to use his authority to remedy matters.

Ximenez Paton was a distinguished humanist of Jaen, who wrote various learned works, including one on oratory, and completed the most authentic history of Jaen, begun by Pedro Ordoñez de Cevallos. He emphasized the need for simplicity and lucidity of style; and was, according to Lope de Vega, the first scholar to coin the term "*culteranismo*"—generally applied to the style of Gongora —by which he intended to describe the heavy, pedantic affection of style of those who wrote for the "cultured," rather than the "vulgar," classes.

1113 XIMENEZ PATON (Bartolomé).

Historia de la Antigua y continuada Nobleza de la ciudad de Jaen muy famosa, muy noble, y muy leal; guarda y defendimiento de los Reynos de España. Y de algunos Varones famosos, hijos della.

Small 4to, old calf.

Jaen, Pedro de la Cuesta, 1628.

£5 5s

Palau's *Manual,* Vol. VII, p. 237. Salva, No. 2987.

The book contains a history of Jaen, and some biographies of illustrious individuals who were born there. These biographies were originally drafted by Pedro Ordoñez de Cevallos, who, on account of failing health, entrusted his notes to Ximenez Paton for completion and publication. Neither the one nor the other made use of the false chronicles for their data; the work therefore enjoys a just reputation for its accuracy.

1114 [XIMENEZ SAMANIEGO (Fr. José); Chamusca (Fr. Miguel); Mulet (Francisco).]

Expositio Paraphrastica super Fragmentum Cap. III Epistolae beati Pauli Apostoli ad Ephesios a num. XIIII usque ad ultimum, per praecipuas resolutiones subtilis doctoris elaborata.

Every page surrounded by woodcut border.

16 pp., small 4to, unbound.

Majorca, Joachim Bestart, 1678.

£1 15s

1115 ZAMORA (Alfonso de).

Introductiones Artis gramatice Hebraice nunc recenter edite.

Title printed in red and black. With woodcut initial letters.

Small 4to, old vellum. Alcala, Miguel de Aguia, 1526.

£25

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. VII, p. 245.

This is a very rare Hebrew Grammar, printed at Alcala, where the famous polyglot Bible was printed; and some of the treatises comprised in this work were included in the last volume of the "Biblia Poliglota." Catalina remarks, in his *Tipografia Complutense*, that this is typographically one of the finest publications from the Complutum or Alcala press, "and worthy of its illustrious author, a professor of the University of Alcala."

1116 ZAMORANO (Rodrigo).

Compendio del Arte de Navegar.

With woodcut astronomical charts.

8vo. Bound by Petit in rose-red morocco, gilt fillet border, full gilt panelled back, inside dentelles, g. e.

Seville, Joan de Leon, 1588.

(*See Illustration opposite*).

£105

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. VII, p. 247. Not in John Carter Brown Library, or Leclerc. Salva, 3828. This edition unknown to Nicolas Antonio.

This work on the art of navigation was compiled by Philip the Second's cosmographer and chief pilot. The author was professor of cosmography to the Contratacion de las Indias, and dedicated his work to the President of the Council for the Indies, "as it is principally for the navigation of the vast Indies Empire, newly conquered by Pedro Gasca, Bishop of Palencia, your uncle."

1117 ZORRILLA (José).

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The above poems were publicly recited by the Author at the Scientific and Literary Athenaeum of Madrid, in support of his contention that the art of reading literary work was as worthy of public performance as that of singing or instrumental music. The poems include "Fragments from the Cid," the song of the Phoenix, Seville in 1420, and some short poems.

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Bibliography

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Updike, *Printing Types,* Vol. II, p. 196.

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Palau's *Manual,* Vol. II, p. 232.

The author, a distinguished botanist, and professor of botany at the Universities of Barcelona and Seville, was the author of numerous works on the subject.

In this very interesting bibliography, he cites not only the works, published and unpublished, of Spanish and Portuguese writers on botany, but publications by other writers who deal with the science of vegetation in Spain and Portugal.

One section of the work is devoted to biographies of distinguished botanists, who are mentioned in chronological order; the first one being Lucio Junio Moderato Columela, who was born in Cadiz during the first century of the Christian era, and wrote *De re rustica,* which was published before the end of the fifteenth century. Other botanists who were distinguished in various other walks of life were: Saint Isidore, who was born at Cartagena in 570, became Archbishop of Seville, and died in 636, leaving many manuscripts, including another *De re rustica*; Moses Maimonides, who heads the list of Spanish Jewish botanists from the twelfth century onwards; Ramon Lull; Arnaldo Villanova; Antonio Nebrija; Cristobal Acosta; and Fernandez de Oviedo; all of whom have become famous in other spheres of literature.

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(Continued over)

BIBLIOGRAPHY—*continued.*

GESAMT KATALOG DER WIEGENDRUCKE—*continued.*

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2½ pp., folio. With seal. 28th June, 1622.

£2 2s

Expressing his great pleasure on the Count's safe arrival in Madrid and also that he found his relation, the Archduchess Margarita, in good health. Mentioning the King (Philip IV) and Queen and Don Balthazar. He agrees to the stay in the King's summer residence, and in general leaves everything in the hands of his correspondent.

AUTOGRAPHS—*continued.*

1315 CHARLES I.
(Proposed Marriage with the Princess Maria of Spain.)
Letter from Lionel Cranfield, Earl of Middlesex, Privy Councillor and Lord High Treasurer to Sir Robert Pye, concerning his courtship of Princess Maria of Spain.
1 page, folio. Chelsey, 29th December, 1623.

£1 1s

A most interesting historical letter, being the Lord Treasurer's account of monies spent by the young Prince Charles on his journey to Spain in this year to urge his suit with Princess Maria of Spain, etc. The letter does not appear to have been signed.

Finding the religious difficulties insurmountable, however, the Prince returned home in October of this year, and shortly afterwards was betrothed to Henrietta Maria of France, whom he subsequently married.

"I sende you here withall an Abstract of Captaine Lowe's Accompt for moneys by him disbursed in the voyage to Spaine at the Princes late being there, whereby it appeares that over and besides the £1,200 which was sent thither in ready money by the shipp, he hath disbursed £600 2s. 9d. more. Here with also is an estimat subscribed by the Commissioners of the Navy both for that surplusage, and for the charge of transporting certain horses and Asses from Rochell in France to London, amounting in the whole to £920 2s. 9d." Etc.

1316 CHARLES V (Emperor).
Original official letter, signed as King of Castile.
1 page, folio. Toledo, 27th October, 1525.

£5 5s

The letter is addressed to the authorities of the University of Alcala de Henares, and grants a scholarship in Arts to Pedro de Vicima.

1317 CHRISTINE (1626-1689). Queen of Sweden.
Autograph Letter signed to Philip IV of Spain.
2 pp., folio. 23rd February, 1656.

£15

Highly praising Don Antonio Pimental, Spanish Ambassador to Sweden, whom she wishes to retain in her service.

AUTOGRAPHS—*continued.*

1318 ESTE (Ercole II D', 1508-1559).
Duke of Ferrara. General of the Papal Army against Spain.
Autograph Letter signed to the Duke of Mantua.
1 page, folio. Ferrara, 11th June, 1557.
With seal. £9 10s

(Trans.):—" I have asked the Sieur Dominico to tell Your Excellency some things in my name. I beg you to receive them with consideration and the same sincerity as they come from me for the benefit of Your Excellency and the conservation of your house. Most Illustrious, as an Italian prince and related to you by close ties of blood I wish you every happiness and power as for myself, in all respects." Etc.

1319 FERDINAND V (King of Spain).
Original royal decree, signed by the King. [With royal seal.]
1 page, oblong folio. 21st June, 1476.
£18 18s

The king authorizes the Judges of Navarre to arrest certain highwaymen who had been creating a disturbance in that province.

1320 FERDINAND VII. (1784-1833). King of Spain.
GUTIERREZ DE RUBALCABA (Captain Alejo).
Original manuscript patent (in Spanish) and signed with the Royal Signed Manual, issued by Ferdinand VII. of Spain, granting to Captain Gutierrez De Rubalcaba of the Spanish Navy, the Cross of Commander of the American Order of Isabel the Catholic.
Endorsed on the back by the Conde de Villafuente, Auditor of the Order. With engraved border and heading by Estaban Boix after the design of Josef Ribelles.
Contained on 1 page, large folio.
Madrid, 9th October, 1820.
With seal.
£1 1s

AUTOGRAPHS—*continued.*

EXPLORER OF THE NEW WORLD.
ILLUMINATED GRANT OF ARMS.

1321 FERNANDEZ (Juan, *Conquistador,* died 1538). Famous Spanish Soldier and Navigator. Companion of Pizarro. Helped in the conquest of Mexico, and explored Chili, Peru, etc.

Official certified copy (made in 1623) of the Grant of Arms by the Emperor Charles V. to Juan Fernandez De Paredes on the 30th January, 1523, at Valladollid, granting to him and his heirs, male and female, the right to use as arms a standard captured by him from a French Ensign at the Battle of Quiroz, near Pampeluna. Executed at the request of Don Ambrosio De Peredes, resident of Valladolid, great-grandson of the aforesaid Juan Fernandez, the original being the possession of his cousin Francis De Peredes.

With frontispiece, having a very fine full length coloured portrait of Fernandez in full armour, bearing a standard, and surmounted by Arms, occupying the full page.

Together 5 pp., 4to, vellum, 13th August, 1623.

(*See Illustration, Plate No. XLV*).

£25

A remarkably fine Spanish Royal Letters Patent and of great historical importance, evidently relating to the Juan Fernandez known as "Conquistador," one of the earliest explorers of the New World, and the companion of Pizarro. It also throws additional light on his early history, about which little is known. His fame, however, was such that in 1623 his great-grandson went to very considerable expense in having this certified official copy of the original Letters Patent made with the finely painted frontispiece.

In addition to the Coat-of-Arms in the frontispiece, another Coat-of-Arms in colour appears in the text of the document.

AUTOGRAPHS—*continued.*

1322 FOUQUET (Guillaume, Marquis de la Varenne, 1560-1616). French Diplomatist. Favourite of Henri IV.
Autograph Letter signed to M. Du Plessis Mornay, the French Protestant Statesman and Writer.
1 page, folio. Paris, 23rd December, 1597.

£6 10s

Historical letter mentioning the siege of Ostend; the destruction by a storm of 105 Spanish vessels which the King of Spain was sending to Ireland, and an attack by the English under Essex upon the Spanish treasure fleet.

(Trans.):—"Monsieur, if I have not replied to you sooner it is because I hoped to have some explanation from the king of the reason that he failed to make you the Sieur de Saint Fal after having spoken of it in various ways. He wishes to call the Council together but I think it will be at Blois or Angers. . . . The news here is that the Cardinal, having besieged Ostend, has ignominously raised the siege, those within having removed a dam which drowned a thousand men. You also know of the destruction of 105 vessels which the storm has quite shattered to pieces, also the Earl of Essex met the fleet of the Indies which he attacked but he got no great gain by it and returned to England."

1323 GOMEZ DE SILVA (Ruy).
Original letter, signed and subscribed by Ruy Gomez de Silva (Prince of Eboli), addressed to the Duke of Alba in Flanders.
1 page, folio. Cordova, 5th April, 1570.

£7 10s

An autograph of considerable historical interest, in which the writer, one of Philip II's most important ministers, refers to the difficult conditions then prevailing in the Netherlands, where the Duke of Alba was exercising his military tyranny; and to the war which was then in progress in Granada.

"It is necessary to hasten," he writes, "and that is what Don Juan [of Austria] is doing. He sends us very good news, as does the Duke of Sessa on his part, and I hope that God will see us safely through our embarrassment and will prevent any other trouble which those who are looking on might bring about. His Majesty is well and is at San Geronimo in this city, where we have celebrated Holy Week."

The following is in the Prince of Eboli's own autograph: "If the Turk would come to grips with the Venetians we could spend a better summer, at least with less danger to ourselves."

The following year, John of Austria led the Spaniards brilliantly at the famous battle of Lepanto.

AUTOGRAPHS—*continued.*

1324 JEANNIN (Pierre, 1540-1622).

French Statesman and Magistrate; employed on various missions by Henry IV, he signed the Alliance between France and Holland in 1608, and compelled Spain to recognize the Independence of the Low Countries.

Autograph Letter signed to Villeroy.

2½ pp., folio. Paris, 14th July, 1615.

£10 10s

An important Historical Letter.

In a minute hand the writer gives an account of an audience with the Queen in which he had disclosed to her the new demand of Prince de Condé to exchange his Government of Guienne for that of Berry. He has represented to Her Majesty that they all at first rejected the Prince's overture on the subject but that he had made up his mind to speak to her about it. But the Queen would not be persuaded. He then gives in detail the negotiations which followed through various persons. He follows with lengthy considerations on the state of affairs, which may be of use to his correspondent on his mission.

1325 JOHN AND CATHERINE (King and Queen of Navarre).

Original royal decree, signed by the King and Queen, to their chamberlain, Don Juan de Beamont.

1 page, small 4to. Pau, 31st January, 1511.

£21

A particularly interesting manuscript in Spanish, bearing both the royal autographs "Johan" and "Catalina," and written at the Castle of Pau, when the King and Queen of Navarre were about to be despoiled of their kingdom.

The decree, addressed to "our noble and well-beloved," orders the Chamberlain to assemble at *Cortes* at the town of Olite in Navarre, for the purpose of dealing with "matters of the highest importance," affecting the welfare of their kingdom, which might be endangered by a delay in these negotiations.

John III d'Albret, son of Alain, Lord of Albret, became King of Navarre by his marriage in 1484 with Catherine of Navarre, sister and heiress of François Phoebus, and was crowned in 1494. He was an unenterprising ruler, and succumbed to the attack by Ferdinand the Catholic's army in 1510, losing Upper Navarre, which was finally incorporated with the crown of Castile in 1512.

John retained only Béarn, and died in France in 1516, leaving a son, Henry II, as titular King of Navarre, whose daughter, Jeanne d'Albret, was the mother of Henry III of Navarre, afterwards Henry IV of France.

AUTOGRAPHS—*continued.*

1326 JOSEPHINE DE GUADALUPE DE BOURBON (born 1827). Infanta of Spain.
Autograph Letter signe dto Mademoiselle Octavie Rosney.
2½ pp., 8vo. Saturday, 23 (1848).

12s 6d.

Owing to illness she has been unable to answer Mlle. Rosney's letter before, but she assures her of her continued friendship.

1327 JUANA OF CASTILE AND FERDINAND V.
Original royal decree, in the name of Queen Juana of Castile, signed by Ferdinand the Catholic.
1 page, folio. 6th October, 1507.

£10 10s

This decree, drafted by "Miguel Fernandez d'Almaca, secretary to her Majesty the Queen, by order of the king her father," appoints Juan Lopez de la Carraga to the post of Alcayde, or warden, of the fortress of Alegria in succession to Fernando de Navarro. The decree only bears the signature of King Ferdinand the Catholic. His daughter, who had succeeded her mother as Queen of Castile and Leon, and eventually succeeded him as Queen of Aragon, etc., was the famous "Crazy Jane" of history, and married Philip of Austria, through whom their son, the Emperor Charles V, was able to claim his empire in central Europe.

1328 JUANA OF PORTUGAL (Infanta).
Original decree in the name of Philip II of Spain, signed by his sister, the Infanta Juana, mother of King Sebastian of Portugal, and deputy-ruler of Spain during Philip's absence.
1 page, folio. Valladolid, 7th October, 1556.

£5 5s

The decree grants to Hernando Delgadillo the property which had been left by a priest, Rodrigo de Robledo, to his children, "who were not legitimized by us and whose property, according to the law in such cases, passed to us and our Council."

AUTOGRAPHS—*continued.*

1329 KEENE (Sir Benjamin, 1697-1757).
Diplomatist. Ambassador at Madrid. Negotiated Treaty of Seville.
Autograph Letter signed to Sir Robert Walpole.
8 pp., 4to. Escurial, 28th November, 1734. £2 2s

A very long letter of great interest whilst Ambassador in Spain.

". . . I shall not fail in a very little time, to send you an accurate account of all the Spanish Troops with a particular specification of those in Italy, the Times, their numbers at each time, and the places of their embarkation. . . Pasino boggled a little at the second explanation I demanded, and was muttering something about a daughter of England, but upon my pressing him closer he himself named an Archduchess, and talkt some time upon the necessity of marrying D. Carlos to secure the succession to this crown since the Prince of Asturias has no children and it is to be feared will have none.

"All at present depends upon the Emperour, and if he can but be brought to come readily into the proposal of this marriage, the Queen of Spain will be so eager to have it consummated, that I should think His Impl. Majᵗʸ may procure as advantageous conditions in return for this complaisance, as the state of his affairs will allow of, or he can reasonably expect, and we shall have the satisfaction to create a coolness and an indifference between the two houses of Bourbon for the rest of this Reign, and much more for the succeeding ones, if the present negotiations should end in a good Treaty between the maritime powers, the Emperour and Spain, to which France, not to lose her commerce with the latter, would not fail to accede." Etc.

1330 KNOLLYS (Sir Robert, 1317-1407).
English Military Commander, served under Henry of Lancaster 1357, Captured Bertrand du Guesclin 1359, joined the Black Prince in his Spanish expedition 1367, amassed "regal wealth" in the Wars.
Receipt (in French) on Vellum.
½-page, oblong folio, with seal. 8th July, 1367.

£7 10s

Acknowledging the receipt of 500 Gold crowns in the name of Adam François, citizen of London, from the Duke of Brittany, Count de Montfort, this being the last payment of the payment of 2,500 gold crowns which the said Adam had lent in England. Discharging the Duke and his heirs of this sum towards Adam and his heirs.

AUTOGRAPHS—*continued.*

1331 PHILIP II.

Original letter signed and subscribed, with five lines in the King's autograph, to his sister, the Infanta Juana of Portugal.

1 page, folio. Brussels, 15th March, 1559.

£21

In this letter, beginning "Most Serene Princess, my very dear and beloved sister," the king requests the Infanta to arrange for the reception of the coffins of the Emperor Charles V and the Empress Isabel (their parents), and of the Queens of France and Hungary (their aunts) at the Royal Chapel in Granada, preparatory to their burial. "See to it that they arrive from their various places, at a given destination, and thence enter the city of Granada together, for there should be no difference in the reception accorded to them." He mentions that he is sending some *cartes blanches* for the Infanta to address to various prelates, who were to be requested to accompany the cortège.

In the king's own autograph is the following: "If it is not possible to arrange the chapel for their burial, Your Highness will enquire if, for the present, they may be deposited there until the burial-places can be duly prepared. I kiss Your Highness's hands.—I, the King."

The Infanta Juana married Prince John of Portugal, whose posthumous son, Sebastian, eventually succeeded to the throne of Portugal. During Philip's absence in England at the time of his marriage with Mary Tudor (1554) her father, the Emperor Charles V, appointed her deputy ruler of Castile. She was very capable and clever, but life at the palace resembled that of a monastery for austerity; and she rigorously suppressed a growing tendency towards Lutheranism.

1332 PHILIP II (King of Spain).

Draft of a royal decree prepared by the King's secretary for signature, but unsigned, with a footnote of three lines in the King's own autograph.

1 page, folio. 1562.

£10 10s

This is a particularly interesting document, showing how carefully Philip II read all the decrees that were placed before him for signature, and his grasp of the details of the appointments made by him. The secretary had prepared a draft of a

(Continued over)

AUTOGRAPHS—*continued.*

PHILIP II (KING OF SPAIN)—*continued.*

royal decree, appointing Pedro de Ledesma to the chaplaincy of the "Chapel of the Kings" at Seville—of which the king had the presentation—"on account of the vacancy occurring by the death of Alonso de Vaena."

The king declines to sign the decree, pointing out in a footnote in his own handwriting that "the vacancy did not occur owing to this man's death, but to the cancellation by a decree of the Inquisition, and the Archbishop of Seville has asked me for the post on behalf of Juan de Vargas, chaplain to the Inquisition of Seville, and I have granted it to him; the decree may be given thus."

Text of statement in Philip II's autograph: "Esta no vaca por fallecimiento deste sino por privacion en el auto de la Inquisicion y el arxobispo de Sevilla me lo la embiado a pedir por Juan de Vargas, capellan de la Inquisicion de Sevilla, y yo se le di y asi se puede despachar."

1333 [PHILIP II (King of Spain).]

Original note of nine lines in the King's autograph, written beneath a memorandum by someone else (unsigned).

1 page, small 4to. C. 1560.

£10 10s

The memorandum refers to a formal verification made by the Licentiate Cespedes de Oviedo (on the instructions of the executors of the Emperor Charles's will) with regard to damages claimed by the residents of Alameda for the loss of crops, caused by the royal hunting parties at Aranjuez.

The memorandum states that the royal decree is to be sent for signature, to the king, together with the Licentiate's report, recommending the payment of the sum claimed.

The footnote in the king's autograph is as follows (in translation):

"The royal decree is enclosed herewith and unsigned, until it is ascertained from Cespedes whether he expressed that opinion after he spoke with me at the Pardo. If [the opinion] was given before then, he told me there, that he had subsequently learnt that His Majesty did not owe this, according to the terms of the lease, and was not obliged to pay for damage done by the chase."

Transcript of Philip II's autograph note: "Aqui dentro va la cedula y no firmada hasta que se sepa de Cespedes si dio este parecer despues que me hablo en el Pardo, porque si fue antes, alli me dixo que despues abya savido que Su Mt. no debio esto por condicion del arendamyo [arrendamiento] que no fuese obligado a paqar los daños de la caça e dixo lo que ay en esto porque se vea si . . . ." [edge of paper torn: last few words illegible.]

AUTOGRAPHS—*continued.*

1334 PHILIP II (King of Spain).

Original autograph note (signed with paraph only) from the President of the Executors' Council of the Emperor Charles V's will, to Philip II, with autograph note consisting of nine lines in the King's own handwriting; and addressed on the back, in the King's autograph, to the Bishop of Seville.

1 page, folio. [Madrid, circa 1560.]

£5 5s

The first note, addressed to "His Sacred Catholic Royal Majesty," requests the king to reply to a memorial presented by the executors of the Emperor's will a few days previously, and in which they had asked whether they should go to Monçon or remain in Madrid.

The king's note, which had evidently been passed on to the Bishop of Seville (a member of the executor's council) before a reply was sent to the President, states: "I have not replied because I really do not know what to reply in the main until I can decide what is to be done. I have therefore ordered that reports should be made on the financial position and will hurry them; although it seems that little headway can be made until after Christmas, and they should not omit to foregather and do what they can."

Text of nine lines in Philip II's autograph: "Yo no he respondido porque tan poco se que responder en lo principal hasta ver lo que podré hazer en ello y por esto y otras cosas he mandado sacar relaciones de como esta lo de la hazienda dareles priesa aunque segun me ha dicho cree que no se podran hazer priesas hasta despues de navidad y no se deven de dejar de juntar a hazer lo que se pudiere."

1335 PHILIP II.

Original letter, signed and subscribed by the King, addressed to his sister, the Infanta Juana of Portugal.

1 page, folio. Brussels, 22nd March, 1559.

£3 3s

In this interesting personal letter to his sister, Philip II discusses a clause in the will of their father, the Emperor Charles V, referring to the provision of certain sums of money for charity in Spain and the Netherlands; and requests her to arrange for the funds to be placed in a treble-lock coffer with different keys, so that neither of the three trustees should utilize the money without the others' knowledge.

AUTOGRAPHS—*continued.*

1336 PHILIP III.

Original royal letter, signed by the King and addressed to Don Juan de Cardona, Viceroy of Navarre. With the royal seal [slightly wormed].

1 page, folio. Valladolid, 13th April, 1605.

£2 2s

The king announces the birth of a prince on the 8th April, 1605. [The prince afterwards reigned as Philip IV].

1337 SUCHET (Louis Gabriel, Duke d'Albufera). (1770-1826).

One of the ablest of Napoleon's Generals. Distinguished himself at Jena, Austerlitz, and chiefly in Spain.

Autograph Letter signed to (his nephew), M. Antoine De Joseph.

4 pp., 4to. 15th June, 1818.

£1 5s

Giving detailed instructions about the alterations being done to his house and garden, which he will not be able to occupy before the first days of July.

CESSION OF FLORIDA TO SPAIN.

1338 THURLOW (Edward, 1st Lord, 1721-1806).

Lord Chancellor. Opposed Peace with the United States.

Autograph Letter signed to " My Lord " (Thomas Townshend, 1st Viscount Sydney).

3½ pp., 4to. 18th October, 1784.

£5 5s

A most interesting political letter concerning the debate in Parliament on

AUTOGRAPHS—*continued.*

THURSLOW (EDWARD)—*continued.*

the preliminary articles of peace, relative to the cession of Florida to Spain, when the greater part of the English population left the province and went into the adjoining States.

"Your papers purport the decision of the point of right by Lord North, an opinion which, however respectable, it would yet be wise to ascertain, and establish by reference to the History of that Settlement in general. . . .

"The Degree of force which menaces the Tribes, or the Settlements; the natural means of defense, or opportunities of succour, do not appear in these papers.

"But I think the nature of the subject, whatever may be its situation in those respects, make it the fit subject of direct communication with Spain. Your subjects have a settlement there of long standing under express and avowed regulation of your Governor of Jamaica, which they hold under the Tribes. The latter have a claim to the countenance which useful and old allies may naturally expect. Your Interest is to a certain degree, I don't know the extent of it, engaged in the Protection of both: and the National Honour is also engaged directly in providing for the safety of your Subjects, indirectly perhaps in the rest." Etc.

1339 WELLESLEY (Sir Henry, 1st Baron Cowley, 1773-1847). Diplomatist. Ambassador to Spain.
Autograph Letter signed to P. C. Tupper, Esq.
3 pp., 8vo. Madrid, 3rd December, 1814.

12s 6d.

Interesting letter, asking for particulars of England's commercial relations with Spain.

"I shall feel extremely obliged to you if you will send me privately, by the return of post if possible, a short Statement of our Commerical relations with this Country, as they existed prior to the year 1796, specifying the duties. . . .

"I should likewise wish for a comparative statement of the duties paid by us and by the French under the renewal of their Commercial relations as they existed in 1792. . . .

"I have made very strong representations to the Govt. upon the subject of the prohibition of Cotton goods as well as upon the increase of duties upon Fish." Etc.

AUTOGRAPHS—*continued.*

THE AUTOGRAPH OF SHAKESPEARE'S ORIGINAL OF ANTONIO, THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.

1340 PEREZ (Antonio, 1539-1611).

Spanish Statesman.

Document on vellum with his bold signature "Ant. Perez," being a receipt for 600 livres paid him as a pension by the King of France, Henri IV.

Oblong 4to. 20th November, 1603.

£125

This Autograph Signature of the famous Don Antonio is probably unique.

Sir Sidney Lee, in his "Life of Shakespeare," gives the following interesting details about Don Antonio and his connection with Queen Elizabeth's physician, Dr. Lopez (Shakespeare's Original of Shylock):—

"Dr. Lopez, the Queen's chief physician, an accomplished linguist, acted in 1590, at the request of the Earl of Essex, as interpreter to Antonio Perez, a victim of Philip II's persecution, whom Essex and his associates brought to England in order to stimulate the hostility of the English public to Spain. Don Antonio (as the refugee was popularly called) proved querulous and exacting. A quarrel between Lopez and Essex followed. Spanish agents in London offered Lopez a bribe to poison Antonio and the Queen. The evidence that he assented to the murderous proposal is incomplete, but he was convicted of treason, and, although the Queen long delayed signing his death-warrant, he was hanged at Tyburn on June 7, 1594. His trial and execution evoked a marked display of anti-Semitism on the part of the London populace. Very few Jews were domiciled in England at the time. That a Christian named Antonio should be the cause of the ruin alike of the greatest Jew in Elizabethan England and of the greatest Jew of the Elizabethan drama is a curious confirmation of the theory that Lopez was the begetter of Shylock.

Antonio Perez afterwards went to France, and the King, Henry IV, granted him a pension, the above document being his official receipt for same.

Engraved Portraits and Views.

1341 BATTLE OF CASTALLA, in Valencia, 13th April, 1813; wherein the small advance of the British Army entirely defeated with prodigious slaughter, all the efforts of Suchot's chosen troops at the point of the bayonet.

Aquatint in colours by Clark and Dubourg after Lieut.-Col. Reeves, 27th Reg.

(Size 13 by 19¾ inches, with margins.) 1814.

£4 4s

1342 FANSHAW (Sir Richard). 1608-1666.

Half length portrait in oval resting on Tablet.

Line engraving by W. Faithorne. Arms under.

(Size 8¼ x 6½ ins.) C. 1666.

£1 15s

Ambassador to Spain 1664-6; died at Madrid.

1343 GRANTHAM (Thomas Robinson, second Baron). (1738-1786).

Nearly full length portrait seated, fur edged coat, left arm resting on table, landscape seen through opening in background.

Mezzotint by W. Dickenson after G. Romney.

(Size 17½ x 13¾ ins, with margins). 1783.

£8 8s

Ambassador at Madrid, 1771-9. Secretary of State 1782; assisted Lord Shelbourne in the conduct of the negociations with France, Spain and America.

ENGRAVINGS—*continued.*

1344 ISABELLA DE BOURBON, Queen of Spain (Mother of Philip IV).
Full length, Portrait seated on horseback.
Etching by Goya after Velasquez.
(Size 13½ x 12½ inches, with margins). 1778.

£6 6s

LUNARDI'S FAMOUS ASCENT AT MADRID.

1345 MADRID. August 12, 1792. The Ascent of Vicente Lunardi at Madrid, in the Park of Buen Retiro. Etchings by Jo. Ruiz.
Size 11 by 7½ inches, with margins. Madrid, 1792.
(*See Illustration, Plate No. XLVI*).

£21

1346 MADRID. August 12, 1792. The Ascent of Vincent Lunardi at Madrid in the garden of Buen Retiro. Etching.
Size 7 by 5 inches, with margins. Madrid, 1792.

£10 10s

1347 MADRID. 1793. Ascent of Lunardi at Madrid, 1793. Etching, showing the balloon with flag with the Royal Arms suspended from the car.
Size 7¼ by 4¾ inches. C. 1793.

£10 10s

1348 MADRID. January 8, 1793. Ascent of Vincent Lunardi at Madrid, 1793, before the King of Spain. With View of the Royal Palace in background; above and below, the apparatus for inflating the balloon and group of onlookers. Etching.
Size 10½ by 7½ inches, with margins. Madrid, 1793.
(*See Illustration, Plate No. XLVII*).

£21

ENGRAVINGS—*continued.*

1349 NAPOLEON (D. Joseph, 1768-1844, King of Spain, 1808).
Half length, Portrait directed to left and facing front, cloak over shoulders, lace cravat and sash.
Stipple by L. C. Ruotte after Robert Lefevre.
(Size 17 x 12½ inches, with margins). C. 1820.

£3 3s

Brother of Napoleon Bonaparte.

1350 PHILIP I. (147817506). King of Spain.
Short half length, Portrait within decorative oval.
Line by J. Suderhof after P. Soutman.
(Size 16¼ x 11 inches, with margins). C. 1640.

£2 2s

1351 PHILIP III. (1578-1621). King of Spain.
Half length portrait in decorative oval, ruff, armour, Order of the Golden Fleece.
Line engraving by I. Souderhof after P. Soutman.
(Size 15¾ x 10¾ inches), circa 1620.

£4 10s

A brilliant impression.

1352 PHILIP IV. OF SPAIN (1605-1665).
Half length portrait, cloak, Order of the Golden Fleece.
Line engraving by P. Pontius after P. P. Rubens.
(Size 17¾ x 13 inches, with margins), 1632.

£7 7s

ENGRAVINGS—*continued.*

1353 MADRID. VISTA DEL PRADO DE MADRID, TOMADA POR LA ESPALDA DE LA FUENTE DE LA DIOSA CIBELES.

VISTA DEL PRADO DE MADRID; TOMADA POR LO ESPALDA DE LA FUENTE DEL DIOS NEPTUNO.

Pair of line engravings after Velazquez.

(Size 14 x 23¼ inches, with margins).

£2 2s

1354 PORT MAHON.

Series of 6 water-colour drawings.

(Size 7¼ x 18½ inches. C. 1800.

The 6 Drawings. £15 15s

Mahon, with a view of the Hospital Island on Isla del Rey. Two different drawings.

Port Mahon and Quarantine Island.

Port Mahon and the Arsenal. Two drawings, one taken from the sea, the other from the land.

A BULL FIGHT IN THE BALLOON AT MADRID.

1355 SPAIN. 1784. Fiesta de Toros en el Aire. Showing a bull and horsed Picador suspended in the Air from Balloons, on-lookers below. Etching by Isidoro Carn.

Size 12 by 8 inches, with margins. Madrid, 1784.

£5 5s

Etchings

FRANCISCO DE GOYA.

1356 LOS DESASTRES DE LA GUERRA.

Series of 80 etchings, the lithographic title-page and the appreciation of Goya.

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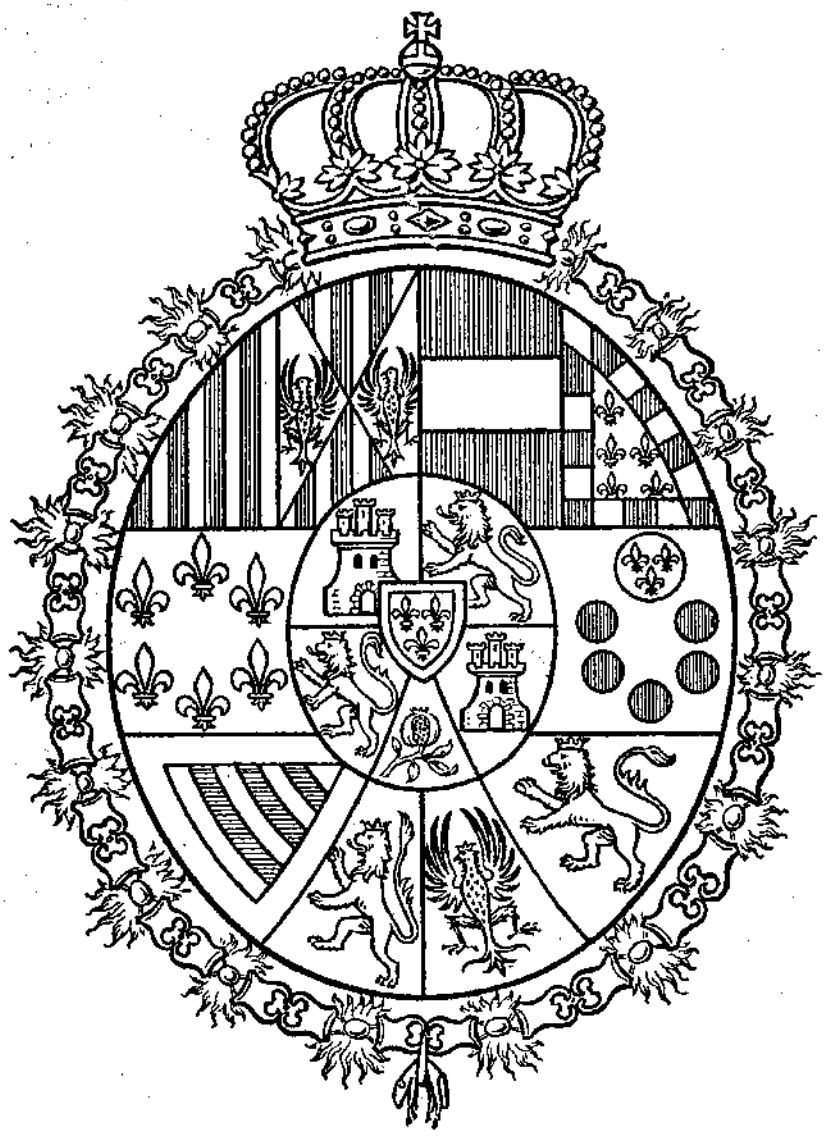

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